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THE TIMES

Lancashire's family of credible hulks: Sportsview, page 12

Cuba in plot to seize power in El Salvador, US claims

nmunist countries have agreed to supply the Salvador rebels with lavish military aid nnelled through Cuba, the United States med yesterday. The EEC is to go ahead with nanitarian aid to El Salvador despite concern Washington that it might help the guerrillas rying to overthrow their Government.

EEC goes ahead with emergency relief

Patrick Brogan
ington, Feb 20

e United States claims it ocumentary proof that the nunist powers are trying erthrow the Government Salvador.

a memorandum published *e New York Times* today, tate Department says that r the past year the insurg- in El Salvador has been essively transformed into xtbook case of indirect d aggression by Commu- power through Cuba".

e documents to support *claim will be published* week. In the meantime, ssadors of Nato countries friendly South American ries here have been shown ; and Mr Lawrence Eagle- r, who has been designa- Assistant Secretary for pe, is touring Western pe to present the American on El Salvador.

department today con- d the authenticity of the *randum published by The York Times.* The docu- begins: "The following is nmary of information, in- g very significant recently red evidence, which has ed us to reconstruct the l role played by the Com- t countries and several l states in the political ation, military direction rming of insurgent forces Salvador."

newspaper does not pub- ny of the documents that ith the memorandum (we presumably be given them *week) but the contents* of of them have been reveal- lsewhere. Most of them captured by Salvadorian s in the fighting in Novem- nd last month.

documents are alleged to that arms for the insur- come from the Soviet , or else are American captured in Vietnam. They ipped first to Cuba, which inates the whole opera- *and are then sent directly* l Salvador or passed gh Nicaragua.

authoritative Vietnamese said today the American s that weapons had been from Vietnam to El dor were "ill-intentioned, fabrication" (Agence France-Presse reports from Hanoi.)]

A document dated September 30, 1980, is described thus: "*Guerrilla logistics* committee informs its joint general staff that 130 tons of arms and other military materials supplied by *the Communist countries* have arrived in Nicaragua for shipment to El Salvador."

The memorandum continues: "According to the report, this represents one sixth of the commitments to the guerrillas by the Communist countries. Note: to get an idea of the dimension of *this commitment*, the Vietnamese offer of only 68 tons included 2 million rifle and machine gun bullets, 14,500 mortar shells, 1,620 *rifles*, 210 machine guns, 48 mortars, 12 rocket-launchers and 192 pistols".

The documents apparently show that the Secretary General of the Salvadorian Communist Party, Señor Shafik Handal, visited the Soviet Union, Vietnam, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Ethiopia in June and July last year, and was given promises of lavish *military* aid.

Not another Vietnam: Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's prospective State Department counsel, told the Senate foreign relations committee today: "You may be confident this Administration does not intend to make a Vietnam-like commitment of major forces (in El Salvador). At the same time, we can give them modest assistance to help them *in their own defence*. . . .

"There must be no doubt my our allies or our adversaries that the time is past when the United States can tolerate continued encroachment upon our interests, the interests of our allies, the take-over of strategic areas", Mr McFarlane declared.—AP.

European relief: The European Community will go ahead with its plan to send emergency food and relief aid to El Salvador, despite American warnings, Mr. Gaston Thorn, President of the Brussels Commission said *in* London yesterday (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes). "I think we will do so next week," he added.

Consuls are kidnapped by Basque terrorists

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 20

Basque terrorists today kidnapped the honorary consuls of Austria, El Salvador and Uruguay in simultaneous operations apparently aimed at securing the release from prison of suspected Basque terrorists.

The Centre Democratic Union, party of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, *the* Prime Minister-designate, condemned the kidnappings as a "real attempt to coerce the Spanish state and bring about a deterioration of the democratic process".

The sister-in-law of Señor Gabriel Biurrum, Uruguay's honorary consul seized from his home in Pamplona, said that one of the three armed men had indicated they belonged to ETA, the Basque separatist organization. The terrorists had said they were not demanding any ransom.

Another relative of the kidnapped *consul* said that the men had explained they were going to kidnap various consuls "as they hoped that would become international news".

[Two more kidnap attempts had failed, ETA said tonight in a statement to a Basque radio station. The organization had tried to "arrest" the honorary Portuguese and West German consuls in San Sebastián. It also demanded the release of 300 *Basque prisoners, the closure* of an American-supplied nuclear plant and full home rule for Spain's regions.

Sources in the family of Señor Biurrum said the kidnappers told him to pack his suitcase for a long time but that nothing would happen to him.

Police said the kidnappers in Pamplona took away the Uruguayan consul in his own car. Others in the group stayed with his relatives for four hours.

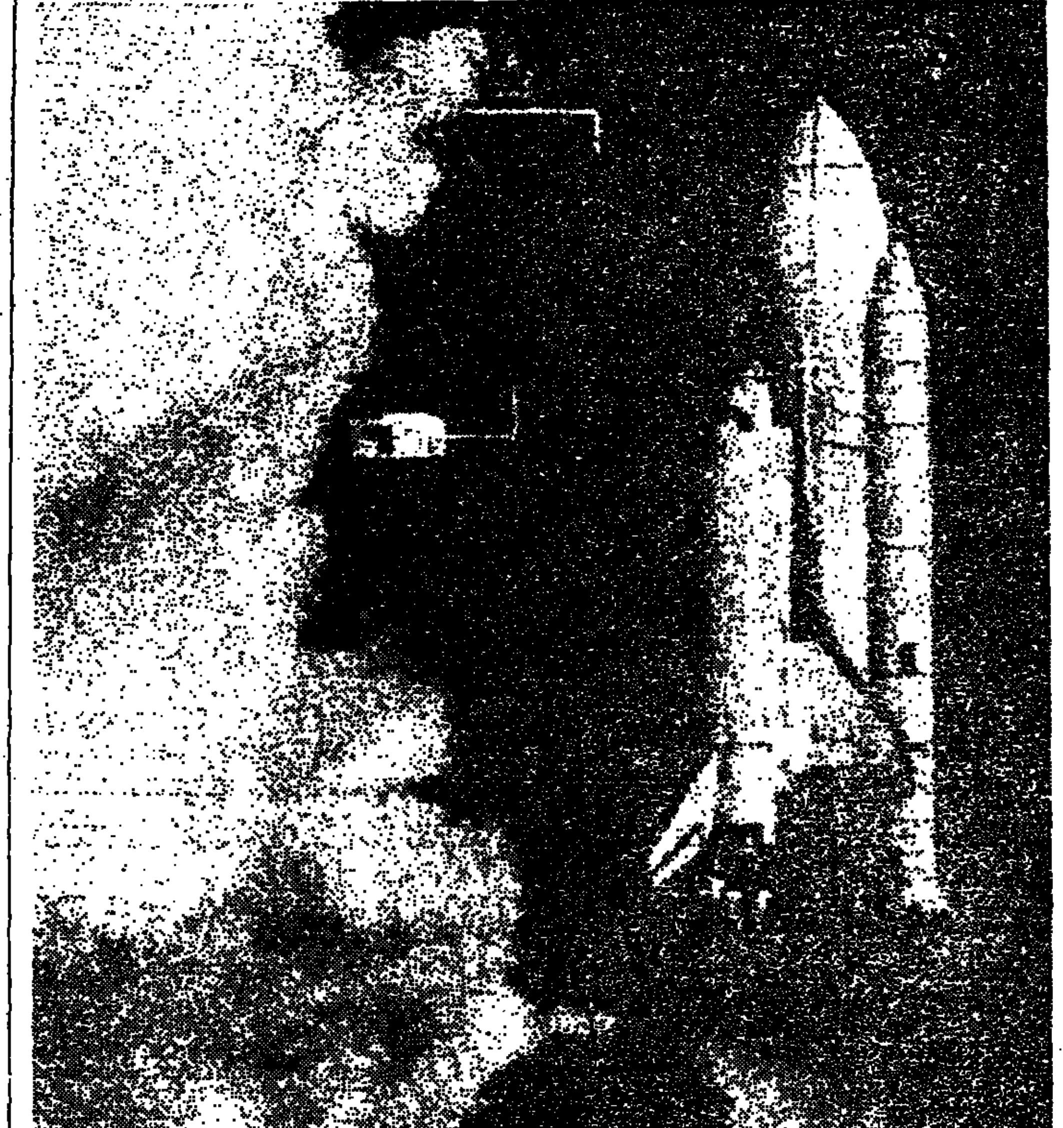
Family sources quoted the *kidnappers as saying that* nothing would be heard of the consul for at least 15 days.—UPI and Reuter.]

Dr Antonio Amparo Fernandez, the honorary consul of El Salvador, was taken away at the same time as his Uruguayan colleague, but the kidnappers stayed for more than ten hours. They left only after receiving a telephone call at 8.30 a.m.

The kidnapping of Herr Hermann Diez de la Sel Korsatko, the honorary Austrian consul, was carried out at about the *same time as the others* and the gunmen stayed through the night with the consul's wife and father.

The Spanish Government, while condemning the violation of human rights and international law, promised it would spare no efforts to achieve the *consul's* release.

Señor Juan Rosón, the outgoing Interior Minister in Madrid, thought that one *motive for* the kidnappings might be as a protest against Señor Calvo Sotelo's clearly expressed view that Spain should join Nato. The minister identified the kidnappings as the work of the "poli-milis", the extreme left of the ETA politico-military wing.



Shuttle tested: The trouble-plagued space shuttle fires all three of its engines simultaneously for the first time at Cape Canaveral after a last-minute problem delayed the test for an hour. The success of yesterday's 20-second test has raised hopes that the shuttle's first flight will take place as scheduled on April 7, three years after the target date. Eight steel bolts, each 3ft long, were all that prevented the craft from taking off when its engines, which develop 1,100,000 lb of thrust, ignited. When the shuttle is launched the bolts will be severed by explosive charges. Report, page 4

Labour crisis deepens after four backbench MPs break with party

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour's internal crisis deepened last night with two backbenchers resigning from the party and two others saying that they would not fight the next general election as Labour candidates.

Though their intentions were known their formal declarations will still be regarded as a bitter blow to the party.

Mr Tom Ellis, MP for Wrexham and Mr Richard Crawshaw, MP for Liverpool, Toxteth, announced their resignation and became the first of the social *democrat dissidents* to leave *the* party's ranks.

Mr Tom Bradley, MP for Leicester, East, and Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP for Teesside, Thornaby, both former parliamentary secretaries to Mr Roy Jenkins, a founder-member of the Council for Social Democracy, informed their general management committees that they would not be standing as Labour candidates.

Mr Wrigglesworth also indicated that he would resign from the party but Mr Bradley, a long-serving member of the national executive committee, was not that specific. He has yet to say that he intends to resign from the party and the national executive.

More breaks with the party are likely to follow the action of the four MPs. Mr William Rodgers is expected to tell his constituency of Teesside, Stockton, *early next month* that he is making the break.

In all 11 defections are expected and it is thought those MPs will resign the party whip formally on the same day and form their own group at Westminster.

The concern of Labour politicians at the breakaway movement and the threat of a new party was expressed by Mr Peter Shore, shadow spokesman on Treasury affairs, last night.

"The splitters have made their decision and it is the *wrong decision*", *he told a constituency* party meeting in Carlisle. "The third party, a party of press and television, will not prosper."

But he added: "It has however a substantial potential for inflicting damage on the Labour Party. Whatever their individual motives may be, the supporters of the breakaway party are objectively the allies of Mrs Thatcher."

He admitted that "the party *is in a state of profound crisis* and uncertainty" and that would continue until the many matters that were dividing the party were resolved.

Mr Wrigglesworth told his management committee that he remained unconvinced that the party could reform itself ade*quately to pursue the sort of* policies necessary to stop the country's economic and industrial decline.

"I am not leaving the battle. I intend to carry on fighting, but on a new and probably tougher ground, for the principles I came into politics to *pursue*", *he added.*

Mr Bradley accused the party's ruling national executive and the annual conference of "knocking the living daylights out of decent, well established party practices", and said he would feel morally compelled to join a new party if the council became one. To do anything else would be "to live a lie", he said.

Mr Ellis said: "We shall work as hard as we can, with other colleagues, to try to establish a new left-of-centre movement." He has already ruled out any idea that he would comply with a recent request by his local party to resign as an MP.

1,900 jobs are lost in Courtaulds closures

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Courtaulds is withdrawing from nylon yarn production in Britain. The decision will *involve the closure of plants* in Liverpool and Northern Ireland with the loss of more than 1,900 jobs.

The announcement coincided with further job shedding in the textile and chemicals industries which brought the total of redundancies declared yesterday to more than 2,500.

Laporte Industries, the chemical group, is to cut 500 *jobs in south* Humberside and a subsidiary of Carrington Viyella is to make nearly 200 textile workers redundant in the West of England [Business News, page 15].

In another move, Dewhurst and Partner decided to close down the operations of its *wholy-owned subsidiary* — Dupar Pelapone which has a factory at Derby — with the loss of about 55 jobs.

Significantly both Courtaulds and Laporte cited the srength of sterling and the rise in energy costs as main factors

The Courtaulds decision to withdraw from the production of Celon, its nylon filament yarn, will close factories at Aintree, Liverpool, and at Carrickfergus in Northern Ireland and will mean some staff losses at plants in the Midlands. It provides a dramatic illustration of the depth of the recession in the textile industry, which has been compounded by continuing over capacity in synthetic fibre production *throughout Western Europe.*

Courtaulds job losses will total 1,903 and will lift the total of job cuts made by the company over the past 18 months to over 27,000. Courtaulds accounts for about 6 per cent of total West European production of nylon, and in the United Kingdom the company *is the second* largest producer after ICI, with a total production capacity of 25,000 tonnes.

Over the past six months, in common with the rest of the synthetic fibres industry, Courtaulds has been forced to implement extensive short-time work*ing and has worked at about* 65 per cent capacity.

Under the Courtaulds plan, 1,550 workers employed at Aintree *will lose their jobs; 306 at* Carrickfergus adding to the huge unemployment problem in the province; and 47 other employees based at plants in Coventry and Spondon, Derbyshire, will be among the casualties.

In a statement, the company said that the United Kingdom market for nylon textile yarn had declined consistently since peak demand in 1973, and the *downturn has since accelerated* sharply, with demand in the final quarter of last year only 65 per cent of the corresponding period of 1979.

The European market, it said, had been similarly affected, and exports to Europe, the principal market for Celon, fell in the second half of last year to little more than half the level of the first six months.

The company said that since January 1980 sterling had appreciated by about 27 per cent against the main European currencies. This had "destroyed" *the company's competitive posi*tion on which it relied for about 35 per cent of its sales.

"The decline in demand for nylon coupled with the strength of sterling has put immense downward pressure on prices at a time when costs, in particular energy costs, have been rising. *The combination of these fac*tors has meant that a substantial loss will be made in the current year."

Overall losses on the Celon operation in this financial year are estimated at about £3m. Courtaulds said that, with substantial European over capacity *and low levels of demand likely* to persist, it was not able to support past and continuing losses.

Militant miners call off unofficial strikes

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Barnsley

The militant miners' challenge to government policy on the coal industry *collapsed* yesterday after left-wing area union leaders agreed among themselves to call off their unofficial strikes.

After a series of secret telephone calls between the coalfields, it was decided that the men in Yorkshire should not come out, while Scots and Welsh miners should return to work in line with the recommendation of the National Union of *Mineworkers'* executive.

The contacts explain the similar decisions of area councils in the three militant coalfields not to go ahead with an all-out stoppage from Monday in pursuit of even greater cash concessions for the industry.

The trigger for a general *return to work came in South* Wales, and it was communicated privately to Mr Michael McGahey, president of the Scots miners, and Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area of the NUM, who was due to ask local delegates to organize a strike in accordance with an already agreed *timetable.*

Apparently unaware that left-wing union leaders were about to abandon their strike push, temporarily at least, Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, agreed to further concessions to Yorkshire miners on prospecting for coal at Orgreave Colliery, near Sheffield, one of the four in the area originally listed for closure.

The 78-member Yorkshire Area Council said in a statement it was satisfied that the concessions met "our demand for an assurance to keep the pits open unless they are exhausted." *In addition,* the board have withdrawn Park Hill and Wakefield Manor from the closure list and agreed to discussions on the future of these pits where the union's engineers claim there are workable reserves.

"In view of this, we have *agreed to suspend any action* pending the outcome of further talks next Wednesday. We shall obviously continue to act in conjunction with other areas of the British coalfield."

Yesterday's evidence that the board was willing to yield further concessions is a fresh

Continued on page 2, col 3

Prince sees favourite horse die

Lady Diana Spencer, who returned to Britain from Australia two days ago, saw the Prince of Wales's favourite horse, Allibar, die as the Prince walked it home after morning exercise on the Berkshire Downs yesterday.

The Prince had hoped to ride Allibar, which was 11 years old, in the Cavalry Hunters' Chase at Chepstow today.

Mr Nicholas Gaselee, the horse's trainer, said last night that he believed the horse died from a heart attack or a massive haemorrhage.

"Allibar was walking home quite normally after his workout *when he collapsed* and died," he said. "The horse had cantered seven furlongs with the Prince in the saddle and had gone very well."

The Prince was still in the saddle when he realized that something was wrong. He dismounted immediately but the horse died moments later.

A stable lad said: "Prince Charles would not leave the horse until a vet arrived and *certified that it was dead*".

Mr Sutcliffe for trial in Leeds

Arthur Osman
bury

ing a 10-minute hearing *magistrstes at Dewsbury,* Yorkshire, yesterday, William Sutcliffe, aged as committed in custody ial at Leeds Crown Court.

was charged with the er of 13 women and the pted murder of seven s either in West Yorkshire anchester.

Sutcliffe, a lorry driver, rden Lane, Heaton, Brad- did not speak during the ng. *Mr Kerry Macgill. his* tor, did not ask for report- estrictions to be lifted and minded reporters present eir obligations under sec- 3 of the Criminal Justice

lf the brief hearing was up by Mr Stuart Baker, the clerk to the magistrates, reading the full list of charges for the first time.

They alleged that Mr Sutcliffe murdered Jacqueline Hill at Leeds between November 16 and 19 last year; attempted to murder Anna Patricia Rogulskyj, at Keighley on *July 5, 1975; attempted to murder* Olive Smelt at Halifax on or about August 15, 1975; murdered Wilma McCann at Leeds on October 30, 1975; murdered Emily Monica *Jackson at Leeds on or about* January 20, 1976; attempted to murder Marcella Claxton at Leeds on May 9, 1976; murdered Eirene Richardson at Leeds on or about *February 6, 1977; murdered* Patricia Atkinson at Bradford on or about April 23, 1977; murdered Jayne Michelle McDonald at Leeds on June 26, 1977; attempted to *murder Maureen Long at Bradford* on July 10, 1977; murdered Jean Bernadette Jordan at Manchester between September 30 and October 11, 1977; attempted to murder Marilyn Moore at Leeds on December 14, 1977; murdered Yvonne Ann Pearson at Bradford between January 20 and March 26, 1978; *murdered Helen Maria Rytka at* Huddersfield between January 30 and February 4, 1978; murdered Vera Evelyn Millward at Manchester on or about May 16, 1978; *murdered Josephine Ann Whitaker* at Halifax on or about April 4, 1979; murdered Barbara Janine Leach at Bradford between September 1 and 4, 1979; murdered *Marguerite Walls* at Farsley, Leeds, on or about August 20, 1980; attempted to murder Upadhya Anadavathy Bandara at Leeds on September 24, 1980; and *attempted* to murder Teresa Simone Sykes at Huddersfield on November 5, 1980.

Mr David Kyle, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, asked that a further *charge which* alleged that Mr Sutcliffe stole two vehicle registration plates worth 50p should be withdrawn.

Glasgow goes on the march

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

Hundreds of extra police are being drafted into the centre of Glasgow today to control crowds at one football match and *three marches in the city.*

Celtic meet their old rivals, Rangers, in the first serious test of the law banning drink from *football grounds.* Mr Michael Foot leads a "right to work" march by more than 20,000, while Scottish "loyalists" stride out "to keep Ulster British", *and, in* another part of the city, a faction of the National Front also demonstrate in favour of keeping Ulster British.

In a march last weekend supporting the removal of the Army from Northern Ireland, 152 people were arrested.

Mr Foot, who arrived in Glasgow yesterday, said that the "right to work" demonstration, would be an historic one, but the protests have taxed the re*sources of Mr Patrick Hamill,* Chief Constable of Strathclyde, who used his powers under the Public Order Act, 1936, to direct the two Northern Ireland marches away from Celtic Park, where a crowd of 60,000 is expected.

Mr Hamill has been under pressure *to ban the pro-Ulster* marches, but could hardly have stopped them and at the same time allowed the Scottish Council of the Labour Party, led by Mr Foot and Scotland's socialist hierarchy, to parade from Blythswood Square to Queen's Park.

unday shops ll fails on cond reading

nusual alliance between the inter- of trade unionists and employers again effectively killed a Commons pt to introduce measures to extend ay trading and allow shops to re- *open late at night.* The Shops Bill l to get its second reading when ficient MPs voted on a motion to the debate to allow a division on Bill. The debate was adjourned and Bill is unlikely to make *further pro-* this parliamentary session Page 3

ouseholder wins

Jean Lawrence, of *Basingstoke,* the right to stay in her home when hester County Court ruled that eed no longer "squat" there after *wfully evicting* a family to whom had let the house Page 3

ain death tests

ical royal colleges, which *drew up* de for diagnosing brain death, will ider a compulsory repeat of the after perhaps 24 hours if there ressure *from doctors.* The move es after a fresh controversy be- n supporters of the code and its cs Page 2

Two public sector strikes loom

Unions in the water and sewerage industry *and in the Civil Service* moved closer to strike action with local membership opinion running strongly in favour of rejecting their pay offers of 10 per cent and 6 per cent Page 2

Curate jailed for rape

A *curate* who raped and terrorized women and young girls has been jailed for 12 years. The Rev Nicolaos Stavrakis, who was described by his counsel as a Jekyll and Hyde character, committed the offences over two years between Cardiff and Caerphilly, where he lived Page 3

Snub for M Giscard

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan, arriving in Moscow for the Soviet Communist Party Congress, categorically rejected President Giscard d'Estaing's recent proposal for an international conference on his country and declared his Government was absolutely legitimate Page 4

Sextuplets mystery

Mystery surrounds the reported birth in Cape Town last October of sextuplets to a white girl aged 17. One baby was said to have arrived 23 days after the other five, but so far none has appeared in public Page 4

Proposals for rugby changes rejected

A plan for the restructuring of English rugby, proposed by the Burgess committee, has been rejected by the full committee of the Rugby Football Union. However, there is a good prospect of a club league system being introduced by *the season 1983-84* Page 5

Joint steel venture

The British Steel Corporation and GKN are *taking* an equal *stake* in a new steel-making company that will employ about 5,000 workers. The venture meets the Government's wish to rationalize areas of overlap between the public and private steel sectors Page 15

Commuting: Train drivers' leader criticized the proposal for separate management of Southern Region 3

Heritage: Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, home of the Drydens for four centuries, to go to the National Trust 3

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 21, 24; Appointments, 21; Home and postal shopping, 21; Property, 21; Holidays and hotels, 22, 23

£4m fire claims

Malicious damage claims totalling £4,030,000 (Irish) have been lodged with Dublin Corporation after the fire at the Stardust discothèque that claimed 46 *lives last week.* They have been filed by three companies in respect of the building, contents and fittings and by the promoter *for lost equipment.*





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Crisis in public sector worsens with Civil Service strike threat

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The crisis of unrest facing the Government in the public sector deepened yesterday when unions in the water and sewerage industry and the Civil Service said they were ready to strike if pay offers were not improved.

Meetings held around the country by the two main unions representing the 32,000 water workers have returned large majorities in favour of rejecting the employers' "final" 10 per cent offer, and many have voted in favour of starting the industry's first national strike.

The Council of Civil Service Unions, the umbrella organization for nine unions representing 530,000 white-collar workers, said last night that if the Government's 6 per cent offer was not improved they would start a campaign of industrial action with a one-day national strike on March 9.

Leaders of the unions will on Monday meet Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, who is responsible for day to day administration of the Civil Service, and expect an improved offer in the region of 7 to 7½ per cent.

Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the council, said last night that if no improvement was forthcoming a meeting on Thursday would seek agreement to launch the campaign. It will be aimed mainly at government computer centres, and could have a serious effect on the public sector borrowing requirement and the money supply.

Civil Service unions are holding ballots or branch voting meetings to gauge members' views on taking industrial action, and union leaders report good support. Voting in the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, is running at about three to one in favour of action, although not many members have voted so far.

In the water industry, all regional conferences held by the Dominant General and Municipal Workers Union, which represents 20,000 workers in the industry, had voted for rejection by last night. Delegates at nearly all of the conferences indicated their determination to take industrial action.

A similar picture emerged from the conferences held by the National Union of Public Employees, which has 10,000 members in the industry, although the Midlands conference voted for acceptance. It is being argued by union officials that that was because most of the 1,500 workers in the region work for the Severn-Trent Water Authority, which pays high bonuses.

Negotiators are due to meet on Wednesday and will be under strong pressure to call for strike action, if there is no improvement in the 10 per cent offer. Some workers want the strike to start on Thursday, but it is likely that the unions will give notice of a strike to leave time for the employers to change their stance.

The threat of a national strike is worrying ministers, and contingency plans involving the use of troops to keep essential services going have been drawn up.

National Health Service negotiators yesterday made clear to leaders of 250,000 hospital ancillary workers that they would be bound by the 6 per cent cash limit

About-turn for water workers discounted

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The Government's determination to stand firm on pay despite the threatened strike by water workers was being expressed by Cabinet ministers yesterday in the aftermath of the about-turn on pit closures.

Although there is private recognition that the Government was slow in seeing the explosive mood in the coal industry, ministers said that the water workers issue was unrelated in policy terms because it was over wage increases.

They were also anxious to put down Tory backbench fears that the Government was planning to introduce import controls to placate the mineworkers. Controls, it was said, was the wrong word.

The Government has import substitution in mind. The Central Electricity Generating Board will be told to buy the more expensive British coal and the Government will pay the difference between that and what it would have cost to buy imported coal.

Meanwhile, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, accused the *Daily Express* of carrying on a vendetta against him and said he was considering what action to take. The newspaper, under the headline "Prior the Plotter", carried a report yesterday suggesting that he had carried out secret negotiations with Mr Joseph Gormley, the mineworkers' leader, behind the back of Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Cabinet colleagues.

Mr Prior, on BBC Radio's *World at One* programme, denied "emphatically" the allegation. When he heard of the newspaper's story he had had a late-night telephone conversation with Mrs Thatcher.

"There is no shred of truth in the story", he said. "It is disgraceful reporting. The *Daily Express* has had a vendetta against me for a long while and this is really the culmination of it.

"This is just such a fabrication of untruths from start to finish that I must really consider very carefully what action, if any, I should take."

When asked whether the coal issue would make it more difficult to deal with unions wanting more pay, such as the water workers and civil servants, Mr Prior said: "It will stiffen the resolve of the Government to bring home to the nation the problems we face and if we are constantly spending more money on some things we shall have less to spend on others."

Tories unhappy: Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend, East, yesterday warned the Government of Conservative unhappiness over the coal deal (The Press Association reports). Nationalized industries were now the chief cause of inflation and must not be treated as "favoured sons".

"It would be intolerable if we were to make permanent the policy or concept that nationalized industries should be freed from the problems and difficult decisions which private enterprise firms are facing daily", he added.

Nunn moves to take chess victory

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

The match for the Grieveson Grant British Championship ended yesterday in victory for John Nunn, the International grandmaster, over William Hartston, the International master, by three and a half to two and a half points.

The game was a lively one, but the result could not affect the destination of the title as even had Harston won that game the drawn match would have given the title to Nunn on the Sonneborn-Berger point count.

Nunn started the game with 1 P-K 4, and Hartston defended with a solid variation of the Sicilian Defence. Both sides seemed to be playing for the attack, but when on move 20 Nunn first offered the sacrifice of a piece and then proposed a draw, Hartston refused the proposal and captured the piece.

Five more moves were played, and then Hartston, perhaps feeling there was not much point in continuing, offered the draw

Hartston emerged from the encounter with considerable credit

Visiting Prince greeted by demonstrators

From Our Correspondent
Swansea

The Prince of Wales faced demonstrators when he travelled to South Wales yesterday.

One group, protesting about pit closures, chanted "Save the pits, shut the palace" throughout a ceremony in which the Prince received the freedom of Swansea on behalf of the Royal Regiment of Wales.

Other demonstrators shouted abuse about the refusal by the University College of Wales, Swansea, of which the prince is Chancellor to accept Mr John Jenkins as a student.

Mr Jenkins, who has become a social worker after serving a prison sentence on explosives charges, wants to attend a course in Swansea.

The Prince, who is Colonel-in-chief of the Royal Regiment of Wales, had flown to Swansea in a helicopter which landed in playing fields about a mile from the Guildhall where the freedom ceremony was held.

He inspected sections of the regiment's first battalion and, after accepting the freedom of the city on its behalf, said the regiment and its forebears had been associated with Swansea for 122 years.

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Sailors from HMS Argonaut, moored in the Upper Pool of London, reenacting the traditional presentation of the due payable to the Constable of the Tower of London.

Sequel to 'Panorama' debate starts further controversy over code

Brain death tests may have to be repeated

By Nicholas Timmins

The medical royal colleges, which drew up the British criteria for diagnosing brain death, will consider introducing a compulsory repeat of the tests after a suitable time lag of perhaps 24 hours if there is pressure for that from the medical profession.

They will also consider having the tests performed by two consultants instead of the present system of one consultant and one other doctor who has been qualified for at least five years.

Professor Gordon Robson, secretary of the conference of the royal colleges, said yesterday: "It may be there will be a public demand for this, and these views would have considerable medical support.

"At present the tests are practically always repeated anyway, and the code lays down that if a transplant is involved the surgeon must in any case satisfy himself that the criteria have been fulfilled before he takes the kidneys.

"But if it is necessary to introduce a mandatory repeat of the tests, and to have them performed by two consultants, in order to restore public confidence then I am quite sure that will be considered".

But the colleges would not, on the present evidence, consider introducing an EEG test of brain activity or an angiogram.

The absence of an EEG did not prove the brain was dead. It would be misleading the public to tell them that a flat EEG proved brain death.

Angiograms, which indicate blood flow through the brain, were unnecessary because the contrast medium used could itself destroy the brain if only limited circulation was still present.

Professor Robson was speaking after Thursday night's BBC television programme, "A Question of Life or Death", which led to a fresh dispute between the supporters of the British code and its critics. It was a debate arising from a *Panorama* programme last October.

Dr Ronald Paul, a consultant neurophysiologist at Walsgrave Hospital, Coventry, said on Thursday's programme that two patients had survived after meeting the brain death criteria. Both had been involved in road traffic accidents.

No evidence to support the assertion was presented on the programme and another participant, Dr Christopher Pallis, consultant neurologist at Hammersmith Hospital, London, challenged Dr Paul yesterday to make all the evidence and records available to an independent inquiry.

He accused Dr Paul of irresponsibility and sensationalism in announcing the cases on television when details had not been published and examined.

Dr Paul could not be reached yesterday for comment.

Mr Robert Sells, a Liverpool transplant surgeon, protested yesterday that he was "very, very angry indeed" that a clip from the original *Panorama* programme on brain death, which he had already complained had been distorted by editing, was used again in Thursday night's programme by the critics of the criteria.

In it, he said there had been occasions when he had been called to possible donors to find they did not meet the criteria: but the explanation of why that was so had been cut, he said. The patients had low body temperature by the time he arrived he added, and had to be restored to normal temperature for him to be satisfied that the criteria were fully met.

"It was a highly manipulative piece of editing", he said.

Fears remain, page 12

Report costs options for medical schools

By a Staff Reporter

Bigger savings could be made in London's 12 undergraduate medical schools by increasing the ratio of students to staff than by a decision to shut a complete medical school, a working party appointed by London University to cost medical education has concluded.

The report, to be published ne txweek, costs the implications of 17 options for reducing the costs of the medical school. The options include the closure of seven medical schools, St Mary's, Charing Cross, the Middlesex, St Bartholomew's, the Royal Free, Westminster and St Thomas's, as well as the possibility of closing six of the preclinical schools.

The report, commissioned in the wake of the Flowers report last year, which recommended wholesale mergers of medical schools and the closure of Westminster, simply provides costs and makes no recommendations.

Those will come from meetings of the university's medical academic and planning committees over the next month when the battle over the future of individual schools will begin again.

It is likely, however, that none of the specific options costed in the report will be adopted, but that the mass of data provided will be used to construct new possibilities.

Some observers believe the outcome may be a decision that no single medical school should shut, but that savings should be made by closer association, and possibly long-term mergers, between pairs of medical schools, with some increase in student-staff ratios.

Westminster and Charing Cross, the London and St Bartholomew's, St Thomas's and Guys, and University College and the Middlesex, have all discussed closer links and in some cases have started to establish them.

That could result in more specialized subjects being taught at only one of the schools in each pair, cutting out some smaller departments and reducing staff whose costs make up the bulk of the spending on medical education.

In brief

Cleared artist rearrested

Mr Norbert Romallo, an Argentinian artist who was held in custody for two and a half years awaiting trial on fraud charges which were later dropped, has been rearrested and is being detained at Ashford remand centre.

It is believed that Mr Romallo, of West Park, Mottingham, south-east London, was being treated as an illegal entrant and was arrested on Wednesday. He faces deportation.

Grounded ship on fire

The Panamanian registered cargo ship Burgundia, 450 tons which went aground off the north Antrim coast two weeks ago, burst into flames yesterday. The crew were winched ashore in a rubber dinghy as fire badly damaged their quarters, the bridge, and the wheel house.

Brothers who stole

Three borthers from Birmingham, who were said to have been caught with 30 sacks containing 500 rare heathers, which they had dug up on Goonhilly Downs, Cornwall, were fined £30 each with £10 costs by magistrates at Helston, Cornwall, yesterday. They denied stealing the plants, saying they did not know such action was illegal.

Power to the mops

A national bargaining structure for the 200,000 main women workers in the contract cleaning industry is recommended in a report from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service which found that the cleaners were among the lowest paid workers in the country.

Raid on casinos

Police investigating alleged gaming offences raided the Playboy Club and the Clermont Casino in the West End of London yesterday and seized documents. The club's administrative offices in north London were also raided.

Boy kills hedgehog

A bok aged 14 who kicked a hedgehog to death because he did not like hedgehogs was given a two-year supervision order at a Portsmouth juvenile court yesterday and ordered to pay costs of £387.

New paper goes ahead

George Outram the Glasgow publisher owned by Lonrho said yesterday that agreement had been reached with unions on publication of a new Sunday newspaper for Scotland. It would appear in the late spring.

Linwood delay plea

The Scottish TUC asked Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, yesterday to try to persuade Peugeot-Citroen to delay the closure of the Linwood car plant for a year.

Case list clearing

The backlog of cases in the Queen's Bench Division Court has been virtually eliminated, Lord Justice Donaldson announced yesterday.

Arrests after bombing

Two youths were arrested after five petrol bombs were thrown at Littlewoods store, Londonderry yesterday causing a fire. No one was injured.

£50m bill for halting miners' action

By Nicholas Hirst
and Frances Williams

The cost next year of averting a miners' strike over the pit closures planned by National Coal Board could be as low as £50m, Whitehall sources suggested yesterday.

That would be equivalent to 1p on a packet of 20 cigarettes or less than ½p on a pint of beer. Raised across the range of excise duties, it would add less than 0.1 per cent to the retail price index.

The relatively small cost involved may go a long way to explain the alacrity with which the Government agreed to the miners' demands.

It appears that the coal board's real difficulty is the damage to its cash flow created by a loss to imports of eight million tonnes of domestic sales this year.

Despite the effects of the recession, the board will keep within its external financing limit of £834 this year and stick to the targeted loss to be made up by the deficit grants laid down in the Coal Act, 1980.

If sales could be increased it is believed that there would be little difficulty in sticking to the rest of the financial strategy.

A subsidy of about £50m could well meet the difference between domestic buyers getting home-produced rather than imported coal.

But the long-term difficulty of coal produced from uneconomic pits will remain. Those mines will, however, continue to be closed under the review procedure agreed with the miners' union.

Effectively the Government will be switching money it had earmarked to increase redundancy payments to the miners to accelerate closures and reduce long-term losses, to a shorter-term expedient of subsidizing sales.

The amount of that money should be small enough to come out of the contingency reserve of about £1,400m built into estimates of public expenditure in 1981-82 and should not involve any additional tax rise in the Budget.

But there is the difficulty of where the money for subsidies to make the coal cheaper is to come from. Grants to the National Coal Board are limited under the Coal Act. It does not appear to allow sufficient leeway to allow additional help.

Interest-free loans, however, could provide the answer.

Pit formula gets both sides off the hook

Continued from page 1

indication of the official anxiety felt over the threat of pit strikes. However, the board may have been hastened into giving ground by false fears.

Some pit delegates in Barnsley doubted whether the area council would have produced a majority for strike action, and whether it would have been carried out by all the men if passed.

The formula produced by Mr Scargill after his talks with Sir Derek on a loudspeaker telephone, audible to his colleagues in regional NUM offices, therefore got both sides off a potentially embarrassing hook.

Mr Scargill insisted that the industrial action was only suspended and would be reimposed if talks with Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, failed to produce an acceptable agreement on coal import controls, relaxation of NCB cash limits, operating subsidies, and no pit closures except on grounds of seam exhaustion.

However, the prospect of a second round of unofficial strikes appears remote.

Kent meeting: The Kent Area Council will meet today to consider what recommendation to make to 3,000 miners at a mass meeting in Margate tomorrow (Donald Macintyre writes).

Mr Jack Collins, the Area secretary last night refused to be drawn on what recommendation he thought the Council would make, but said that yesterday the miners at Snowdown Colliery, the one threatened with closure, were "completely solid" in their strike.

"Many of the men are reluctant to return on the basis of a piece of paper.

The board expects that the 46,000 men on unofficial strike in other areas will return on Monday. The board will hold talks then with the union to prepare for Wednesday's meeting.

Yesterday's decisions were welcomed by Mr Joseph Gormley, the union's national president.

"The decisions show a sense of responsibility and commonsense prevailing in the coalfield.

Derbyshire pitmen call off threatened walkout

From Richard Ford
Chesterfield

The threatened strike by 12,000 miners in the Derbyshire coalfield was called off yesterday pending the outcome of talks between the National Union of Mineworkers, the coal board, and the Government.

The result of those talks will be of crucial importance in determining whether miners decide to take further industrial action, Mr Peter Heathfield, area president of the union in Derbyshire, said.

Despite the unanimous decision of the area council meeting in Chesterfield to call off the strike, which was due to begin on Monday, there is distrust and misgivings over the national deal.

Many miners in Derbyshire believe that yesterday's decision made commonsense, ending the danger of fragmented action in different areas.

Mr Heathfield said the agreement on Wednesday was a ploy that had achieved its aim of defusing the dispute, but it would be a considerable time before miners could identify the details of the offer.

At collieries in Derbyshire which are set to increase production by 50,000 tons to eight million tons, next year, there was, a union official said, "scepticism at the genuineness of the proposals put forward".

Action in Wales only delayed, mine leaders say

From a Staff Reporter
Cardiff

Miners' leaders in South Wales decided yesterday to "postpone" the unofficial strike by their 26,000 members which spearheaded the attack on the National Coal Board's pit closure programme.

Delegates from 42 branches made the decision at a special delegate meeting at Bridgend. Only three branches were in favour of continuing the strike.

After the meeting Mr Emlyn Williams, area president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said that the strike was only postponed. They still had a mandate to call out the miners again "if there is any ratting on the closure

Closer health service link with private units urged

By a Staff Reporter

Health authorities are being encouraged to link the National Health Service and the private hospital sector more closely in changes, which, if implemented, will have wide implications for both the service and private medicine.

The changes, set out in a Department of Health and Social Security circular, allow the health service to pay for patients to use private hospital beds in both profit-making and non-profit making private hospitals.

Joint planning, cooperation between the management of the health service and private hospitals, and joint purchasing of supplies by the health service and private hospitals are recommended.

The circular advises health authorities to give priority to the private sector when disposing of public-sector land, and to consider leasing temporarily unused public-service accommodation to the private sector. The health service is also encouraged to provide facilities to the private sector on contract to prevent wasteful duplication of services. The moves are seen by ministers as a way of getting better value for money for the service, and of cutting waiting.

They will almost certainly be opposed by unions and the Labour Party as helping the private medical sector to expand with health service funds.

The public service has used the facilities of private hospitals to some degree, but the new guidance recommends an expansion of that, lifting the ban on making arrangements to use beds in profit-making hospitals.

The health service could contract to use private beds

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

NOON TODAY

Today

Sun rises: 7.03 am
Sun sets: 5.26 pm
Moon sets: 8.20 am
Moon rises: 8.16 pm

Last Quarter: February 27

Lighting up: 5.56 pm to 6.31 am.

High water: London Bridge, 3.19 am, 7.1 m; 3.42 pm, 7.3m. Avonmouth, 8.49 am, 13.4m; 9.11 pm, 13.2m. Dover, 12.18 am, 6.7m; 12.34 pm, 6.4m. Hull 7.52 am, 7.2m; 7.58 pm, 7.6m. Liverpool 12.36 am, 9m; 12.49 pm, 9.2m.

An area of low pressure is moving SE towards Ireland, while a frontal trough moves slowly E into extreme W parts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, E Midlands, Central N England: Mostly dry, bright periods with frost early and late; wind variable, light, becoming SE, moderate; max temp 2° to 4°C (36° to 39°F).

E, SE England, East Anglia: Mainly dry, sunny intervals with scattered wintry showers near coasts; frost early and late; wind variable, light, becoming SE, moderate; max temp 2° to 4°C (36° to 39°F).

NW, Central S England, W Midlands: Mostly dry, bright periods with perhaps some snow in W later; frost early and late; wind S or SE, light or moderate; max temp 2° to 4°C (36° to 39°F).

SW England, S Wales: Becoming cloudy, snow from W, perhaps heavy with drifting later but turning to rain in extreme W; wind S or SE, light, increasing fresh or strong; max temp 3° to 5°C (37° to 41°F).

Channel Islands, N Wales, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Cloudy, sleet or snow from W with perhaps some drifting; wind S or SE, moderate, increasing fresh or strong; max temp 2° to 4°C (36° to 39°F).

Lake District, NE England Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Mostly dry, bright periods; wind S or SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 3° to 5°C (37° to 41°F).

SW, NW Scotland, Argyll: Rather cloudy, some bright intervals with sleet or snow spreading into W; wind S or SE, fresh or strong; max temp 3° to 5°C (37° to 41°F).

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 7.01 am
Sun sets: 5.28 pm
Moon sets: 8.41 am
Moon rises: 9.22 pm

Last Quarter: February 27.

Lighting up: 5.58 pm to 6.29 am.

High water: London Bridge, 3.53 am, 7.1m; 4.14 pm, 7.2m. Avonmouth, 9.21 am, 13.2m; 9.42 pm, 13m. Dover 12.52 am, 6.6m; 1.07 pm, 6.3m. Hull, 8.25 am, 7.2m; 8.30 pm, 7.5m. Liverpool 1.10 am, 8.9m; 1.22 pm, 9.1m.

1 ft = 0.3048m. 1m = 3.2808 ft.

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, scattered sleet or snow showers; wind S or SE, fresh or strong; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: After snow in parts of W at first, mostly dry with sunshine, but scattered wintry showers near coasts. Staying cold with night frosts.

Sea Passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind variable, light; wintry showers; sea smooth.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, moderate or fresh, occasionally strong, wintry showers; sea moderate or rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 5°C (41°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 1°C (34°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, [illegible]. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, [illegible] millibars, steady.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	14	57	Copenhgn	f	−3	27	L Palmas	c	17	63	Nice	s	9	48
Algiers	c	11	52	Dublin	sl	2	36	Lisbon	s	10	50	Oslo	s	−5	23
Amstrdm	sn	−1	30	Edinburgh	f	5	41	London	f	3	37	Paris	f	2	36
Barcelona	f	5	41	Florence	s	6	43	Luxembrg	c	−1	30	Reykjavik	c	4	39
Belfast	c	3	37	Funchal	f	16	61	Madrid	c	6	43	Rome	f	10	50
Berlin	f	−2	28	Geneva	f	−1	30	Majorca	c	6	43	Ronaldswy	f	2	36
Birmnghm	c	2	36	Gibraltar	s	14	57	Malaga	f	15	59	Stockhlm	sn	−5	23
Bristol	c	3	37	Guernsey	c	3	37	Malta	f	13	55	Tel Aviv	s	17	63
Brussels	c	0	32	Helsinki	c	−9	16	Manchstr	c	3	37	Venice	s	3	37
Budapest	c	−1	30	Innsbruck	s	2	36	Moscow	s	−4	25	Vienna	c	0	32
Cardiff	c	3	37	Istanbul	s	3	37	Munich	f	−3	27	Warsaw	c	−2	28
Cologne	f	0	32	Jersey	c	4	39	Naples	c	9	48	Zurich	c	−2	28

Overseas selling prices: Austria Sch 22; Bahrain BD 0.450; Belgium B Frs 30; Canada $1.25; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 5.00; Finland Mk 5.00; France Frs 5.00; Germany DM 2.80; Greece Dr 55; Holland Gl 2.80; Iran Rls 125; Iraq ID 0.400; Irish Rep 35p; Italy L 1100; Jordan Fils 400; Kuwait KD 0.400; Lebanon LL 5.00; Luxembourg Lf 25; Madeira Esc 40; Malta 25c; Morocco Dir 5.50; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.500; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 45; Qatar QR 5.00; Saudi Arabia SR 5.00; Singapore S$ 3; Spain Pts 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.450; UAE Dir 5.00; Yugoslavia Din 40

Published daily except Sundays, Saturdays, [illegible]

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HOME NEWS

WEST EUROPE

Bill to extend Sunday trading finds the shop door shut

Hugh Noyes
rliamentary Correspondent
...

..n unusual alliance between interests of trade unionists employers yesterday succeded once again in effectively ...ing the attempt in the Commons to introduce legislation ...viding for an extension of ...day trading and allowing ...ps to remain open late at ...ht.

..he Shops Bill, sponsored by Anthony Meyer, Conservative MP for Flint, West, failed ...get its second reading when ...fficient members voted on ...otion to close the debate ...s to allow a division on the ... The second reading debate ... then adjourned, but as the ... now loses its favourable ...tion in the list of private ...mbers' legislation it is most ...kely to make further pro... in the present session of ...liament.

..oting on the closure motion 48 to 29, but as the re... 100 votes was not ...hed, the motion was lost ... the debate adjourned.

...lthough there was consider... agreement that the laws ...rning the opening hours of ...s produced serious anoma... and that the Shops Act, ..., was badly out of date and ...eed of revision, many MPs ... clearly not satisfied that ... private member's legislation ...re them was the best way ...andling the matter.

...ith the Government remain... neutral on the issue, Mr ...othy Raison, Minister of ...e, Home Office, told the ...se that his department was ...ewing the position and the ...lts would be announced shortly. In the meantime he was not going to vote on either side.

From the Labour front bench, Mr George Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, came out on balance against the Bill, although he agreed that the present Shops Act was intolerable and needed to be changed.

The present situation brought total disrespect for the law, but he added that if the Bill was passed there would be a considerable nuisance to residents in certain areas and the working conditions of shop workers would be adversely affected.

From the back benches there was agreement between Mr Thomas Torney, Labour MP for Bradford, South, sponsored by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, and Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove, who is a director of the supermarket chain of J. Sainsbury. Both said that if the Bill was passed conditions would become worse for shop workers and pressure would increase on managers and supervisory staff to work on Sundays.

Mr Edward Graham, Labour and Coop MP for Enfield, Edmonton, said that Tesco, Marks and Spencer, Fine Fare and Safeway had given him authority to say that they were opposed to the Bill.

Introducing the Bill, Sir Anthony Meyer said the legislation was designed to remove some of the anomalies surrounding Sunday and late-night trading and included provisions to protect shop-workers from exploitation resulting from an extension of shop hours.

Parliamentary report, page 21



Photograph by John Manning

Lord Gibson of the National Trust (left) with Mr Heseltine at Canons Ashby yesterday.

Fund saves historic manor house

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, the home of the Dryden family for more than four centuries and one of the loveliest and least spoilt of English manor houses, is to be acquired by the National Trust, it was announced yesterday.

A total of £1,500,000, more than three fifths of the estimated cost of restoring and endowing the property, will come from the National Heritage Memorial Fund. It is easily the largest commitment so far made by the fund, and it marks the start of what may well become a significant partnership with the trust.

Lord Charteris, the chairman of the fund, said yesterday he was sure that, in making the commitment, he and his fellow trustees were doing exactly what Parliament intended. "It was for this sort of thing that the fund was given life."

The cost of restoring the house, the grounds, and the church near by, the remnant of an Augustinian priory, is put at £1,202,000. Of that, £500,000 will be provided by the fund, £287,000 by the Government's Ancient Monuments Fund and Historic Buildings Council, and most of the rest by donations.

The fund will also supply £1m as an endowment to meet future maintenance costs.

Restoration is expected to take about three years' and it is hoped to open the house, church, and grounds to the public on at least three days a week in the summer of 1984.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State of the Environment, announced yesterday that the Government would be making a grant of £3m to the fund in the next financial year.

Gloom on Britain's heritage, page 12

Parties meet after Rome coalition is outvoted

From John Earle
Rome, Feb 20

Signor Aldo Forlani, the Italian Prime Minister, this afternoon met the secretaries of the four coalition parties after his four-month-old Government was defeated six times in the Chamber of Deputies last night.

Officially the meeting was called to discuss economic topics and it was attended by Signor Giorgio La Malfa, the Budget Minister. But in political circles it was hoped that the discussions would range over wider ground and inject a sense of cohesion into the faltering coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans.

The Government's defeat came in six votes on minor clauses in the annual Finance Bill, which regulates Government expenditure for the year. The coalition was saved by the Communists, who agreed with a motion to suspend further debate until this morning. A Communist spokesman said: "We did not consider it to be in the interests of the Opposition to face a government majority in complete confusion."

This morning Signor Forlani cancelled a Cabinet meeting to enable ministers to attend Parliament, and three articles of the Bill passed safely before the chamber adjourned for the weekend. The Government's credibility in its financial management is important at a time when it is having difficulty raising $2,000m (£833m) from the international banks for earthquake reconstruction.

Unity pledge: The leaders of the coalition parties decided at their meeting with Signor Forlani to stick together (UPI reports).

A communiqué said the meeting "served to define the common line of the four parties" and to confirm their agreement on the "essential points" of the Government's economic plan.

Racial note in French vote quest

Drugs campaign tars Communist image

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 20

The French Communist Party for the past fortnight has been conducting an extensive propaganda campaign against drug addiction and peddling, with strong racialist overtones, and accusing the Government of deliberately playing down the problem in order to undermine the combative spirit of French youth. "War on drugs" was the banner headline in L'Humanité, the communist organ, two days ago. The campaign, however, threatens to boomerang.

Not that the party is deterred by the indignant reactions of an everwidening range of critics, including non - communist unions, political parties, antiracialist and human rights organizations, the governments of the Maghreb countries, and most lately, a hundred doctors of the Paris region.

"The critics have condemned "the public campaign of the Communist Party, which for its own political ends, casts discredit on a family of workers, and pretends to solve a serious problem by resorting to denunciations and appeals to pogroms."

Drugs are always a good propaganda wicket, and the fact that it was combined in the campaign with the charge of peddling, levelled gratuitously against a Moroccan family from one of the soulless dormitory towns of the Paris region—and therefore touched a sensitive xenophobic and especially anti-Arab chord in the ordinary Frenchman—was designed to give it a strong electoral impact.

The communists are ready to use any means to mobilize the working masses; and the indignant outcries of "bourgeois politicians and intellectuals" serves only their purpose of closing the ranks more effectively around the party.

What the Communists had not reckoned with was that the police would find drugs at the home of the Ben Achours, an Algerian family which had written a poison pen letter to the Communist mayor of Montigny-les-Cormeilles, west of Paris, accusing their Moroccan neighbours, the Karbouches, of drug peddling, after one of the Ben Achour boys had been arrested for a bakery theft in the neighbouring town of Conflans.

The Ben Achour family had filed a suit against the Karbouches for "incitement in the use of drugs", while the unfortunate Moroccans countered with an action for libel and false accusation.

It takes more than a slight hitch of this kind to catch the Communists off balance. L'Humanité today writes with brazen aplomb: "The mayor of Montigny was right: there are drugs in the town. The son of Madame Ben Achour has been charged with using drugs, but the pedlars who supplied them have not been bothered by the police ... Robert Hue, the Communist mayor, was therefore right to do the job of the responsible authorities."

Tonight M Georges Marchais is holding a public meeting at Montigny-les-Cormeilles, and will bring the heavy artillery of his dialectical skill in support of the Communist mayor and his anti-drugs initiative. Communist branches throughout the country have announced that they were joining the campaign.

The Communist mayor of Drancy, another dormitory town of the Paris region, has sent 23,000 letters to the inhabitants, calling on them to join a demonstration against drugs.

But there are growing indications that the new "nationalist-populist" line of the party is meeting with increasing misgivings and criticism even within the ranks of the faithful.

Widow stays at home but must pay £50

..n Our Correspondent
...chester

..rs Jean Lawrence, a widow, Basingstoke, Hampshire, ...rday won the right to stay ...r own home.

..dge Stock, QC, ruled at ...chester County Court that ...eed no longer "squat" at house in Melrose Walk, unlawfully evicting the ...lall family.

..t he ordered her to pay £50 ...ges to Mr David Goodall, 30, and Sylvia, the woman lives with him. The ...lalls sought an injunction ...st Mrs Lawrence, but the ...e dismissed the claim.

..e court was told that after Lawrence's husband died went on a three month ...av to the United States let her house to the ...alls for the period. The ...alls promised to be out by ...ary 31 but then said they ...d not move because they ...owhere else to go.

..en the Goodalls were out Lawrence moved in, ...ged the locks, and began "squat".

..e Goodalls were put into ...and breakfast accommoda... by Basingstoke Council. ...arrangement will expire ...arch 13.

..s Lawrence, a bookkeeper solicitor's office, accepted she had acted unlawfully ...king the Goodalls out. She it was not her intention ...rm the Goodalls, nor did ...ear them any malice.

..ge Stock, giving judg..., said he did not think it ...d achieve anything if he ...ed Mrs Lawrence out and ...ed the Goodalls back in under the law the Good... would have to move out ...ays later to allow Mrs ...ence to take rightful ...ssion. He therefore dis...d the action for reposses... by the Goodalls.

..e Goodalls should receive damages because the ...n taken by Mrs Lawrence unlawful, he added.

..ce granted: Mrs Mary ...all was granted a decree of divorce yesterday from husband David (the Press ...ciation reports).

..r petition was among 37 ...fended actions dealt with ...singstoke Divorce Court. ...e cited Mrs Sylvia Turner, now calls herself Mrs ...all, as co-respondent.

..e couple have two child... Danny, aged one, and ...ent, aged seven, who live Mrs Goodall at her home ...urnaby Close, Basingstoke, and Mr Goodall had been ...ied for nine years.

Curate jailed for 12 years on rape charges

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

A curate, described by his counsel as a Jekyll and Hyde character, who was said to have raped and terrorized women and young girls, was jailed at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday by Mr Justice Peter Pain for 12 years.

The Rev Nicolaos Stavrakis, aged 30, pleaded guilty to three charges of rape, one of attempted rape, and two assaults on women causing them actual bodily harm. A fourth charge of rape was allowed to lie on the file.

Mr Christopher Bedingfield, QC, for the prosecution, said that Mr Stavrakis always preyed on women who were without an escort. All the attacks took place in a two-year period between Cardiff and Caerphilly in Mid Glamorgan, where Mr Stavrakis lived in St Andrew's Church House, Penyrheol.

Mr Stavrakis, he continued, changed his car three times during the period of the attacks, and removed the rear window winders on them so that the women could not escape through the child-proof doors.

He cruised around in his car late at night and pretended to be a taxi driver. "Having got women into the car he would drive to a lonely spot where there was no likelihood of screams being heard", counsel added.

He had threatened his victims by fear. "He actually brandished a knife, and at other times, pretended he had a gun", he said.

A photograph of a pipe wrench was produced in court and it was that implement that Mr Stavrakis passed off as a gun.

After raping his victims, he would drop them near their homes, threatening them with violence if they turned round to look at the car number plates.

The last incident happened when he picked up a married woman who talked him out of the attack by promising to meet him for a future date. The woman's husband arrived and made a note of the car number before Mr Stavrakis drove off.

Det Constable Martin Evans said Mr Stavrakis had previous convictions at Chichester Magistrates Court, West Sussex, in 1974 for indecent exposure, and at the same court in 1975 for two indecent assaults on women, assault causing actual bodily harm, and for indecent exposure. He was then given a suspended jail term, and fined £10.

Mr Esyr Lewis, QC, for the defence said Mr Stavrakis had brought shame to the church in Wales, but he had never used his position as an ordained clergyman to gain the confidence of young girls.

Letters in support of Mr Stavrakis, the court was told, had been received from parishioners praising his work for the sick, the elderly, and the bereaved.

Bishop of Llandaff speaks of letter and accepts blame

From a Staff Reporter
Cardiff

If more notice had been taken of a letter from a vice-principal of Chichester Theological College to the former Bishop of Llandaff, the Right Rev Eryl Stephen Thomas, then the Rev Nicholaos Stavrakis might have been apprehended earlier.

For it is now clear that Mr Stavrakis, who prayed for forgiveness by day and terrorized and raped women by night, had been suffering from a serious sexual disorder before he was appointed a curate at Caerphilly in 1976.

Yesterday, as Mr Stavrakis began his 12-year term of imprisonment, the present Bishop of Llandaff, the Right Rev John Poole-Hughes, said: "I must now accept full responsibility for what has happened. The buck stops with me. It was my fault for not exploring the matter further. The full details of the case were spelled out in the letter from Chichester."

Although the Bishop of Llandaff has not released its details, the letter is believed to chronicle the offences Mr Stavrakis committed during his time as a student at the college.

In spite of the warnings contained in the letter, Mr Stavrakis was allowed to resume his theological studies at St Michael's College, Llandaff, after his case had been considered by Bishop Thomas.

It is understood that the decision was taken partly on the strength of a psychiatrist's report which suggested that Mr Stavrakis had been cured.

When a clergyman is ordained there can be objections on three grounds: physical and mental fitness, moral standing, and doctrinal orthodoxy. No objections were raised when Mr Stavrakis was ordained at Llandaff Cathedral in 1976.

His ordination was to have tragic consequences for several women, for although his description matched that of the rapist wanted by police in South Wales, he was not considered seriously as the culprit because he was a clergyman.

He took up his first post at Caerphilly, near Cardiff, and although directly responsible to the Rev Herbert Lewis Clark, the rector, he was left largely to care for the congregation of St. Andrews, Penyrheol, Caerphilly.

From the start Mr Stavrakis was a success. Mr Lewis Clark said: "He was very much from a working class background and that helped him to make a great impact in a working class parish.

"He was aggressively tough. His first sermons had to be vetted. They were almost evangelical. He pulled no punches. His preaching would cover the whole range of human frailty: sex, alcohol, and gambling."

But in his local public house he would drink and swear while demanding that people should attend church. In church he was strict, and once in a parish notice he remonstrated with women who wore lipstick, saying he did not wish to see it on the chalice.

At his committal at Cardiff Magistrates' Court the police said he was like a time bomb ticking away, ready to explode when he could no longer control his desires.

After being arrested Mr Stavrakis told the police: "I succeeded for a while to keep control. After two years I failed. I felt such shame and heartbreak for failing to control these urges. I spent hours in church crying over my failings."

Qin dynasty figures go on show in Paris shop

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 20

Seven of the 7,000 lifesize clay figures—five warriors and two horses—from the mausoleum of the Emperor Shi Huang-di, of the Qin dynasty, who reigned from 221 to 206 BC, are on display at a leading Paris department store.

It is the first time the statues, discovered accidentally in 1974 by farmers digging a well near Xianyang, in Shansi province, where the emperor had his palace, have been shown abroad.

The exhibition will remain in Paris one month, after which it will go to London, Brussels and The Hague, then to West Germany and Spain. The Clay figures are due to return to China in about a year's time.

The whole collection, which has been described as the greatest archaeological discovery of this century, consists of an army of 7,000 men in battle order, with their weapons, horses and chariots.

Since 1974, 500 have been excavated from a depth of about 24ft where they had lain undisturbed for over 2,000 years. It is expected that another 10 years work will be needed to excavate the rest.

Shi Huang-di, who built the Great Wall of China, and was known as a great warrior and reformer, broke with the custom of the previous Shang dynasty of having the emperor's servants, warriors and horses buried alive in his mausoleum.

He had himself surrounded with this army of clay figures instead. The slaves who had built the mausoleum were strangled on the spot in order not to disclose its whereabouts.

The five warriors on display are in a perfect state of preservation, save for the original vivid colouring, which has gone. Each is about 6ft in height and weighs about 330lb. They are fashioned in rough clay and covered with a film of finer clay. The hands and heads were modelled separately, each with a different detail, which gives them an individual look.

One is of a general in a long furcoat; another is of a kneeling archer wearing a jerkin covered with small plates of armour. There is also on display a foot soldier and two horse orderlies.

Señor Calvo is seven votes short

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 20

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister-designate, failed by seven votes in Parliament tonight to win an absolute majority giving him a mandate to form a government.

He obtained only the 165 votes of his own Centre Democratic Union deputies, three from the right-wing Democratic Coalition and one independent.

There were 158 opposition votes cast by Socialists, Communists and Basque nationalists. A total of 17 Catalan nationalists and conservative Popular Alliance deputies abstained. Six deputies were absent.

Under the constitution there will now be a second vote on Monday when it is sufficient for the man nominated by King Juan Carlos to get a simple majority of those deputies present in the lower House.

In a three-day debate, Señor Calvo Sotelo had to answer single-handed a flood of questions on his proposed government programme from the opposition and minority regionalist parties; but he failed to win over any of these groups.

There were, at times, sharp and bitter exchanges between the Prime Minister-designate and Señor Santiago Carrillo the Communist Party leader.

Señor Calvo Sotelo's attempt to woo Señor Felipe González, the Socialist leader, was rejected over Spain joining Nato and economic policies which, Señor González claimed, meant the greatest sacrifices would have to come from the poorest in society.

Socialist warning: The outgoing Prime Minister, Señor Adolfo Suárez, who resigned unexpectedly on January 29, was not in Parliament for the debate on Señor Calvo Sotelo's programme, which emphasized full employment, economic sacrifice and Nato entry; but he returned in time for the vote (UPI reports).

Socialists and Communists, who said a government led by Señor Calvo Sotelo could not survive until general elections in 1983, claimed that his programme would drive Spain to the right and offered no answers to Basque terrorism.

Tirol sabotage

Bolzano, Feb 20.—German-speaking extremists blew up two power pylons in the Alto Adige (South Tirol) region last night. Rail traffic between Italy and Austria was held up and several towns were left without electricity.



Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, embracing Bonn's carnival princess yesterday.

Bristol planning fee rise for foreign students

By Our Education Correspondent

Bristol University is proposing to charge overseas students next year fees that are substantially higher than the minimum levels recommended by the Government.

The University council agreed yesterday to recommend that overseas students starting on courses next autumn should be charged £2,900 for arts, £4,100 for science, and £6,100 for clinical courses.

Overseas students who started courses last autumn will be required to pay only the recommended minima of £2,500, £3,600 and £6,000.

Cambridge plans summer entrance examination

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Cambridge University proposes to shift its entrance examination from the autumn to the summer so that candidates would no longer need to stay on for an extra term.

The proposals, which would be likely to benefit pupils in comprehensive schools, is contained in a discussion document drawn up by a working party on admission, which the college tutorial representatives agreed yesterday should be sent out to the colleges for comments.

Maintained school pupils are allowed to take the entrance examination in the fourth term of the sixth form, and most do so as their schools are unable to provide special Oxbridge coaching in the third-year sixth as the larger public schools are.

The proposal is unlikely to please Oxford which could well find its best independent-school candidates creamed off by Cambridge's earlier examination, unless Oxford agrees to change the date of its entrance examination too.

Dr Richard Bainbridge, chairman of the Cambridge admissions committee, said yesterday: "Whether we should go ahead with or without Oxford, I do not know. We will certainly have to consult Oxford.

Separation idea for S Region angers rail union

By Our Labour Staff

Mr Ray Buckton, leader of the train drivers' union, last night criticized Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, for suggesting that the Southern Region should be managed separately.

Union sources indicated that Mr Fowler's remarks may have soured the atmosphere for further talks on improved productivity between the three rail unions, the British Railways Board, and the Government.

Both sides of the railways industry are expected to meet Mr Fowler next week to discover whether the Government is prepared to provide extra funding for British Rail for investment projects.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which has 27,000 members, has given notice of strike action if the Government is not prepared to provide the extra finance.

Mr Buckton, the union's general secretary, described the Southern Region plan as "a backward step which would be sheer stupidity.

Mr Buckton and other rail unions were angered by Mr Fowler's statement on Wednesday because they had been given no indication that his suggestion was part of either government or British Rail thinking

PC catches falling man at hospital

Police Constable Stephen Dennis saved a man's life yesterday by grabbing his leg as he fell from scaffolding outside the fifth floor of the Westminster Hospital in London.

The policeman, who is attached to Rochester Row police station, had climbed a ladder to the fourth floor and tried to talk to the man, who was believed to be an intruder.

...fe and leisure: Nature in the countryside thrills walkers young and old

...rd watchers flock to reserves in record numbers

..yril Bainbridge

..wall chart at the head...ers of the Royal Society ...the Protection of Birds ...nts graphic evidence of ...ncrease in interest in bird ...ing over the past decade. ...cords a rise in the society's ...bership from 71,000 in ... to 340,000 last year.

..r every member there are ...med to be four people ...ested in bird watching; ... are, therefore, probably ... than a million bird ...hers in Britain.

..ficials attribute the growth ...everal factors. There is a ...er awareness of wild life conservation; people have ... time and are better able ...et into the countryside; are increasingly extending interest beyond just walk... and television programmes broadcasts on wild life have ...ured the attention of many ... people.

..f you are out for a walk ... nice to see something of nature in the countryside that you have not seen before. That gives most people great satisfaction", Mr Gerald Searle, an official of the society, said. "Or they see a rare bird pop up in their garden and it gives them a thrill."

Bird watching, he added, was part of the British character. "We are a nation of animal lovers. We also love birds and have a more sentimental outlook about them than Continental countries."

The society has 80 nature reserves. Its policy is to buy as many reserves as possible before they are threatened to ensure the preservation of the birds' habitat. If it is unable to buy the land the society tries to arrange management agreements.

An appeal for £1m a few years ago brought a large response from members and enabled the society to buy a reserve at Minsmere on the Suffolk coast and an osprey site on Speyside in Scotland.

The Minsmere site is one of the society's star reserves, so popular that bird watchers' visits there had to be limited.

The enormous growth of interest has put pressure on many other reserves, but, Mr Searle said, there is little danger of the birds being disturbed at Minsmere. Hides there, for instance, overlook a lagoon and weeds and other natural cover protect the birds but do not prevent the watchers from observing them through binoculars.

Some bird watchers, it is admitted, can become over-enthusiastic. They are the fanatics of the world of ornithology. They are nicknamed "twitchers" and "tickers", the former because they twitch with excitement at the prospect of sighting a rare bird and the latter because they dash home to tick it off on their list of sightings.

Such fanatics, hearing on the grapevine of the arrival of an unusual species, travel long distances, sometimes throughout the night, to sight the bird in the quiet dawn.

"Sometimes they do not perhaps take sufficient account of the feelings of landowners and farmers over whose land they trample, or they may harry and chivvy exhausted migrant birds to get a sighting", Mr Searle said. "But generally bird watchers do keep the welfare of the bird at heart."

Criticism of such activities led the society to issue a code of conduct designed to ensure that bird watchers respect the welfare of the bird, its habitat and the role of the landowner.

Interest in bird watching is encouraged from a young age. The society runs a club for ornithologists aged from six to fourteen, which has 110,000 members, many of whom will later transfer to the main society.

Dutch stand by submarine sale

From Robert Schuil
The Hague, Feb 20

The Dutch Government today said it would stand by its decision to grant an export licence for the sale of two submarines to Taiwan in spite of parliamentary insistence earlier this month that the Cabinet reconsider its decision.

Mr Andries van Agt, the Prime Minister, in a letter to the lower house of Parliament said that the Government was bound to honour its promise made to the Rijn-Schelde-Verolme shipyard in Rotterdam, which is negotiating with Taipei over the submarine order, that the licence would be granted.

In his letter Mr van Agt went on to emphasize that the Government had no further involvement in the order except the granting of the licence and that this could not be construed as being any form of recognition of the regime in Taiwan.

The letter added that while The Netherlands wished to maintain good relations with China the importance of the order for employment in The Netherlands had to prevail. The order, if confirmed, will create about 1,200 jobs for four years.

The Government today immediately informed the Chinese Embassy in The Hague of its decision. Peking has said that it will reduce diplomatic relations with The Netherlands to the lowest possible level if the Taiwan order goes ahead.

The proposed submarine sale has been the object of two full-scale debates in the lower house. In December the Cabinet's decision to approve the sale was sanctioned by the House by only two votes. At the beginning of this month, apparently shaken by the severity of Peking's reaction, the House carried an opposition motion by 76 votes to 70, asking the Government to reconsider the decision. Eleven MPs belonging to the ruling Christian Democratic Party voted against the Government.

The Cabinet's decision not to carry out the House's wishes is not, however, expected to lead to a political crisis. Although the Opposition is expected to table a motion of censure, now that the future of the Government is at stake most of the 11 rebel Christian Democrats are expected to rally to the Cabinet's defence.

OVERSEAS

Afghan leader rejects international conference proposal

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 20

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan today categorically rejected President Giscard d'Estaing's recent proposal for an international conference on his country, saying Afghanistan "rejected any attempt to give an international colouring" to the question.

Speaking to a packed press conference here after arriving for the Soviet Communist Party congress which opens on Monday, President Karmal said he presumed the French President was a "reasonable person", but Afghanistan rejected any proposal that did not take into account the will of the people.

This will, it became clear, was perfectly embodied in the policies and actions of the ruling party in Afghanistan and in President Karmal himself. His Government was absolutely legitimate, he insisted, because it was established according to the people's will and in accordance with democratic procedures. In any case there were to be elections, as soon as the party had consolidated the new "Fatherland front".

Mr Karmal also asserted it was the will of the people to invite a limited contingent of Soviet troops to render fraternal assistance because of the undeclared war against the Afghan revolution started by the Peking-Islamabad-Washington triangle.

He refused to specify the exact number since he had often stated that the contingent was limited, but it was far fewer than the total alleged by the propaganda machinery of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

The Afghan leader, flanked by Soviet party spokesmen, waved and beamed to the dozens of cameras and hundreds of journalists when he came in, and then lectured them for more than an hour on the history of foreign—and especially British—conspiracies against his country. The Afghan people had waged a ceaseless struggle against colonialism until, at a stroke, the 1917 October Revolution in Russia opened the way to freedom.

The influence of Lenin on "our revolution", he said was of "paramount importance for all humanity". And at his initiative Afghanistan signed a "just and equitable" treaty of friendship with Russia—the first with a great power—in 1921. From then on friendship with the Soviet Union had been as firm as granite, according to the will of the Afghan people.

The Soviet Union had repeatedly helped his country to foil the intrigues of imperialism, and after the 1978 revolution came to its aid when the country's existence was endangered.

Asked to produce evidence of the people's support for this fraternal aid, Mr Karmal spoke of the terror and pillage, murder and mayhem spread by the "bandits" sent in from training camps in Pakistan and China.

He concluded therefore, that "the people of Afghanistan have to accept the presence of Soviet troops as the presence of friends and brothers". Afghans knew the Soviet people, and knew how to be grateful.

Exuding confidence and self-possession, Mr Karmal quickly disposed of awkward questions about the call by the non-aligned nations for a withdrawal of foreign troops, saying his foreign minister had adequately put his Government's position in Delhi.

He predicted that relations with Iran and Pakistan would soon warm up—after negotiations began on the basis of Afghanistan's proposals of last year. All encroachments of imperialism to sour the friendly relations between the three people were bound to fail, and those "circles" following a hostile line in Pakistan and and Iran would "disappear from the scene tomorrow". He blandly explained this unexpected prognostication by his revolutionary optimism.

As for accusations of napalm being used by Soviet troops, this was a shameful lie, a slanderous statement put out by American imperialists and their Nato hirelings to cover up their own atrocities around the world.

"Who can believe that the Soviet Union, a country whose policy is based on peace, could commit such atrocities in Afghanistan?" he asked.

Meanwhile, he and his delegation were honoured to be in Moscow as representatives of the Afghan working class, and looked forward to taking part in the congress "according to the will of the Afghan people".

Politicians excluded from Seoul amnesty

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, Feb 20

South Korea's banned politicians and left-wing dissidents will be excluded from what is expected to be the country's largest general amnesty.

President Chung Doohwan told leading politicians today that when the new president and the fifth republic is inaugurated on March 3, he will follow the Korean tradition of offering amnesty to many of those in detention.

But he has made it clear that clemency would not be extended to "left-wing elements", a term usually used to refer to those accused of pro-communist activities. Mr Chun also said he would not lift the ban, imposed last November, which prevents more than 550 former politicians from engaging in any form of political activity.

The ban applies to Mr Kim Dae Jung, serving a life sentence for pro-communist activities and sedition, to the leaders of the two former political parties, Mr Kim Jong Pil and Mr Kim Young Sam, and to a number of former members of parliament. The banned politicians are not allowed to join a political party for the next eight years.

Seoul National University announced today that it was considering pardoning some of the students who were suspended last year for participating in demonstrations and campus disturbances.

The dean of student affairs said that repentant students would be allowed back but those considered "beyond their professor's persuasion" would continue to be suspended for a further period or urged to join the Army.

If leniency is creeping in, in some areas, the social purification committee, made it clear today that the Government is not taking a "free and easy" attitude just yet.

Last August all private tuition was banned in Korea and today the committee announced that Mrs Kim Pong Im, the director of the Seoul Opera Troupe, and seven others had been dismissed from their positions for giving private music lessons. Parents who allow their children to have any sort of private tuition are also liable to dismissal and two fathers, one a bank manager, the other the managing director of an industrial company, today lost their jobs.

Portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin hanging outside the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow yesterday as part of the capital's welcome for the Communist Party congress which starts on Monday.

Mystery of S African sextuplets' birth

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Feb 20

Sextuplets, reported to have been born to a 17-year-old white South African woman, were conspicuous by their absence today.

What makes the birth even more extraordinary is a claim that one of the babies was born 23 days after the other five. South African newspapers naturally, have been going frantic to establish the facts and the biggest Afrikaans Sunday newspaper has wielded the largest cheque and bought the story.

But spokesmen for the newspaper said today that so far they had been unable to obtain a picture of the babies.

Miss Charmaine Peterson reported to have given birth to five of her babies in Cape Town on October 16 and to the sixth on November 8. She is now living in Windhoek with 41-year-old Mr Frank Craig whom she married on February 4. They met in Windhoek last year and Mr Craig divorced his first wife after the birth of the sextuplets.

The babies were not with them today. Mr Craig told reporters he had not seen them.

Mrs Craig, asked where the sextuplets—Frank, Salome, John, Andrew, William and Deborah, the last born—were being cared for, said: "I don't know. You must ask somebody who knows."

A relative said there were "some strong reasons" why the event had not been announced earlier. "They were born in Cape Town but for some special reasons which I cannot reveal they were brought to Johannesburg", the relative said.

The Johannesburg *Rand Daily Mail* reported that the babies had been put in the care of local welfare officials but would soon be reunited with their parents in Windhoek.

According to the *Guinness Book of Records* the only other surviving sextuplets are all South African—born to Mrs Susan Rosenkowitz in Cape Town on January 11, 1974. They weighed in at a total of 24lb 1 oz. and no secrecy at all was attached to their arrival.

Mr Schalk Van Der Merwe, the Minister of Health at the time, toasted them at a banquet set up by a bank which had organized a trust fund and it marched with a degree of chagrin that he had made a speech the previous day advocating birth control.

The Rosenkowitz children, David, Nicolette, Jason, Emma, Grant and Elizabeth—are now extremely well known to South Africans as stars of television commercials.

Medical specialists in Johannesburg today said it was "highly unlikely" that Mrs Craig had given birth to five of her children on October 16 and the sixth on November 8.

However, a leading Johannesburg gynaecologist said the rare birth could be the result of the mother having a double uterus. He said the uterus shrank after birth and sheared off the placenta which would mean that if a baby was left behind in a single uterus it would die.

A double uterus was a rare condition but not unknown.

The gynaecologist said he considered that five of the babies were in one uterus and the sixth from a completely separate ovulation. He added that there had been no record of the birth in medical circles which was in itself unusual.

Some newspapers have quoted an unnamed professor as saying that he delivered the babies. The later birth of the sixth child was a result of the mother's uterus twisting in two sections. After the birth of the five babies, in one section, the womb returned to normal. The second section then "unwound" and the sixth baby was rejected as a "foreign object".

One of the babies was treated immediately after birth for a heart defect and a second was taken to an orthopaedic section for treatment but all were reported to be "healthy babies".

Israelis put witness under guard

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Feb 20

Mr Yisrael Gottlieb, the chief prosecution witness in the bribery case against Mr Aharon Abuhazeira, Israel's Religious Affairs Minister, has been moved from his home to a temporary residence in a heavily guarded police holiday camp near the Mediterranean resort of Netanya.

The move comes less than a week before the witness, who is deputy mayor of a religious suburb of Tel Aviv, is due to make his first appearance in the witness box at Jerusalem district court.

It results from repeated threats against Mr Gottlieb's life and an assault on him earlier this week by an ultra-orthodox Jew allegedly employed by one of the minister's three codefendants.

The trial of Mr Abuhazeira and the surrounding scandal have aroused high feelings in Israel, because of the potential effect on the forthcoming general election and because of repeated claims that it amounts to an establishment vendetta against oriental Jews.

Mr Gottlieb is alleged by the prosecution to have been the go-between who arranged for three Jewish religious colleges to pay bribes to Mr Abuhazeira.

After the secret taping of telephone conversations by a police agent, the key witness has been granted immunity from prosecution, on condition that he gives evidence against the minister and three other defendants including a rabbi.

The defence case is thought to centre on claims that Mr Abuhazeira was "framed" as a result of bitter internal rivalries within his National Religious Party.

Changes made in Zimbabwe press 'to reflect new social order'

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Feb 20

The changes outlined by the Zimbabwe Government last month in the running of the country's press take effect this week when three new editors move into their chairs.

At *The Herald* in Salisbury, the main daily newspaper in the group that was taken over from a South African company, Mr Farayi Munyuki, the new editor, was working with Mr Robin Drew, his predecessor, until today, when Mr Drew left.

The changeover is the culmination of a series of moves announced by Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Information, last month. The controlling shareholding of the Argus company, he said then, was to be taken over by a Government-appointed mass media trust and black editors appointed.

The takeover reflected the Government's dissatisfaction with the editorial content of the newspapers before and since independence. Mr Shamuyarira said that the Argus press had been preoccupied with the interests of whites in the country and had been guilty of distortions and misrepresentations.

The move was interpreted in other quarters as an attempt to bring the press under the control of the Government.

The most experienced of the three new editors is Mr Willie Musarurwa, who took over at the *Sunday Mail* on Tuesday. With a circulation of about 120,000, his paper has the largest readership in the country.

Mr Musarurwa is a former publicity secretary of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party and has worked for a number of news organizations. Colleagues regard him as a forthright and outspoken journalist.

Of his new role Mr Musarurwa says: "Any newspaper operates within the framework set by the social order obviously that will be different in a colonial and an independent country.

"While I support our Government, there will be criticism in the paper where we see ministers acting against the social order or in a corrupt or incompetent way."

He insists on the need for an independent press and sees its function as a meeting point for the Government and the electorate.

"When the press lies to the government it is doing it no service. When it lies to the people it is cheating them. In the same way, an uninformed voter is a dangerous voter and an uninformed government will be in trouble with the public."

The three editors will be attempting to increase the circulation of their papers among black readers by carrying more news on events in townships and rural areas while retaining as far as possible the white readership.

There will have to be, Mr Musarurwa says, some reduction in coverage of foreign news but he adds: "You don't exclude white readers by finding new black ones."

There was some justification in criticism that the papers were insensitive to black readers. A recent feature in the *Sunday Mail* urged readers somewhat insensitively to holiday in Durban in South Africa, apparently missing the point that about 90 per cent of the population would be disqualified from such a trip.

Efforts by Mr Drew—who was appointed editor of *The Herald* at independence—to adjust the newspaper to new conditions in the country have been publicly acknowledged by Mr Shamuyarira.

Diplomatic links: The Zimbabwe government had signed an agreement on Wednesday to establish diplomatic relations with Poland, it was announced today.—A formal announcement on the establishment of ties with the Soviet Union is to be made tomorrow.

Poland given moratorium on debts by Moscow

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Feb 20

The Soviet Union has agreed to defer until 1985 the repayment of Polish credits granted in the past five years.

It is understood this includes the sum of about £885m in hard currency given by Moscow to Poland some months ago.

An agreement on this year's trade was signed in Moscow yesterday which shows Soviet continued readiness to assist Poland economically. Almost half of Poland's raw materials are supplied by the Soviet Union at prices which, as in the case of 13 million tons of crude oil, are considerably below market rates.

Poland's debt with the West is about £10,000m and debt servicing alone will cost about £3,500m this year.

Creditors' meeting: The Soviet debt moratorium could encourage Poland's Western creditors to take similar steps, according to financial experts (Reuter reports from Warsaw).

They said the Soviet decision may have a favourable impact on a meeting of Poland's Western creditors in Paris next week.

With a return to social stability eight days after General Jaruzelski called for a 90-day respite from strikes at least temporarily achieved, the Polish Government is expected to give priority to tackling its enormous debt problem.

Poland must either find the cash to service its debts and pay for imports or reschedule terms with its creditors.

The Soviet Union opened 10-year credit lines for about £88m worth of raw materials when it provided last October's big, no-strings attached loan.

Last month Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, said that Poland had received an additional £206m hard currency loan from the Soviet Union.

Some Western diplomats expect Poland to draw another hard currency loan from the Soviet Union within the first quarter of this year.

There are no reliable estimates of the total amount of hard currency credits and cash Poland accumulated from the Soviet Union in the 1976-80 period.

Poland obtained a total of £1,100m in hard currency and roubles in loans and credits from the Soviet Union last year, according to officially published figures.

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Croat historian jailed for maligning state

Belgrade, Feb 20.—Franjo Tudjman, a political dissident, was sentenced to three years in jail today on charges of hostile propaganda against the state, legal sources said.

They said Mr Tudjman would remain at liberty pending an appeal against the sentence.

Mr Tudjman, aged 58, a Croatian historian and former army general who fought with Tito's partisans during the Second World War, had denied the charges.—Reuter.

Mr Trudeau vows to see plan through

From John Best
Ottawa, Feb 20

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, vowed yesterday never to falter in his determination to bring home Canada's constitution from Britain despite widespread opposition to his "patriation plan".

"We will not give in", he said in a speech to a Vancouver credit union organization.

The Prime Minister acknowledged that the battle in Parliament, where debates on the federal Government's patriation resolution entered its final stages this week, will be long and hard.

It had gone on since October and would continue "through February, certainly, and I don't know how much more of March ad the rest. But it's a fight that we're determined to bring to an end, and a successful end."

The resolution calls on the British Parliament to surrender control over the British North American Act, the Canadian constitution, after attaching an amending formula and a Bill of Rights.

In a later talk to 200 supporters at a Liberal Party reception in Vancouver, Mr Trudeau acknowledged that his Government was being "divisive".

But a former Liberal government under the late Mr Lester Pearson had also been divisive when it gave Canada its national flag 16 years ago.

If the country broke apart because of his Government's action to bring home the constitution "then I say it wasn't worthy of living another day."

The Prime Minister accused four New Democratic Party members of Parliament, who had opposed the initiative on Wednesday, of putting partisan hatred before guaranteed rights for Canadians.

Asked by reporters for comment on yesterday's announcement by Mr Alan Blakely, the NDP Premier of Saskatchewan, that he intended to fight measure, Mr Trudeau replied: "What's new?". Eight of Canada's 10 provincial premiers now oppose the Trudeau plan.

Ivory Coast welcomes Lord Carrington

From Karan Thapar
Abidjan, Feb 20

Lord Carrington today became the first Foreign Secretary to visit the Ivory Coast. And it was a red carpet welcome with the President's guards in black knee-length boots, bright red tailcoats and gleaming swords, standing smartly to attention that greeted his arrival in Abidjan. Set against the rich green lawn and the palms, it was a picture book welcome.

After a two-day visit to Nigeria, the French flair of the Ivory Coast was a fascinating contrast. With the fastest growth rate in black Africa, and a resident French population of more than 50,000, it is hardly surprising that Abidjan should be the world's tenth largest champagne consumer, or that the style of life should have that elegant but languid ease of the elite in France.

Unlike Nigeria, the Ivory Coast offers virtually unlimited economic potential for Britain. At the moment, Britain imports goods worth £60m, consisting mainly of products such as pineapples, coffee, cocoa, palm oil and timber. Britain's exports, worth less than half as much, are mainly of middle level technology and electrical goods.

The Ivory Coast has some strange but remarkable ties with Britain. If you buy a pineapple in London, it is almost certainly imported from this beautiful country, and if you inquire further it is likely to be from President Houphouët-Boigny's own estate.

As one walks the streets of Abidjan, it is easy to mistake the soft sensual sophistication of this city for Paris. The French ambience is apparent everywhere. Gay cotton dresses stand out in shop windows. Quaint little cafes and smart bistros open out on to fashionable pavements. And they are all filled, often to capacity, with chic Ivorians smoking Gauloises and drinking coffee.

It was therefore hardly surprising that Lord Carrington should have described Abidjan, as he looked out of the twenty-fourth storey of the luxurious Hotel Ivoire across one of the most salubrious views in Africa as "one of the most beautiful places I have been to—I am determined to return".

As one of the British businessmen said to me at lunch, warmed by the Bordeaux 76 and some excellent Veuve Clicquot: "It is a beautiful city that has not forgotten the beautiful things of life, and at the moment it couldn't care less about the social costs".

Hongkong drug haul

Hongkong, Feb 20.—Hongkong customs officers seized 26 lb of heroin worth $HK7... (£580,000), their largest drug haul this year.

Romania admits failure

From Our Correspondent
Warsaw, Feb 20

President Ceausescu of Romania has admitted publicly that his country had made a "mistake in neglecting agriculture" in favour of rapid industrialization and that living standards had been damaged.

Speaking to a farmers' convention in Bucharest, he said that the priority which was given to industrialization had upset the economic and social balance.

At the last party congress a year ago he defended vigorously a policy of rapid industrialization. He went as far as making it a point of principle on which his office depended.

He now blames agricultural losses and food shortages, that in some parts have been worse than in Poland, on "mistakes" committed by the Administration. That suggests he has no intention of resigning or of personally admitting responsibility.

Last year the grain harvest was well below target and meat is practically impossible to find in the shops.

Space shuttle engines are tested successfully

From Michael Leapman
New York, Feb 20

After a last-minute delay, the trouble-plagued space shuttle successfully completed its most important pre-launch test at Cape Canaveral, Florida, this morning. Officials at the space centre now believe that the reusable shuttle can make its maiden flight on April 7, three years late.

Today's test was a 20-second firing of its three engines, already installed with the craft at the launching pad. It was the first time all three engines had been fired simultaneously.

The test firing had been put back by two days and was scheduled for 7.45 am. When a fresh delay resulted in its being deferred for an hour many feared yet another lengthy postponement.

However, at 8.45, with a roar and a rush of steam and smoke, the engines were ignited to generate 1,100,000lb of thrust. What prevented the delta-winged craft and its cigar-shaped fuel tank from taking off were eight steel bolts, each 3ft long. When the craft is launched, these bolts will be severed by explosive charges.

Soon after the test ended, a spokesman at the control centre said: "It looks like we've had a very successful firing of Columbia's three main engines."

Trouble with the engines had been an important cause of the long delays and cost overruns in the shuttle programme; in some previous tests they had caught fire. The last few tests had been successful, but there was still uncertainty about how the engines would perform when fired simultaneously. Today's success seems to resolve it.

The other main factor contributing to the delay was the inadequacy of many of the insulating tiles which will protect the craft from burning up on reentry. A recent postponement of the launch date by a month was the result of problems with the heat protection shield on the giant fuel tank.

Today's test was watched by Commander John Young and Commander Robert Crippen, who will pilot the first shuttle, the Columbia, on its maiden flight. If that goes well, four of the shuttles will soon be in regular service, opening a new era of easier extra-terrestrial travel and cheaper transportation of satellites and scientific instruments into space.

Australian coroner finds dingo killed baby and goes on TV to exonerate parents

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Feb 20

A coroner in Alice Springs, Central Australia, today found that a dingo had taken a nine-week-old girl from her tent and killed her last August.

The mysterious death of Azaria Chamberlain had attracted a flood of interest and speculation ever since the parents claimed that she had been taken by a wild dog. The finding ends months of torment and distress for the family, during which it has been plain that many people thought there were suspicious circumstances.

It is a bizarre tale, culminating in the decision by Mr Denis Barritt, the Alice Springs coroner, to allow his delivery of the finding, a 13-page document, to be televised.

Last August, the parents, Michael and Lindy Chamberlain, were camping with a group of people in the desert near Ayers Rock, the largest rock in the world. On the night of August 17, their baby disappeared from a tent in which she had been sleeping, and Mrs Chamberlain said later that she had seen a dingo in the area. The Chamberlains, who are in their early thirties, are members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. They have two older children, Aidan, aged 7, and Reagan, 4, who were with them at the time.

Since then the case has attracted an extraordinary amount of attention. At one time it was suggested that the name Azaria meant "sacrifice in the wilderness". The coroner today rejected that notion.

Azaria's body was never found.

Mr Barritt said that a "person or persons unknown" disposed of the body. His official finding, at the end of the document, read: "I do find that Azaria Chantal Loren Chamberlain, a child then of some nine weeks of age and formerly of Mount Isa, Queensland, met her death when asleep in her family's tent at the top camping area, Ayers Rock, shortly after 8 pm on August 17, 1980. I further find that in attempting to remove this babe from the tent, the dingo would have caused severe crushing to the base of the skull and neck and lacerations to the throat and neck. Such injuries would have resulted in swift death. I further find that neither the parents of the child nor either of their remaining children were in any degree whatsoever responsible for her death. I find that the name Azaria does not mean and never has meant sacrifice in the wilderness."

Mr Barritt made a point of expressing sympathy for the parents. He said: "You have not only suffered the loss of your beloved child in the most tragic circumstances, but you have all been subjected to months of innuendoes, suspicion and probably the most malicious gossip ever witnessed in this country."

He said he had taken the unusual step of allowing the delivery of his finding to be televised today in the hope that "by direct and accurate communication, such innuendo, suspicion and gossip may finally cease".

It has been a macabre episode and it is unlikely that the finding will put an end to it. Nationwide interest in it is estimated that at least two million people watched the coroner on television today, which itself was unprecedented in Australian legal history. The camera was focused directly on the coroner throughout the reading of the finding. No one else in the court could be seen.

12 blacks die in mine accident

Johannesburg, Feb 20.—Twelve black miners were killed yesterday in South Africa's second mine accident in two days.

The 12 died when an underground trolley cable broke in the Winkelhaak gold mine at Evander, 50 miles east of Johannesburg. On Wednesday, an earth tremor started a cave-in at Bafelsfontein gold mine, killing four black miners.

Papal plea for end of Philippines civil war

From Peter Hazelhurst
Davao, Philippines, Feb 20

The Pope called on muslim and Christian leaders in the southern Philippines today to end hostilities in what the authorities have described as the world's most intensive religious war.

As the Pope called for peace today in the southern city of Davao, officials admitted that an estimated 55,000 soldiers, rebels and civilians have been killed in a civil war since 1972 when militant Muslims began to fight for an independent islamic state in the southern islands of the Archipelago.

Last week 118 government troops were ambushed and killed on the small island of Pata, dealing the Government its most serious setback so far.

An army spokesman said the troops were sent to the island, 80 miles south-west of Zamboanga city, to search for rebel camps. "Their commander was invited by the mayor to discuss means of easing tension between the troops and the local Muslim community.

"All we can establish from three survivors is that the mayor asked the commander to instruct his troops to unload their weapons to demonstrate the Government's good faith. When they did they were cut down by a barrage of bullets. It was a massacre", he said.

The Government has instructed army units on Pata not to strike back against Muslim residents on the island, a known stronghold of the insurgent underground movement, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

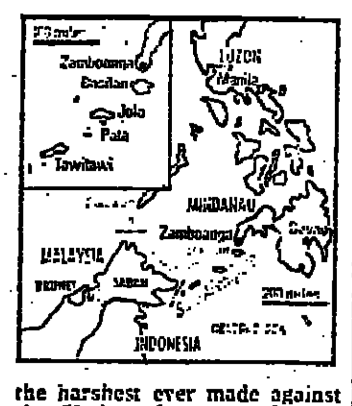
On Sunday an Australian engineer was shot dead and another wounded in an ambush in the Kumalarang municipality in the district of Zamboanga del Sur. The two Australians were working on a government road project, the target of rebel attacks.

But the Muslims appear to be fighting a lost cause in their attempts to establish a minority Islamic state in the middle of a Catholic majority. Six million Filipinos live in the areas of hostilities bounded by Mindanao and the smaller islands of Sulu, Palawan, Basilan and Tawitawi.

Two million Muslims there are outnumbered by four million Christians, who form a majority in all but five of the 13 provinces in the proposed autonomous Islamic state. A referendum four years ago indicated that 90 per cent of the electorate rejected the insurgent's demands; but the MNLF has continued to fight.

Chinese rejection: A bishop of the official Chinese Roman Catholic Church said in Peking today that the Vatican might be backing activities of Roman Catholic dissidents in China, (Agence France-Presse reports from Peking).

"Acts of sabotage against our unity by people coming from abroad must end", Bishop Michael Fu Tieshan said. He is one of the Chinese bishops enthroned since the break between China and the Vatican in 1957.



the harshest ever made against the Vatican by a member of the official Chinese church since the Chinese authorities introduced relative religious tolerance two years ago.

Bishop Fu forcefully reaffirmed the principle of the official Chinese Roman Catholic Church's independence from the Vatican. "Paternalistic subordination to Rome" could not be accepted. He said a papal visit to China would be

Rugby Union

Burgess restructuring proposals rejected by RFU committee

By Peter West

...ie Burgess report for the re-...turing of the English game ... rejected by 30 votes to 20 ... meeting of the Rugby Union ...mittee in London yesterday. ...e is, however, a good pros-... of a club league system being ...duced in the 1983-84 season. ...discussing league football ...rately, the committee asked ...competition sub-committee ...vestigate the practical prob-... involved and to report back ...July 1 before the Union's ...al general meeting.

...was agreed to have a divi-... championship over three ...days next season in spite of ...ifficulties caused by the visit ...e Wallabies. This was one of ...roposals made by the Burgess ...ittee, who envisaged it ...ng a year later. John Burgess ...his six colleagues should be ...ed about that, as should ...and's selectors, who see it as ...sential stepping-stone to the ...nal side.

...re was only one vote against ...nuing with the John Player ... The Burgess report had ...sed that it be phased out, ...gh accepting its popularity ...alue.

The vote against the Burgess report overall—which is curious in that one important section of it has been approved and another seems likely to follow—was inspired by the opposition of a majority of the RFU committee members to the proposal for downgrading the county championship.

Mr Burgess wanted this event to be eligible only to players who were not members of team squads in the 20 clubs nominated for two premier leagues.

Whatever its merits, this proposal always carried implications unacceptable to many counties, including the most powerful. The RFU are likely to compromise when the issue is discussed by the full committee on May 1.

Asked how he reacted to the 30-20 vote, John Kendall-Carpenter, RFU president, who had chaired the executive committee meeting that had recommended its adoption, tactfully remarked that he was the servant of the full committee, and that the debate, lasting over three hours and a half, had been "first rate, with no pettiness."

HTe said that over the last year or two there had been a greater ground swell of opinion throughout the country in favour of league football. "I think we have to capture its mood. We've positively got to aim at doing something that reflects the wishes of the majority of people in the game." He would be disappointed if they could not make good progress on this and promised that it would be treated with urgency.

It seems reasonable for the RFU committee to ask for further details about such a system. With 2,000 clubs in membership, and with, as the president put it, "a sort of desire welling up from the bottom that every club should have the chance to better itself", the question of financing club leagues could be critical.

"You must remember that league rugby is unknown territory to the RFU", he said. "It is a different matter in other countries such as Scotland, which is now in its eighth season of league rugby. We simply have no practical experience."

The RFU committee will fully support member unions in eliminating the pile-up when the International Board meet in March.



Andy Irvine (centre) and his men stretch a leg after their journey south.

...ish commitment looks decisive

By Richard Streeton

...re has been so much topsy-... form already in this year's ...ational championship that ...d's visit to Cardiff today ...hard to guage before Wales ... nine changes in their side. It is well nigh impossible to ...t. Ireland, too, have made ...icant adjustments after a ... start to a campaign for ... they were originally ...rites.

...e Irish will decide this morn-... whether John Robbie, their ...h Lions scrum half, is fit to ... If Robbie's strained back ... him out of the side, Mc-... will win his fourth cap and ...ffe will be on the replace-...s' bench.

...instinctive reaction when the ...ss purge by the Welsh ...ors became known was that ...uch had been done too late. ... failing to heed the warning ... when Ireland beat Wales ... in Dublin last March, and ...er matches since, the selec-... seemed to have gone to the ... extreme. In mid-season this ...eldom worked: the Cardiff ... might help the Welsh to ... this time, but the tough ...e against France in Paris in ...night's time, one hopes, was ...taken into account.

...this case the declared inten-... was to alter the tactical ...ng—making the selectors' ...ach even braver at this stage ...the winter—with greater ...ing fluency the aim. Martin's ... to the second row ...thened the lineout and the ...ed back row's capabilities ... a more realistic look about ... even if Gareth Williams's ...on from a flank position ...ng been adjudged to have ...at No. 8) is a surprise. The ...itment, though, to a running ... means that the backs will ... the heaviest responsibility.

...t caps have been awarded to ... Pearce at stand-off and ... Williams at scrum half, the ...g who have done so much to ...ish Bridgend as the most ...sful Welsh club team. These ...re the only newcomers to ...at and passions of the inter-...al stage; the other changes, ... whole, represent a reshuffle ... than a clear-out.

...ee Llanelli players in the ...d three-quarter line mean ...club familiarity should ease ...th to quick understanding; ...alf-backs will benefit from ...ng each other's play.

Gravell's long-legged running in counter-attack could well thrive on Irish defensive uncertainties; Gravell's rugged qualities when Wales do not have the ball provide insurance.

At full back, Gwyn Evans's heaviest burden will be the knowledge that he has deposed J. P. R. Williams. He has had only a handful of games in the position and his basic qualities lean towards attack. He could often need the help and cover support of Richards and Nicholas, the two wingers. Richards's switch to the wing is, arguably, the selectors' biggest gamble.

There are four proven stand-offs in the back division—Pearce, Morgan, Richards and Evans—meaning almost a surfeit of creative runners, or a definite lack of robust tacklers, depending on your point of view. Unlike when Gareth Davies wears the No 10 shirt, the tactical kicking seems likely to be done more by Gerald Williams. If the Welsh fulfil their running potential, the game could provide a glorious spectacle.

Ireland have only won three times in Wales since the war, in 1949 at Swansea and in 1963 and 1967 at Cardiff, facts that provide an oppressive burden to visitors who tend to believe in omens more than most sides. The Irish performance against France must have left them frustrated and irked. Ireland have increased their lineout assets by picking a No 8, Donal Spring, for Foley at lock and at long last have faced up to the Campbell Ward dilemma by including both men, with Campbell moving to the centre.

The debate has raged too vociferously to need repeating: the Irish selectors have practically been alone in their reluctance to play both men in the same team. It took an untimely injury to McNaughton to bring Ward into the team against Romania last October; he responded with an excellent game, and Campbell passed and succeeded with other duties in midfield.

The evidence suggests that Wales have an exciting team in embryo, but that the known commitment of the Irish pack, especially the back row, might prove too much on this occasion. This critic is also a believer in playing both Ward and Campbell. Victory for Ireland, therefore, has to be the hesitant prediction.

Today's teams at Cardiff

Wales			Ireland	
G. Evans (Maesteg)	15	Full back	H. P. MacNeill (Trinity College)	15
D. S. Richards (Swansea)	14	Right wing	F. P. Quinn (Old Belvedere)	14
R. W. R. Gravell (Llanelli)	13	Right centre	D. G. Irwin (Queen's University)	13
P. J. Morgan (Llanelli)	12	Left centre	S. O. Campbell (Old Belvedere)	12
D. L. Nicholas (Llanelli)	11	Left wing	A. C. McLennan (Wanderers)	11
G. P. Pearce (Bridgend)	10	Stand-off	A. J. P. Ward (Garryowen)	10
G. Williams (Bridgend)	9	Scrum half	J. C. Robbie (Greystones)	9
I. Stephens (Bridgend)	1	Prop	P. A. Orr (Old Wesley)	1
A. J. Phillips (Cardiff)	2	Hooker	P. C. Whelan (Garryowen)	2
G. Price (Pontypool)	3	Prop	M. P. Fitzpatrick (Wanderers)	3
A. J. Martin (Aberavon)	4	Lock	M. I. Keane (Lansdowne)	4
G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea)	5	Lock	D. E. Spring (Lansdowne)	5
J. R. Lewis (Cardiff)	6	Flanker	J. B. O'Driscoll (London Irish)	6
J. Squire* (Pontypool)	8	No 8	W. P. Duggan (Blackrock College)	8
R. C. Burgess (Ebbw Vale)	7	Flanker	J. F. Slattery* (Blackrock College)	7
* Captain			* Captain	

Referee: F. Palmade (France)

REPLACEMENTS: A. J. Donovan (Swansea), 16: W. G. Davies (Cardiff), 17: D. B. Williams (Swansea), 18: G. Williams (Swansea), 19: S. P. Jones (Pontypool), 20: C. E. Davis (Newbridge), 21.

REPLACEMENTS: G. A. J. McLoughlin (Shannon), 16: J. L. Cantrell (Blackrock College), 17: M. E. Gibson (Lansdowne), 18: R. J. McGrath (Wanderers), 19: P. P. McNaughton (Greystones), 20: J. Murphy (Greystones), 21.

England should feel no inhibitions

By Peter West

The manner of Scotland's rousing victory over Wales at Murrayfield a fortnight ago, as well as England's disappointing performance against a fading Welsh side in Cardiff two weeks earlier, serves notice on the host country at Twickenham this afternoon that there cannot be the slightest room for complacency when they defend the Calcutta Cup. Indeed, their coach, Mike Davis, made his view on the subject forcefully known when some sloppiness crept into the final preparations yesterday.

As the captain, Bill Beaumont, has observed, there will be little left for England to celebrate this season if they now suffer a second defeat. Yet, with the championship all but half completed, and all five countries still perceiving a chance of glory, success today is just as important for Scotland.

Eleven months ago at Murrayfield, England ran up the highest total of points they have achieved against Scotland to win a memorable game of rugby 30—18 and to cap their season with the triple crown and grand slam. Victory seemed assured by an overwhelming forward effort in the scrummage and three early tries—two of them handsomely created by Clive Woodward in the centre—which produced a lead of 16 points. This had been increased to 26—3 when Scotland, in the final quarter, staged a magnificent rally that had England stretched to the limit and thankful to hear the final whistle.

England know that to succeed again they must seek to recapture that dominance up front and thus tie in the Scottish loose forward trio, whose pace and fire contributed so much to the defeat of Wales. As compared with last season, England attempt the task with a pack considerably less experienced through the retirement of three stalwarts, Tony Neary, Roger Uttley and Fran Cotton, but with four of its front five members still intact.

The only change in this area has seen the return of Colin Smart for Cotton at loose-head prop. This change makes no difference to the weight of the pack, but the advent of Nick Jeavons to apply his athletic 16st to the blind-side flank has helped to produce an overall advantage for England of 12lb a man. England, in fact, are fielding one of the heaviest packs in the history of the game, their front five weighing in at an average of more than 16st.

Only Alan Tomes has survived among the front five of the Scottish pack, which took a roasting in the tight in the last match between the teams; but Scotland must still fear the sheer size and strength of England at close quarters and an alliance at the lineout of three men as large as Maurice Colclough, Jeavons and John Scott. In that area England ought to be able to make life as difficult for Jim Calder as Wales did for Mike Rafter.

If England can manage to impose a tight discipline on the set pieces, there is no reason, given decent weather conditions, why they should not follow a declared policy of letting the backs have their heads. It implies no disrespect to a fast and dangerous Scottish back division, ever ready to counter from deep inside their own territory, to suggest that England, with a Lions three-quarter line, ought not to feel inhibited about taking them on at their own running game.

Much depends, no doubt, on how the umpteenth English half back pairing of the past two decades works out. However, there is no inclination to belabour the selectors for bringing in Huw Davies for the injured John Horton; the Cambridge University captain has the skills and the confidence to earn his spurs, and not the least of his contributions may be in defence. Steve Smith, who took a painful blow in the face at yesterday's training, is now the senior man in England's ranks in terms of service, though not by some way in the number of his caps (16); his first match was in 1973: Davies will be his seventh international partner.

It is a nice touch on Calcutta Cup day that the new south stand at Twickenham should be formally opened at 12.30 by Mr Hector Monro, the Minister for Sport, a former Scottish international and president of his country's Rugby Union. The stand, with over 5,500 seats, has a total capacity of 11,751.

Those observing from its dizzier heights (how the great Adrian Stoop would have loved to instal himself at such a vantage point behind the goal posts) may have a bird's eye view of another spectacular, high scoring contest. It is one that England, if they play to their capacity, ought to win.

Today's teams at Twickenham

England			Scotland	
W. H. Hare (Leicester)	15	Full back	A. R. Irvine* (Heriot's FP)	15
J. Carleton (Orrell)	14	Right wing	S. Munro (Ayr)	14
C. R. Woodward (Leicester)	13	Right centre	J. M. Renwick (Hawick)	13
P. W. Dodge (Leicester)	12	Left centre	K. W. Robertson (Melrose)	12
M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool)	11	Left wing	B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir)	11
G. H. Davies (Coventry)	10	Stand-off	J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk)	10
S. J. Smith (Sale)	9	Scrum half	R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest)	9
C. E. Smart (Newport)	1	Prop	J. Aitken (Gala)	1
P. J. Wheeler (Leicester)	2	Hooker	C. T. Deans (Hawick)	2
P. J. Blakeway (Gloucester)	3	Prop	N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir)	3
W. B. Beaumont* (Fylde)	4	Lock	W. Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock)	4
M. J. Colclough (Angoulême)	5	Lock	A. J. Tomes (Hawick)	5
N. C. Jeavons (Moseley)	6	Flanker	J. A. Calder (Stewart's-Melville)	6
J. P. Scott (Cardiff)	8	No 8	J. R. Beattie (Heriot's FP)	8
D. H. Cooke (Harlequins)	7	Flanker	D. G. Leslie (Gala)	7
* Captain			* Captain	

Referee: D. I. H. Burnett (Ireland)

REPLACEMENTS: W. M. H. Rose (Cambridge University), 16: N. J. Preston (Richmond), 17: N. C. Youngs (Bedford), 18: A. W. Simpson (Sale), 19: G. A. F. Sargent (Gloucester), 20: R. Hesford (Bristol), 21.

REPLACEMENTS: G. M. McGuinness (West of Scotland), 16: K. G. Lawrie (Gala), 17: T. J. Smith (Gala), 18: A. J. M. Lawson (Heriot's FP), 19: R. Wilson (London Scottish), 20: R. W. Breakey (Gosforth), 21.

Football

Sexton draws blame, but not from rivals

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Charitable statements of support from rival managers are very warming, but today Dave Sexton is again subjected to the critical eye of those who consider that Manchester United's unbeaten home League record and their position in the top half of the first division constitute failure. His visit to Manchester City is fraught with the danger that defeat will be taken out of context.

Last season's intrepid pursuit of Liverpool, which failed by only two points, and an appearance in the FA Cup final the previous year, have not protected Mr Sexton from his critics. Nor has the valid excuse that injuries have debilitated this season's team. Nevertheless, some sympathy can be felt for those supporters who have been badly disappointed by the performances of Birtles, who was bought from Nottingham Forest in October for £1.5m.

At the time of the transfer, Ritchie, a strong and younger forward who had shown promising signs, was allowed to leave for Brighton. Martin Edwards, the United chairman, said: "With Garry Birtles up front, we can turn draws to wins". The team continue to draw rather than win, the total reaching 16 in Tuesday's home game with Tottenham Hotspur.

As Tottenham are not equipped to play defensively it was an unhappy coincidence that Mr Sexton had chosen to write in the programme that the tactics of visiting teams had dictated that United should draw so many games, whereas they wanted to play attractive, attacking football. However, Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham manager, and John Bond, now reviving Manchester City, both volunteered support for Mr Sexton, who, they said, deserved compassion.

United's difficulties with injuries continue. At Maine Road today they are unable to include Jordan, who also misses the match against Tottenham because of a knee injury. So Coppell finds himself thrust into the centre of the attack alongside Birtles. Macari has recovered from influenza and Wilkins can play despite a troublesome strain. Thomas is left out and McQueen is not ready to return.

If City win today they will be two points behind United whereas in October they were divided by 10. That, as much as anything, irritates United's supporters. City are also in the pleasant position of considering voluntary changes in the team. Ranson and Henry are competing for the right back position, but Caton is left out for the second successive game.

The midweek victory by Ipswich Town over Middlesbrough might not have been one of their most fluent performances, but gave them a two-point advantage over Aston Villa at the top of the first division. As a result Villa are particularly concerned that what should have been a comfortable game against a depleted Crystal Palace at Villa Park has adopted greater importance and will not be made any easier by influenza symptoms being felt by five team members.

As Thijssen is required for the Dutch international side to play against Cyprus in a World Cup match tomorrow, Ipswich's midfield will be altered at home to Wolverhampton Wanderers. Wolves have yet to win an away League game this season and Ipswich have not lost at Portman Road, so any slight change of balance in the League leader's team should be accommodated without difficulty. Thus they and Villa are expected to maintain their clear lead over the champions, Liverpool.

Forest fined

Zurich, Feb 20.—Nottingham Forest were today fined 30,000 Swiss francs (about £6,600) for displaying advertising material on players' kit during a European Super-cup match in December.—Reuter.

Birmingham prolong the agony for Norwich

By John Nicholls
Birmingham City 4 Norwich City 0

Birmingham City took an unaccountably long time to dispose of the feeble opposition provided by Norwich City at St Andrew's last night. For most of this one-sided game Norwich were subjected to a relentless series of attacks, yet when there was no score by half-time it seemed they might escape with an undeserved draw.

With such a wealth of possession, Birmingham just had to score and once they were ahead Norwich capitulated. The plight of the East Anglian side is now desperate, having played more games than all the other candidates for relegation.

Birmingham could and should have had the game won by the interval. They created innumerable chances through their crisp midfield play, always taking the shortest route to goal, but every chance was spoiled by a wayward shot. Dillon and Gemmill linked effectively witht heir strikers and both Dillon and Handysides had golden opportunities to open the scoring after half an hour. They missed and so contrived to keep Norwich's hopes alive.

Against the run of play, the best chance of all fell to Norwich when a penalty was awarded after 14 minutes when Todd brought down McGuire. Bond, probably playing his last game before his protracted transfer is finalized, helped to compound Norwich's misery by hitting a post and the ball was scrambled away.

All the goals came in the last 15 minutes after Birmingham had increased their already powerful grip in midfield. Ainscow scored first, timing his leap perfectly to head in a firmly-taken free kick by Langan. Four minutes later Evans dribbled round Hansbury after a neat through pass by Gemmill and the Birmingham captain himself scored two minutes later after Ainscow had done the spadework.

Evans completed the rout after another inspired through ball by Gemmill and created the perfect opening. For Norwich Fashanu loped belligerently about the field and Royle tried to support him, but Todd and Gallacher never gave them a sight of the goal.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: J. Wealands; D. Langan, K. Broadhurst, K. Dillon, J. Gallagher, C. Todd, A. Ainscow, A. Evans, F. Worthington, A. Gemmill, I. Handysides.

NORWICH CITY: R. Hansbury; K. Bond, D. Muzinic (sub: R. Jack), M. McGuire, P. Mendham, D. Watson, M. Barham, J. Fashanu, J. Royle, G. Paddon, S. Goble.

Referee: D. Shaw (Sandbach).

Points for resilient County

By Peter Walker
Cardiff City 0 Notts County 1

If soaking up pressure without yielding is part and parcel of a genuine promotion challenge, then Notts County deserve to go up to the first division after this resilient performance at Ninian Park last night. The only memorable moment in a readily forgettable first half came in injury time, when a probing cross from the left by Buchanan, tranfer listed for £60,000 before the game, found Stevens at the far post. His header back was met on the run by Micallef and the advancing Avramovic, and the safe hands of the Notts County goalkeeper won the day.

Paradoxically County's substitution of Harkourk for Hunt at half time had a beneficial effect on Cardiff. Ronson and Buchanan began to establish marginal superiority in midfield and as the crowd, who previously had been scathing in their criticism, warmed to their efforts, Cardiff looked dangerous for the first 20 minutes after the resumption.

Whatever Cardiff's league position—currently fourth from the bottom—points are never easily won at Ninian Park. As to why County managed both they can thank Avramovic. Nine minutes into the second half Kitchen beat the huge Kilcline and had a fierce drive parried by the goalkeeper. When Stevens rushed forward, Avramovic flung himself to his right to deny him.

At the other end it was a goalkeeping error five minutes from time which handed the game as a promotion present to County. Healey unaccountably dropped a cross from the full back, Benjamin, and as three Cardiff defenders dithered around the ball, Pontin in a moment of anguish gently to-ended the ball across the line. It was an extraordinary goal to end a pedestrian match.

CARDIFF CITY: R. Healey; L. Jones, T. Gilbert, S. Grapes, K. Pontin, R. Thomas, G. Micallef, P. Kitchen, C. Stevens, W. Ronson, J. Buchanan.

NOTTS COUNTY: R. Avramovic; T. Benjamin, R. O'Brien, E. Kelly, B. Kilcline, L. Richards, I. McCulloch, D. Masson, T. Christie, D. Hunt (sub, R. Harkouk), P. Hooks.

Referee: A. Robinson (Waterlooville).

Last night's results

First division
Brmnghm C (0) 4 — Norwich C (0) 0
Ainscow, Evans (2), Gemmill — 14,686

Second division
Cardiff City (0) 0 — Notts Cnty (0) 1
4,?87 — Christie

Fourth division
Doncstr R (3) 3 — York City (0) 2
Russell, Nimmo, Dawson — Russell (og), Eccles — 5,839

HOCKEY: Women's junior territorial tournament: South 0, East 0; West 2, Midlands 0; North 1, South 1. Schools: Bromsgrove 0, Orion Hockey Club 3; St Edward's, Oxford 1, H. D. Aldred's XI 3; St George's, Weybridge 1, HA XI 1.

SQUASH: Devon Cup: Final: Exeter University 4, Plymouth 1.

RUGBY UNION: Abertillery 12, Moseley 16; Bridgend 29, Bath 13; Glamorgan Wanderers v Clontarf—postponed; Maesteg 4, Neath 10; Nottingham 13, Metropolitan Police 9; Pontypool 27, London Irish 12; Swansea 20, Gloucester 7; Penarth 6, Newbridge 35; Northampton 12, Coventry 9; Bristol 20, Richmond 10; J. P. Preacher's XV 3?, Old Millhillians 9. Schools: Gravesend 7, Judd 7.

Rugby League

...ench plan their moves ... a public park pitch

...ith Macklin

... public park at Roundhay, ... rang yesterday afternoon ...es, exhortations and curses ...ench. Not long after the ... rugby league team's ...d arrival in England for ...European international game ... England at Headingley, ... they had found a superior ...pitch on which to train and ...e their moves. The French ...s will turn out again this ...ng for another brisk train-...int before moving on to ...ngley, where this afternoon ...ill attempt to win the Euro-... championship for the the ...ime since 1977 by beating ...d.

...ce are full of confidence, ... beaten Wales convincingly ...rbonne. However, they will ...England a much more diffi-...proposition, and the result ...l be a keenly fought and ...aining game. France have ... a couple of changes, one of ... positional at half back, but ... are unlikely to affect the ...l performance. In their ... forward Joel Roosebrouk, France possess one of the finest forwards in the world today.

Six of England's backs have played for Great Britain, the odd man out being the left winger, Fenton, of Castleford. The full back, George Fairbairn, will be making his 13th appearance in an England jersey, quite an achievement for a Scot born in Peebles, who joined Wigan from Kelso Rugby Union club.

The most interesting part of the team is the pack, where there are three new caps and young players in the front row forwards, O'Neill from Wigan and the two hard tackling Warrington forwards, Case and Potter. Much will depend for England on how this trio of new caps settles into a first experience of international football. They will no doubt be shepherded through the early stages by the more experienced hands, Casey and Ward.

England have only failed to win the European championship once since its reintroduction in 1975, and home advantage should see them through again today to challenge Wales on March 18.

Tennis

McEnroe beats head against Borg brick wall

Sydney, Feb 20.—Bjorn Borg reaffirmed his status as the world's top tennis player with a near-faultless display today which gave him an unassailable 2—0 lead over his arch rival, John McEnroe, in their million-dollar three-match series. The Swede won 6—2, 6—4 in 90 minutes, following up his 6—0, 6—4 win yesterday over the American.

"I played three times better than I did last night, and still won only two more games", McEnroe said afterwards. "He's outplayed me twice now and I'll just have to try to salvage something out of the five setter in Melbourne tomorrow. I thought if I played well tonight he might make some mistakes, but I just felt I had to do more and more as the game went on."

Up to the penultimate game of the match, when McEnroe found better touch with his first service, Borg had made less than six unforced errors. His backhands were hit with a fine touch and his forehands were laden with familiar power.

Squash rackets

Miss Hoffman is outwitted, off court, by her brother

By Rex Bellamy

Vicki Hoffmann, of Adelaide, the defending champion, had a bye through the first round of the British women's open championship, sponsored by Pretty Polly, at Hove yesterday. But she practised twice, and while she was about it her younger brother Gary achieved the psychological equivalent of selling her a "left-handed" racket. Miss Hoffmann is nobody's fool on court but, elsewhere, sre can be vulnerably trusting.

Gary is an airline steward with Quantas and when he telephoned and told her he was in Athens, Miss Hoffmann believed him, because she knew that was on his itinerary. A friend was on the way to London, he said, and had a parcel for her. The friend was calling him back in Athens (a somewhat odd arrangement, thought Miss Hoffmann) for instructions about travelling from London to the Coral club at Hove. Miss Hoffmann provided the directions and made a rendezvous for four o'clock. She was practising when she saw the "friend" watching her. It was, of course, her brother, who had arrived in London yesterday morning and had made his "hoax" call from Mayfair.

It is certain that on the second day of the championship Miss Hoffmann will be less ingenuous than she was on the first. Her opponent will be Elizabeth Brown, of Wolverhampton, who was beaten by Miss Hoffmann in the final at Edgbaston last Monday. On that occasion Mrs Brown played well enough to give Miss Hoffmann two briefly tough games but, unfamiliar with the nervous stress of big matches, was too inconsistent

One feature of the first round was that a Canadian won a match. Beryl Paton, captain of the six-strong touring team, beat unranked Jan Shuttleworth, of Tasmania, 4—9, 9—5, 9—4, 9—6. Mrs Paton's astute use of angles exposed deficiencies in Miss Shuttleworth's mobility, but this should not be regarded as a threat to Australian supremacy from an unexpected quarter. Mrs Paton and her husband, who jointly manage a club in Calgary, moved there in 1973—from Toowoomba, Australia.

Boxing

Cowdell's bout with world No 1 called off

Pat Cowdell's bout with the world No 1, Bashew Sibaca, has been cancelled. Cowdell, the British featherweight champion, was scheduled to meet the South African at the Wolverhampton Civic Hall on March 9 but Sibaca has now signed to fight for the WBA title against Eusebio Pedroza in South Africa at the end of March.

The Wolverhampton promoter, Ron Gray, said: "I have received a telegram informing me of the world fight but Sibaca has informed me that if he wins he will give Cowdell an opportunity to fight him." But the show goes on and Mr Gray is searching for a new opponent for Cowdell.

Sugar Ray Leonard, the World Boxing Council welterweight champion will defend his title against one of three opponents on March 28: Larry Bonds, of United States, ranked fourth in the world rankings, Jorgen Hansen, of Denmark, No 6, or Hwang Chung Jae, of South Korea, No 8. Leonard has been told by the WBC that he will be stripped of his title if he does not defend three times in 1981.



...dan : derby non-runner.

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated

First division

Aston Villa v Crystal Palace ....
Brighton v Liverpool ....
Everton v Coventry ....
Ipswich v Wolverhampton ....
Leeds v Sunderland ....
Manchester C v Manchester U ....
Middlesbrough v Stoke ....
Nottm Forest v Arsenal ....
Southampton v West Brom ....
Tottenham v Leicester ....

Second division

Blackburn v Wrexham ....
Bristol C v QP Rangers ....
Chelsea v Watford ....
Derby v Orient ....
Luton v Grimsby ....
Newcastle v Bristol R ....
Sheffield Wed v Swansea ....
Shrewsbury v Preston ....
West Ham v Cambridge U ....

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Basildon v Ruislip Manor; Chalfont St Peter v Alton Town; Chertsey Town v Fleet Town; Edgware v Banstead Athletic; Grays Athletic v Uxbridge; Haringey Borough v Harefield United; Hoddesdon Town v Redhill; Leyton-Wingate v Burnham; Marlow v Welling United; Windsor and Eton v Woodford Town.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bridport v Liskeard Athletic; Keynsham Town v Clevedon Town; Mangotsfield United v Falmouth; Melksham Town v Barnstaple Town; Saltash United v Paulton Rovers; Weston-super-Mare v Frome Town.

Third division

Barnsley v Reading ....
Blackpool v Walsall ....
Charlton v Exeter ....
Chester v Colchester ....
Chesterfield v Carlisle ....
Fulham v Portsmouth ....
Huddersfield v Swindon ....
Hull City v Brentford ....
Millwall v Burnley ....
Oxford U v Gillingham ....
Plymouth v Newport ....
Rotherham v Sheffield U ....

Fourth division

Aldershot v Darlington ....
Crewe v Stockport ....
Hartlepool v Southend ....
Peterborough v Torquay ....
Port Vale v Bury ....
Rochdale v Bournemouth ....
Scunthorpe v Lincoln (3.15) ....
Wigan v Mansfield ....
Wimbledon v Halifax ....

FA TROPHY: Third round: Aylesbury United v Northwich Victoria; Bangor City v Hitchin Town; Bishop's Stortford v Alvechurch; Carshalton Athletic v Mossley; Dartford v Blyth Spartans; Hastings United v Worcester City; Leytonstone and Ilford v Altrincham; Sutton United v Bedford Town.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington v Kettering Town; Barrow v Boston United; Bath City v Wealdstone; Maidstone United v Nuneaton Borough; Stafford Rangers v Barnet; Telford United v Scarborough; Weymouth v Gravesend and Northfleet.

Scottish premier division

Airdrie v Aberdeen ....
Celtic v Rangers ....
Dundee Utd v Morton ....
Partick Th v Kilmarnock ....
St Mirren v Hearts ....

Scottish first division

Ayr v Clydebank ....
Dumbarton v Berwick ....
E Stirling v Falkirk ....
Hibernian v Hamilton ....
Motherwell v Dundee ....
St Johnstone v Dunfermline ....
Stirling Albion v Raith ....

Scottish second division

Alloa v Montrose ....
Arbroath v Stranraer ....
Brechin v Albion Rovers ....
Cow'beath v Stenhousemuir ....
East Fife v Queen's Park ....

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton v Gainsborough Trinity; Gateshead v Macclesfield Town; Goole Town v Lancaster City; Grantham v Tamworth; King's Lynn v Runcorn; Marine v Southport; Morecambe v Worksop Town; Netherfield v Oswestry Town; Witton Albion v Matlock Town; Workington v Burton Albion.

ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Semi-final round: Dagenham v Billericay Town.
SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Third round replay: Southwick v Steyning Town.
KENT SENIOR TROPHY: Third round: Corinthians v Fisher Athletic; Deal v Beckenham Town.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury United v Kidderminster Harriers; Bedworth United v Gloucester City; Cheltenham Town v Wellingborough Town; Corby Town v Stourbridge; Enderby Town v Redditch United; Minehead v Barry Town; Witney Town v Milton Keynes City. Southern division: Ashford Town v Dover; Bognor Regis Town v Andover; Crawley Town v Basingstoke Town; Folkestone and Shepway v Dorchester Town; Gosport Borough v Addlestone and Weybridge; Hillingdon Borough v Canterbury City; Hounslow v Dunstable; Margate v Salisbury; Poole Town v Chelmsford City; Waterlooville v Fareham Town.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking v Slough Town; Dulwich Hamlet v Hayes; Enfield v Hendon; Harrow Borough v Woking; Harlow Town v Croydon; Leatherhead v Bromley; Staines Town v Walthamstow Avenue; Tooting and Mitcham v Wycombe Wanderers. First division: Aveley v Maidenhead United; Camberley Town v Kingstonian; Chesham United v Epsom and Ewell; Farnborough Town v Tilbury; Hertford Town v Wokingham Town; Metropolitan Police v Clapton; Oxford City v Lewes; St Albans City v Hampton; Walton and Hersham v Finchley; Wembley v Ware. Second division: Barton Rovers v Hornchurch; Cheshunt v Corinthian-Casuals; Egham Town v Epping Town; Feltham v Harwich and Parkeston; Hemel Hempstead v Horsham; Southall v Dorking Town.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Horden Colliery Welfare v Shildon; Billingham Synthonia v Spennymoor United; West Auckland Town v Consett; Tow Law Town v Ferryhill Athletic; Penrith v South Bank; Crook Town v Whitby Town; Willington v Bishop Auckland; Ashington v Durham City; North Shields v Whitley Bay.

Rugby Union

International matches
England v Scotland (at Twickenham, 2.30)
Wales v Ireland (at Cardiff, 2.30)

CLUB MATCHES: Birkenhead Park v Broughton Park; Birmingham v Exeter (2.30); Boroughmuir v Edinburgh Academicals; Edinburgh Wanderers v Gordonians; Gala v Glasgow High; Hawick v Sale; Headingley v Harlequins (2.30); Jedforest v Melrose; London Scottish v Bedford (12.0); London Welsh v Leicester (11.30); Loughborough Students v Liverpool (2.30); Manchester v Fylde (2.45); Morley v Middlesbrough; New Brighton v Wakefield; Nuneaton v Oxford; O.M.T. v Oxford University (2.30); Orrell v Northern (2.30); Percy Park v Roundhay (2.30); Rugby v Cambridge University (12.0); Selkirk v Watsonians; Sheffield v Walsall (2.30); Streatham-Croydon v Hartlepool Rovers; Stewart's Melville FP v Dunfermline; Vale of Lune v Kelso (2.30); Wasps v Plymouth Albion (10.45); Waterloo v Harrogate (2.45); West Hartlepool v Otley (2.30); Wilmslow v Gosforth.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley v Mid-Surrey, Dulwich v Reading, Guildford v Hampstead, Hounslow v Teddington, Maidenhead v Beckenham, Old Kingstonians v Cheam, St Albans v Spencer, Slough v Richmond Southgate v Blackheath, Surbiton v Wimbledon.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Army v Hawks (at Aldershot), Tulse Hill v RAF.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedfordshire Eagles v Broxbourne, Bishop's Stortford v Norfolk Wanderers, Chelmsford v Pelicans, Colchester v Bluebarts, Ipswich v Bedford, Norwich Grasshoppers v Cambridge City, Westcliff v Southend and Benfleet.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: County: Bedfordshire v Suffolk (at Bedford), Berkshire v Avon (at Brackenhale School, Bracknell), Gloucestershire v Yorkshire (at Cheltenham Park School, Cheltenham), Hampshire v Wiltshire (at Southampton SC), Herefordshire v Welsh Colleges (at Monmouth), Middlesex v Essex (at Park Royal), Norfolk v Cambridgeshire (at University of East Anglia). Junior territorial tournament (at Crystal Palace): East v West (9.45), Midlands v North (10.45), South v West (11.45), East v North (12.0), Midlands v South (3.0).

Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Men's first division (8.0): Blackpool v Talbot Guildford, Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead v Fiat Birmingham, Stockport Belgrade v Sunderland, Trafford v John Carr Doncaster. Women's first division: Nottingham v Tigers Hoddesdon (6.0).

Tomorrow

Second division
Bolton v Oldham (2.30).
Fourth division
Northampton v Hereford.
Tranmere v Bradford City (2.30)
Scottish second division
Clyde v Meadowbank.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Lancaster v Burton.

Rugby Union
CLUB MATCHES: Blackheath v Plymouth Albion (2.30). Rosslyn Park v Saracens (3.30). Streatham-Croydon v London Irish (2.45).

Rugby League
COLTS INTERNATIONAL (Cavaillon): France v Great Britain.
FIRST DIVISION: Barrow v Halifax (2.30); Bradford N v Warrington (3.30); Featherstone R v Leeds (3.30); Hull KR v Oldham; Salford v Castleford (2.30); Widnes v Hull; Workington T v Wakefield T (3.30).
SECOND DIVISION: Batley v Swinton; Blackpool B v Huyton; Bramley v Doncaster; Rochdale H v Fulham; Wigan v Dewsbury; York v Whitehaven.

Hockey
CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: Quarter-final round: Bromley v Alton and West Warwick; Gloucester City v Neston; Guildford v Slough; Southgate v St Albans.
OTHER COUNTY MATCHES: Bedfordshire v Warwickshire (Bedford School); Berkshire v Somerset (Reading).
WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCHES: Cheshire v Durham (Winnington Park, Nr Northwich); Somerset v Yorkshire (Taunton).
JUNIOR TERRITORIAL TOURNAMENT (Crystal Palace NSC): West v North (9.30 am); East v Midlands (10.30 am); Possibles v Probables (12.00).

Basketball
NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: John Carr Doncaster v Blackpool (4.0). First division (Women): London YMCA v Crystal Palace (2.0); Southgate v Sheffield (2.30).



Caton : derby scratching.

SPORT

Cricket

Good sense prevails to benefit of Jackman

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Georgetown, Feb 20

The England cricket team lost their vice-captain today when Bob Willis flew back to England having bowled only seven overs on the tour. He will be replaced by Robin Jackman, who would have been in most people's side when it was first chosen. Jackman will be put on the first available flight to Georgetown.

Willis will be missed. It was because he is a particularly good tourist that Botham pressed to have him out here, though it must have been against the selectors' better judgment to take such a chance with his fitness. More and more, it seems to me, the few marginal places in a touring side are becoming the captain's prerogative.

Once it had been established that Willis's left knee was not going to respond to treatment, three options were open to the tour committee. They could recommend to Lord's either that Willis's place be left unfilled, or that an extra batsman (Athey for example) be sent for, or that one of the two standby fast bowlers, Jackman and Hogg, should come out. In the event, justice and good sense have prevailed and Jackman is given a well-deserved chance.

Hogg, currently playing club cricket in Melbourne on a Whitbread scholarship, has been having only moderate success there. To have preferred him to Jackman, whose bag of 121 wickets last season has only once been surpassed (by Lance Gibbs in 1971) since the reduction of championship matches in 1969, would have been downright unfair. At 35 Jackman is old to be coming to the West Indies at short notice to bowl at Richards and he is on the small side to get much in the way of bounce: but he has done a lot of bowling and he is very keen and very fit.

The position of vice-captain, which is the gift of the selectors at home, is to be left open, for the moment at any rate. It would probably go to Miller if he were sure of a regular place in the Test side, which he is not. When, briefly, Botham left the field in the Test match last Saturday, Miller took charge, though Boycott, Old and Gooch were all playing.

I would appoint Boycott. If England are to be rallied, Boycott will have to play a leading part in doing it. Had it been up to him the team would have been put to work yesterday, if only to bring them all together after the disappointment of the previous day—especially as today was always going to be spent travelling. Instead, some took the trouble to have a bat or a bowl and some could not be bothered.

Jackman delighted: "I feel very sorry for Bob but obviously I'm delighted to go because this will be my first official tour", Jackman said (the Press Association reports). I won't be bothered by the hot weather because I've been to Rhodesia or South Africa for the past 12 years. Last season I felt I was bowling better and faster than at any time in my career and I hope I can do a good job in the West Indies. I was asked to stand by in case of injuries and I have been keeping myself fit by regular running and indoor nets with Surrey".

He has made five appearances for England in Prudential Trophy one-day internationals — two against India in 1974, one against West Indies in 1976 and two against Australia in 1980—but missed his first Test cap when he was made twelfth man for the Centenary Test match. He has played for Western Province and Rhodesia in the Currie Cup, and his best bowling performance remains the eight for 40 he took for Rhodesia against Natal at Durban eight years ago.

Willis said: "I bowled about 20 balls in the nets yesterday and after about six I realized it wasn't going to be any good. When I saw the local specialist he assured me that there was no damage to the knee joint and that it was rotational ligaments that were the trouble. Obviously I am shattered that the tour has to end for me in this way, although I am pleased that the problem can be sorted out before the summer."


Jackman: very keen and very fit.

Golf

What a beautiful day for the man from Oklahoma

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Feb 20

The conditions were near perfect at the Riviera Country Club here and so were many of those playing. As a result 74 players were on par 71 or better. 31 were in the 60s and Gil Morgan had a 65 to take a slender one stroke lead over six others after one round of the $300,000 Glen Campbell Los Angeles Open here.

Breathing down the neck of Morgan, an optometrist from Oklahoma, with 66s were Miller Barber, Keith Fergus, Bruce Lietzke, Johnny Miller, John Cook and Namio Takasu. Ron Commons, from the nearby Westlake village, is alone with his round of 67.

Of the Britons, Michael King was best with a 68 and Nick Faldo, from Welwyn Garden City, finished one stroke behind him. Faldo completed the first nine with a two under par 33 and the second in three under par 36. Tony Jacklin did not fare so well, finishing down the list with a 75, one over par 36 for the first nine and a three over par 39 on the back line.

The way things went in the warm sunshine with nary a breeze, it might take even par to make the cut after today's second round. "I don't think Riviera is going to give up a whole lot more, noted Morgan, who won the Los Angeles Open in 1978. The greens seemed softer than I expected. I imagine they'll be firm by the weekend."

Morgan held his precarious first place after taking the lead late in the day with two 20ft putts at the 16th and 18th holes. At the close of play after Peter Jacobsen, on euf 20 with Jack Nicklaus on 71, noted: "This is getting to be ridiculous. This is nothing but a putting contest. We ought to all show up at the putting green and save the walking".

Two of the tournament's main attractions, Tom Watson and Lee Trevino, are both on 72 and on the brink of being cut from the final two rounds. J. Miller, who knows the feeling of being on top and sliding all the way down, was apprehensive for his golf colleague Watson. "This is an important week for Tom", Miller said, "if he doesn't do well here he might start thinking, 'what's happening?' He's always torn up the West Coast tournaments and so far he hasn't been close".

Watson, th ePGA Player of the Year for four consecutive years and winner of a record $530,000 last year, had a four over par 40 on the back nine before pulling himself together for an incoming three under par 32. He has not missed a cut in 31 tournaments since the 1979 US Open at Inverness.

SCORES (US unless stated): 65: G. Morgan. 66: B. Lietzke, J. Miller, J. Cook, M. Barber, K. Fergus, N. Takasu (Japan). 67: R. Commans. 68: M. King (GB), A. Bean, H. Irwin, G. Littler, T. Purtzer, D. Edwards, G. Cadle. 69: N. Faldo (GB), M. Osaki (Japan). Other British score: 75: A. Jacklin.

LAGOS: Nigerian Open (GB unless stated): 129: A. Charnley 63, 66, P. Tupling 63, 66; 130: I. Woosnam 61, 69; 131: W. Longmuir 62, 69, M. Miller 66, 65, E. Murray 65, 66; 132: J. Hall 69, 63, M. Steadman 65, 67, J. Morgan 67, 65; 133: G. Brand 64, 69, M. Poxon 66, 67, P. Elson 65, 68; 135: J. Fowler 69, 66, M. Gregson 70, 65, D. Jagger 68, 67; 136: M. Moussa (Egypt) 68, 68, T. Horton 68, 68, M. Thomas 71, 65, N. Hunt 67, 69, S. Brown 66, 70; 138: D. Ingrams 67, 71, G. McKay 71, 67; 139: P. Berry 67, 72; 140: A. Price 71, 69, P. Hanna (Ireland), 66, 74, R. Fish 68, 72; 141: J. Higgins 70, 71, M. Inglis 71, 70; 143: P. Cowen 69, 75.

MANILA: Philippines Open, second round: 142: G. Marsh (Australia) 73, 69; T. Sieckman (US), 70, 72; 143, B. Barnes (GB), 74, 69; Chen Tze-Chung (Taiwan), 72, 71; Chen Tze-Ming (Taiwan), 73, 70; 144, F. Minoza (Philippines), 73, 71; Lu Hsi-Chuen (Taiwan), 71, 73; Hung Wen-Neng (Taiwan), 73, 71. Other British scores: 147: P. Townsend, 76, 71. 148: S. Martin, 72, 76; S. Torrance, 72, 76. 150: C. Mason, 78, 72.

ADELAIDE: South Australian Open, third round: 210. L. Stephen 73, 67, 70; 211, R. Davis 72, 69, 70; 213, S. Long (US) 71, 72, 70; 215, R. Shearer 73, 73, 69; B. Jones 71, 73, 71; W. Dunk 71, 71, 73. 216, M. Ferguson 74, 74, 68; J. Clifford 68, 73, 75; 217, M. Cahill 70, 74, 73; 218, P. Croker 72, 73, 73; K. Nagle 70, 74, 74; D. Shaw 71, 70, 77.

SARASOTA (Florida): PLGA tournament, first round: 67, A. Okamoto (Japan); 68, S. Post (Canada), J. Carner; 69, C. Sherk (Canada), D. Germain, K. McMullen. 70, B. Daniel, J. A. Washam; 71, B. Davis-George, P. Sheehan, N. Lopez-Melton, A. Alcott, B. Barrow, S. Little (SA), B. King, D. Murable (Indonesia), C. Duggan. Other foreign scores: 72, M. J. Smith (NZ); 74, J. L. Smith (GB); 77, A. Sieard (SA), Y. Moriguchi (Japan); 83, M. Walker (GB).

Hockey

Europe masters face a Surrey struggle

By Sydney Friskin

Slough, the European champions, will face one of their stiffest tasks this season when they visit Guildford tomorrow for the quarter-final round of the national club championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox. Both sides expect to be at full strength for the match, starting at 2 pm.

Matches between these clubs have, in recent times, been keenly fought. When they met in the London League this season the result was a goalless draw and this is the only setback suffered so far by Slough who are at the top of the table with a percentage of 94.87. At the end of last season there were two memorable matches both of which Slough won in extra time — the league semi-final play-off and the national club final.

So, who would dare predict a result? The skills which Slough possess will be matched by Guildford's sound tactics, not that they are lacking in skill themselves. Saini, Laly, Khehar, Daved, Collins, Churcher, Taylor are names familiar enough to those who follow the fortunes of Slough. For Guildford, there will be Pinks, Jeans, Cottrell, Francis, and Carley among those who are bound to steal some of the afternoon's glory.

Southgate's home match against St Albans should be equally interesting. Against Doncaster in the previous round, St Albans survived a thrilling match which they won on penalty strokes, thanks to the splendid goalkeeping of Hurst who saved all five shots. He will be kept busy again today.

Recruitment from the under-21 ranks of the England team has so far paid Southgate rich dividends. They are second to Slough in the London League and are hoping for better things this season from a side full of skill and experience. The five youngest members of the team are: Craig, Driver, Kerly, Batchelor and Spray.

Bromley, the fifth London League club left in the tournament are fortunate to be at home to Olton and West Warwickshire the sole survivor from the Midlands who came through against Bluebarts on penalty strokes after the score was 2—2 at the end of extra time. Bromley, too, were taken to extra time by Westcliff whom they defeated 3—1. The score at full time was 1—1. Here, too, one can expect a close game.

Neston will be taking half the Cheshire side for their match against Gloucester City who, in the previous round, had beaten Bream 2—1. But Neston who had an easy 3—0 win over RAF Strike Command, should find the opposition a little tougher at the Spa ground tomorrow.

Isca need but one point from their match against Firebrands today to retain the West League title. This competition is sponsored by Sun Life.

Hot reception as Spain caught cold

By Joyce Whitehead

Spain 0 Dartford 1

Almost before Spain got into their stride on their first visit to England, Lynn Bollington scored. Karon Reed took a free hit just outside the Spanish circle and sent the ball towards goal. Miss Bollington got her stick to it and, although the Spanish goalkeeper came out, she bungled her attempt at saving it.

Spain were awarded numerous corners but that was as far as they could get. Lynn Upfold, the home goalkeeper, was magnificent in the closing stages and Christian Whitmore at centre half was good throughout.

South and East settled for a goalless draw as the three-day national junior territorial tournament started at Crystal Palace. Hilary Romsey (Devon) and Rosalind Gollop (Somerset) scored in the first half to give West a 2—0 win over Midlands. North drew 1—1 with South, Patricia Mawdsley (Lancashire) opening the scoring in the second half, Rhian Veal equalizing.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Hartford Whalers 2; Detroit Red Wings 7, New York Rangers 3; Montreal Canadiens 5, Buffalo Sabres 2; Calgary Flames 3, Philadelphia Flyers 4.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Davos	35	190	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-5
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Flaine	145	490	Hard	Powder	Fair	Fine	-5
Good conditions everywhere							
Klosters	110	220	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	-11
Excellent skiing on piste							
Kitzbuhel	75	205	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-6
New snow on hard base							
Sauze d'Oulx	10	30	Worn	Varied	Worn	Fine	0
A few runs reasonable							
Verbier	60	220	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	0
Some icy patches							
Wengen	50	180	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-6
Excellent piste skiing							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

For the record

Badminton

HUDDERSFIELD: England 6, India 1 (English names first): [illegible] England lead five-match series 4—0.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Cleveland Cavaliers [illegible], San Antonio Spurs [illegible]; Washington Bullets [illegible], Philadelphia 76ers 109; Portland Trailblazers 115, Detroit Pistons 106; San Diego Clippers 115, Houston Rockets [illegible]; Denver Nuggets 127, Phoenix Suns 120.

Cycling

MILAN. Six-day race: 1, P. Sercu (Belgium) and F. Moser (Italy), [illegible]; 2, S. Hermann (Liechtenstein) and H. Schutz (WG), 237, 1 lap behind; 3, D. Clark and D. Allan (Australia), 140, 1; 4, R. Pijnen (Netherlands) and A. Fritz (WG), [illegible]; 5, U. Hempel and H. Hindelang (WG), 210, 2; 6, W. Peffgen (WG) and P. Algeri (Italy), 171, 2.

Football

JAKATA: Friendly: Indonesia 0, Ajax Amsterdam 0.

Cresta Run

CARTIER CHALLENGE TROPHY: (Swiss unless stated): 1, F. Gansser, 131.27; [illegible] 8, N. Bibbia (Italy), 134.94.

Tennis

HOUSTON: Women's tournament: M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat J. Russell, 6—3, 6—1; K. Jordan beat A. Garrison, 6—2, 6—3; P. Teeguarden beat H. Eisterlehner (WG), 6—1, 6—3.

NASHVILLE: Women's tournament: G. Coles (GB) beat C. Vanier (France), 6—1, 5—7, 6—2; K. Sands beat A. Buchanan, 7—6, 6—0, 6—3; T. Lewis beat K. Skronska (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 6—1; B. Herr beat S. Saliba (Australia), 4—6, 6—4, 6—0. Y. Vermaak (SA) beat M. Blackwood (Canada), 6—2, 6—7, 6—2.

Table tennis

PRAGUE: Czechoslovakian championships: Men's team, first round: England A beat Cuba, 3—0. Second round: Hungary beat Poland A, 3—2; Sweden A beat Austria 3—0; Yugoslavia B beat England A, 3—0; Czechoslovakia A beat Poland B, 3—0; Yugoslavia A beat E. G. 3—0.

Women's team, first round: England B beat Austria, 3—2. Second round: WG beat Czechoslovakia C, 3—2. USSR A beat Hungary B, 3—0. Sweden B beat France A, 3—1; Romania beat England B, 3—0; England A beat France B, 3—0; Sweden A beat USSR B, 3—1.

Racing

Powerful case for Midnight Court

By Michael Seely

Midnight Court, the winner of the 1978 Cheltenham Gold Cup, will be out to reestablish his reputation over fences in the Jerry M. Handicap Steeplechase at Lingfield Park today, where there will be a precautionary inspection at 7.30 am. Newcastle features its Grand National trial, the four mile one furlong Eider Steeplechase. Although Highland Wedding won the Eider for the third time in 1969, the same year as his triumph at Aintree, the weather has only allowed this gruelling test of stamina to be run four times in the last 10 years.

At Nottingham Tragus will be attempting to win his third valuable handicap off the reel in the Costain Homes Steeplechase. Badsworth Boy, who was so strongly fancied for last Saturday's abandoned Schweppes Gold Trophy, is sure to start at a short price for the Ladbroke Betcha Hurdle final on the same course. And at Chepstow, Royal Admiral is a confident selection to win the White Lion Novices' Handicap Steeplechase.

A decisive victory for Midnight Court over Beacon Light and Bueche Giorod would certainly see Fred Winter's star shortened dramatically in price for the Gold Cup. Midnight Court made a sparkling comeback over hurdles at Cheltenham recently when beating Freight Forwarder by 12 lengths. However, he suffered a reverse when pulled up in the Cricklade Hurdle at Newbury last week. Winter says that the horse must have rapped a nerve, but he is now sound again.

Both Beacon Light and Bueche Giorod are formidable opponents. Beacon Light, formerly a top-class hurdler, won his first seven races over fences last season. However, his jumping found him out when he was pitted against the Irish flying machine; Anaglog's Daughter, at Cheltenham. Similarly in the early part of this campaign, Jim Joel's gelding was let down by his erratic jumping against more natural jumpers.

Beacon Light has reasserted himself recently, having won easily at Sandown Park and having beaten Rathgorman and Night Nurse at Doncaster. However, the going was riding fast at Doncaster, which suited the 10-year-old's flat style of jumping and he never had to stand back and jump off his hocks.

Bueche Giorod has been the lynch pin of Jenny Pitman's magnificent season, his six victories having included a triumph in the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup. Bueche Giorod fell at the 12th fence in Aldaniti's race at Ascot, but it appears that he may still be improving. However, Midnight Court was an above average Gold Cup winner and he may succeed in giving away the weight.

Also on the Surrey course I like the chance of Homeson in the first division of the Hever Novices Hurdle and that of Corbiere in the Manifesto Novices Handicap Steeplechase. Lucky Vane and Flagstaff should be Corbiere's chief rivals.

At Newcastle, Waggoner's Walk can give Caroline Mason's small stable its ninth success of the season in the Eider Steeplechase. This talented young Yorkshirewoman sent Waggoner's Walk down to Cheltenham last March to win the coveted National Hunt Steeplechase. Recently Waggoner's Walk showed his well being when successful at Haydock Park. This marathon will become a slogging match between horses with stamina well in excess of speed. Rubstic, the 1979 Grand National winner, Bohjob, Another Captain, Clever General and Albury Lad have all to be considered, but Waggoner's Walk is preferred.

Of more significance for the future is the Minnow Hurdle. This two-mile race for four-year-olds could well provide a pointer to the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham. The finish should be fought out between My Timmy and Home Ground.

My Timmy is reported to be more strongly fancied for the Triumph than his stable companion, Apple Wine, and has won his last two races in good style. Home Ground has all the ability in the world, but does not always care to use it. Although he quickened well when beating Mirthful at Wetherby, Home Ground found little off the bridle when third to Apple Wine at Doncaster. Apple Wine's courage may gain the day.

Also at Newcastle Path of Peace, the November Handicap winner can make a successful first appearance at the winter game in the first division of the Bream Novices Hurdle.

Trainer is reported for horse's two runs

Harry Bell, th etrainer, ra[n] horse Never Stop in two [con]secutive races at Newcastle [yes]terday but his decision led t[o] local stewards taking the [view] that the matter should be ref[erred] to the Jockey Club.

Bell said: "I have not br[oken] any rules. It was the ca[se of] paying £40 for a double de[clara]tion and £30 for a non-runne[r]. I decided to pay the jockey'[s fee] of £30." Never Stop traile[d] eleventh in the opening Syca[more] Opportunity Novices Han[dicap] Hurdle which went to Enby [...] and in the Oak Handicap Hu[rdle] Never Stop was pulled up b[ehind] Justafancy.

Sparkie's Choice is regard[ed by] Neville Crump as his b[iggest] bargain in 44 years' training. [The] son of Spartan General cost [...] guineas at the Doncaster sales [...] years ago, and gained his ele[venth] victory when taking the [...] Steeplechase by three le[ngths] from The Engineer.

Newcastle programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.20 and 2.55 races]

1.45 BREAM HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £898: 2m 120yd)

1 222211 Leading Lady (CD), R. Robson, 6-11-13 ... D. Shaw 7
2 222433 Birsby, R. McDonald, 7-11-6 ... D. Goulding
5 002310 His Reverence, Denys Smith, 5-11-7 ... A. Stringer 7
6 Latest Craze, G. Fairbairn, 6-11-3 ... N. Barry
7 40-0330 Lyne Mill, D. Swindlehurst, 7-11-3 .. Mr D. Swindlehurst 7
8 0 Mole Catcher, N. Crump, 6-11-3 ... C. Hawkins
10 fpf Tirpe, F. Watson, 8-11-3 ...
11 0 Beau Blondel, C. Bell, 5-11-3 ... C. Pimlott
13 0 Darth Vader, K. Oliver, 5-11-3 ... T. O'Connell 3
19 Path of Peace, C. Thornton, 5-11-3 ... D. Atkins

6-4 Path of Peace, 5-2 Leading Lady, 5-1 His Reverence, 6-1 Birsby, 10-1 Lyne Mill, 16-1 others.

2.20 THREE FIVES CHASE (Qualifier: £2,212: 2½m)

[illegible]

2.55 EIDER CHASE (Handicap: £5,658: 4m 1f)

[illegible]

3.30 CORBRIDGE CHASE (Hunters: Amateurs: £875: 3m)

[illegible]

4.0 MINNOW HURDLE (4-y-o: £2,406: 2m 120yd)

[illegible]

4.30 BREAM HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £928: 2m 120yd)

[illegible]

*Doubtful runner

Nottingham programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.35 races]

1.30 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE CHASE (Novices: £4,487: 2m)

[illegible]

2.0 COSTAIN HOMES CHASE (Handicap: £3,485: 3m)

[illegible]

2.35 LADBROKE BETCHA HURDLE FINAL (Handicap: £5,545: 2m)

[illegible]

3.5 SHEFFIELD HURDLE (Handicap: £1,205: 2½m)

[illegible]

3.35 REPLACEMENT CHASE (Novices handicap: £960: 2½m)

[illegible]

11-4 The Corinthian, 7-2 Moor Close, 4-1 Bravem, 6-1 Churchill Peak, 8-1 Prince Fury, 10-1 Prince of Pleasure, 12-1 Ta Jetle, 20-1 others.

4.5 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,686: 2m)

2 223-111 The Tsarevich (D), N. Henderson, 5-11-11 ... S. Smith Eccles
3 020104 Gunners Grove (D), J. Blundell, 6-11-5 ... D. Dutton 7
5 01 Ox Leason (D), J. Priday, 6-11-5 ... G. Jones
4 0103 Seamus O'Flynn (D), M. Dickinson, 6-11-5 ... T. Carmody
18 034330 Pretty Nosecrut, S. Mellor, 6-11-0 ... P. Blacker
19 200-003 Restless Shot, J. Webber, 6-11-0 ... A. Webber
21 The Still, J. Webber, 6-11-0 ... Mr P. Webber
23 0 Up and Down, D. Kent, 6-11-0 ... P. Haynes
25 402 Aldro, W. Clay, 5-10-10 ... N. Clay
26 000 Bicton Briar Rose, H. Morris, 5-10-10 ... F. Morris
27 0 Fair Arthur, W. Jenks, 5-10-10 ... R. Davies
28 0142 Hill Green, G. Balding, 5-10-10 ... B. Reilly
31 000 Place of Mist, Miss S. Collon, 5-10-10 ... G. Astbury
34 Tudor Express, R. Harlop, 5-10-10 ... J. Suthern

4-6 The Tsarevich, 5-1 Ox Leason, 6-1 Aldro, 6-1 Hill Green, 10-1 Seamus O'Flynn, 12-1 Restless Shot, 20-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Nottingham selections

By Michael Seely

1.30 Palace Dan. 2.0 Duc de Bolebec. 2.35 Bamp. 3.5 Kirkstone Pass. 3.35 Prince Fury. 4.5 The Tsarevich.

Newcastle selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Path of Peace. 2.20 Bregawn. 2.55 Waggoners Walk. 3.30 Checkio Ora. 4.0 My Timmy. 4.30 Torreon.

Lingfield Park selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Roundhead. 2.15 Homeson. 2.45 Midnight Court. 3.20 Corbiere. 3.55 Veramente. 4.25 Princeton.

Chepstow selections

By Michael Seely

1.0 Royal Gaye. 1.30 Prince Rock. 2.5 Shell Burst. 2.35 Ten Up. 3.5 The Trout. 3.35 Wisbech Lad. 4.5 ROYAL ADMIRAL is a confident selection. 4.35 July The Fourth.

Lingfield Park programme

1.45 R. E. SASSOON CHASE (Hunters: amateurs: £743: 2½m)

1 31-31 Dancing Brig (D), T. Clay, 10-12-6 .. Clay 7
2 0021 Roadhead (CD), J. Gifford, 8-12-6 ... Miss M. Wilson 7
4 04-40 Body Slow, W. Haynes, 7-12-0 .. Nicholls 7
5 p Brimtree Boy, W. Haynes, 11-12-0 .. Nichol 7
6 1p- Caige-A-Lift, J. Grant-Ives, 7-12-0 Grant-Ives 7
7 20fp- Casamayor (D,B), P. Bailey, 11-12-0 Cramsie 7
8 0p00- Cerolane, A. Newport, 11-12-0 .. Newport 7
10 1-0f0 Claddagh Gold, A. Whetlam, 7-12-0 ... Whetlam 7
11 0u0-p Coolishall, B. Munro-Wilson, 12-12-0 ... Munro-Wilson 7

[illegible]

2.15 HEVER HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £991: 2m)

[illegible]

2.45 JERRY M CHASE (Handicap: £3,739: 2½m)

[illegible]

2-1 Beacon Light, 3-1 Midnight Court, 7-2 Bueche Giorod, 5-1 Straight Jocelyn, 12-1 Sweeping Along, Mac Vidi, 20-1 others.

3.20 MANIFESTO CHASE (Novices handicap: £3,986: 3m)

2 u112 Corbiere (D), Mrs J. Pitman, 6-11-10 ...
7 0-11 Lucky Vane, G. Balding, 6-10-8 ...
9 fu11 Flagstaff, T. Forster, 6-10-5 .... H. [...]
10 -0p0f Pardon, F. Winter, 7-10-4 ...
11 -341f Laurence Rambler, S. Mellor, 7-10-2 ...
12 0fp4 Moonlight Express (C), J. Gifford, 8-10-[...]
13 0031 Tyne, Mrs D. Oughton, 6-10-0 ...
15 0044 Oaklawn, H. O'Neill, 6-10-0 ...
16 -4l4f Bayham Sir Vardon, C. Read, 7-10-0 ...
17 -00up Cairn Royal, Mrs J. French, 8-10-0 ...

[illegible]

3.55 GENERAL PEACE HURDLE (Handicap: £932: 2m)

[illegible]

4.25 HEVER HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £972: 2m)

[illegible]

Chepstow programme

[Television (BBC 1): 1.0, 1.30 and 2.05 races]

1.0 CLIVE GRAHAM HURDLE (Handicap: £1,798: 3m)

[illegible]

1.30 GRAHAM-REEVES CHASE (£3,132: 3½m)

[illegible]

2.5 GRAHAM-REEVES HURDLE (Handicap: £1,091: 2m)

[illegible]

2.35 CAVALRY CHASE (Div I: hunters: amateurs: £680: 3m)

[illegible]

3.5 CAVALRY CHASE (Div II: hunters: amateurs: £679: 3m)

[illegible]

3.35 CAVALRY CHASE (Div III: hunters: amateurs: £675: 3m)

[illegible]

4.5 WHITE LION CHASE (Novices handicap: £1,311: 2m)

[illegible]

4.35 WELLS HURDLE (4-y-o novice fillies: £637: 2½m)

[illegible]

*Doubtful runner

Newcastle results

[illegible]

Fakenham

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Saturday Review



Flora Annie Webster in 1867

Writing behind the curtains

by Violet Powell

When Flora Annie Steel sailed from Bombay in 1889 she was returning gland with her husband, life which would, in be that of the wife of ed Indian Civil Servant. id, it is true, left a repu- behind her as an Inspec- of Schools, famous hout the Punjab for her sness of bureaucratic . She had also some re- as the co-author of a use- omestic handbook, *The ete Indian Housekeeper ook*. But at 40 years of ere was little to suggest ne was about to develop novelist whose master- on the Indian Mutiny has unchallenged for its y until today.

in 1847 of Lowland and West Highland s, Flora Annie Webster arried at the age of 21 a d who had nearly bolted way to the altar, a panic by the bride. Thus un- ously united, the young had at once sailed for a drastic initiation which t them many years of ad- e and happiness in each company.

he start Henry Steel's s were at stations in the where few Europeans o be found. Fascinated strange new world, Flora ecame involved in native life with an intensity is unusual, if not unique, the wives of Indian s. Although without for- lucation, Flora had ab- a library of medical n her Forfarshire home. d had a sound musical g and she was also a sive sketcher.

lacking in self-confi- Flora was willing to doc- sick of her husband's , while her musical gifts iseful in churches, in and in concerts which d morale during epi- For these she painted , and wherever she trav- er sketch book was filled er impressions of people, and plants. Once, only with her pencil, she nfronted by a wild pig, hen she took a step to- him, fled in terror. Many who had to confront Mrs t her most intransigent have sympathized with 's reaction.

er husband moved from to posting Flora, to dialects came easily, herself with setting up , first for boys, and later ls, when her neighbours at she respected local cul- As she studied the varied s of each district, her un- g interest made her and respected by the s she doctored and Her own early married s saddened by the birth still-born child, a loss remained with her ever recurring as a theme in er Indian novels and in with a European back- .

Steel's educational acti- frequently brought her ormy waters, particularly tion to the newly created sity of the Punjab, a pet of the then Lieutenant- .or.

determination to expose orrupt practices which iving the new University name did not endear her authorities. Officials of te personal integrity eluctant to believe that nic qualifications were be- ught and sold. The Secre- Government, son-in-law e Lieutenant-Governor, ed to Henry Steel to keep e in order. "Take her for nth and try," replied husband with the voice erience.

lly the scandal was un- d and Mrs Steel's insis- ints were proved to be . As a recompense for ruggle she was sent to to stay with Lord Duf- the Viceroy. A great- on of Sheridan, the Vice- rticularly appreciated his theatrical gifts. Her cheeks and yellow curls her star turn as the Terrible, which convul- ord Dufferin so that he fell from his chair.

Steel herself considered ne had exercised restraint spect of her husband's during her 20 years in but when she settled to write novels such in- ns evaporated. She des- her heroes, such as John lson, with enthusiasm, but she laid about her with equal vigour when she wished to castigate what she saw as the stupidities of the Raj. Not unnaturally her writing was compared with that of Rudyard Kipling, her junior, but writing contemporaneously, with whose artist father she had collaborated in the production of Indian primers.

It was not a comparison that Mrs Steel seems to have relished. She was prepared to acknowledge Kiplings' genius, but she was conscious that, as a woman, she had penetrated the life of "those behind the curtains" in the zenanas, an area barred to a European man. She shared Kipling's disapproval of the unimaginative treatment of sexual problems among British soldiers in India, but on at least one occasion she wrote sardonically of a young clerk who had enlisted for service overseas after reading *The Arabian Nights* and *Soldiers Three*.

On the Face of the Waters, Flora Annie Steel's novel of the Mutiny, was written after a period of research into archives at Delhi which had been sealed for 30 years. Its historical accuracy has never been disputed, but, in addition, the drama in which she wrapped the skeleton of history gripped the public imagination. Turned down by Macmillan, publisher of her earlier books, it was brought out by the young William Heinemann, who was rewarded by seeing the novel rocketing into the best seller class on both sides of the Atlantic. She did not limit herself to stock characters, soldiers, Indian civilians or native princes. The adulterous love-affair, which is the hinge of the plot, concerns the seamy lives of shady contractors and crooked race riders. If later books never had the same dazzling success, Mrs Steel remained an admired author for the rest of her life of over eighty years.

Women's Suffrage was a cause which brought out all the pugnacity of Mrs Steel's temprament. She even debated the question in public with the formidable anti-Suffragist Mrs Humphry Ward, believing that reason and ridicule were more potent weapons than thrown bricks or chainings to railings. Her one sally into action over the Suffrage was carefully planned to prove her point. Arguing that if she was judged to be liable to pay rates she was surely capable of putting an X on a voting paper, Mrs Steel refused to pay the rates demanded for her Welsh holiday cottage. She was faced by an auction of her goods by the sheriff's officer, the first lot being the opening pages of *On the Face of the Waters* with laudatory reviews attached. Supporting his best seller, William Heinemann secured it for more than the sum required in distraint. *The Times* printed a rather guarded version of the incident, but laughter rocked the appreciative Welsh bystanders.

Even in later life Mrs Steel's gift for ridiculing her opponents remained unimpaired. An ill-advised attempt to detain her on Ellis Island when she landed briefly at New York, brought a storm on to the head of the immigration officer concerned. This protest and its repercussions would, she hoped, improve the future lot of solitary female travellers in their late sixties.

The First World War found Mrs Steel eager for work, or perhaps more correctly eager to organize the work of others. She was hampered but far from extinguished by suggestions that she should confine herself to the knitting of socks, and until her death in 1929 she continued to speak on any subject about which she felt strongly. Her interest in philosophy and religion was unabated, though at times she showed some confusion of mind as to whether the women for whose cause she fought were victims or predators.

In her unfinished autobiography she was able to boast that *On the Face of the Waters* had never gone out of print. Many recent popular successes, books, films, radio and television programmes which deal with the British in India owe a debt to the "sunburnt little lady in a wide pith hat", as she once described herself. Flora Annie Steel never lost the avidity for new experience and the wish to help the unfortunate which had made her admired and beloved when she was the young wife of a Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab.

If Flora Annie Steel's right to an entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography* rests chiefly on the success of her novel of the Mutiny, it was her activities in the field of Indian education that first gave her the insight shown so remarkably in *On the Face of the Waters*. Henry Steel's duties at Kasur included the inspection of schools, in which the low standard of the English lessons shocked his wife who accompanied him on these tours. To improve the standard she instituted reading classes in the garden of the domed courthouse, which was how she learnt the sad story, already mentioned, of the thirteen-year-old father.

After class the boys were brought into the house itself, where Flora sang them the sentimental ballads of the period. Although the tunes were totally diferent in tone and structure from the patterns of Indian music, her pupils found them delightful. They were even moved to tears by such especial favourites as "Home they brought her warrior dead". Curiously enough, the drawing-room ballad lingered in India long after the end of the Raj. Only a few years ago a translation of Tennyson's *Maud* could be heard as background music at a party in the state capital of Hyderabad. Flora would hardly have approved of this performance as she had expressed herself strongly on the absurdity of translating Tennyson's *Lotus Eaters* into garbled Urdu.

Impressed by the success and popularity of Flora's teaching methods, the Chief Native Administrator suggested that a girls school might be started. Female education was a delicate matter in India, as it led inevitably, to questions of emancipation, not always relished by those who might be supposed to benefit from a freer life. As the suggestion came from an official who was also President of the Municipal Committee, it was supported locally. Had the scheme originated with Flora, suspicions ranging from religious subversion to the kidnapping of daughters might have easily sabotaged the project.

Although there were few Hindus in Kasur, the benevolent balance kept by the Sirkar in educational matters required that, in any officially recognized school, both Hindu and Muslim teachers should, for a stiff wage, propound their separate creeds. This being arranged, a first class of alphabet scholars was recruited from among the children of the bazaar. A top class was formed by a few girls from richer homes who were able to recite parts of the Koran by heart.

These prodigies had also learnt by heart what Flora called the dubious tales of the first Persian primer, creating a false impression of reading aloud. The tale Flora quoted as an example of dubiousness concerned a man brought before a judge on the charge of stealing his neighbour's male donkey. The accused countered by showing that the only donkey he owned was indisputably female. The neighbour then remarked that the stolen donkey had not, after all, been "a very male one". Although Flora found it necessary to accept that sexuality supplied the only incident and excitement in the lives of many, if not most, Indian women, she objected to a reading primer that concentrated on the sexual attributes of donkeys, even if the lessons were learnt by ear rather than by eye.

Flora's influence with the schools was, of course, backed by the strength of her husband's position as Administrator and ex-officio President of the Municipal Council of Kasur. Every Sunday the Council was invited to a social meeting in the court-house garden, a creation of the hands of their President. On these occasions it was Flora's responsibility to see that the refreshments provided did not outrage any of the dietary principles of religion. Melons were abundant at Kasur, so that the ice delivered daily to the Steels from Lahore caused iced melon, a cooling and religiously unobjectionable offering, to be readily available.

At Christmas, more ambitiously, the Municipal Council were entertained to a Christmas dinner. Flora was careful that mutton, rather than beef, should be served, the pudding itself being innocent of suet and brandy. Such was the success of the pudding that in future Flora served it cold at her Sunday receptions, to follow the iced water melon. An outbreak of cholera made a precautionary change to a blander menu seem advisable, but the substitution of jelly and sponge cake was a failure.

As it was necessary to keep a balance in the community, at Kasur there were two female schools of each religious persuasion. To these schools was given an order for a bed cover to be embroidered, a counterpane to be presented to the Prince of Wales. The eldest son of the Great Mother across the sea, who was soon to be proclaimed Empress, had come on a cold weather visit to India, and his camp was to be set up near Lahore.

No-one will be surprised to learn that Flora squashed attempts to pass off the work of dextrous Delhi embroiderers as coming from the schools of Kasur. She had not yet developed her interest in traditional native handicrafts, a subject in which she became expert. With increased knowledge grew disgust, both at the failure of her compatriots to appreciate the special beauty of the diaper embroidery known as *phulkari* work, and at the native exploitation of shoddy imitations. At the time of the Prince's visit she still leant towards Western techniques, but her design, based on the Prince of Wales' feathers, was effective when worked onto Persian satin, the main problem being to keep the white satin clean from the effluvia, which seemed to Flora to breathe discoloration.

To accommodate the Royal Visit, a camp was pitched by what Flora invariably referred to as "Government" without a definite article. This may have been the practice of her husband and his colleagues in the ICS, but Flora often used it to give vent to her personal feelings. To her the power that ruled her husband's climb up the ladder of promotion frequently showed itself to be a boneheaded bureaucracy, at its best laboriously well-meaning, at its worst malevolent. Throughout her husband's service in India, Government also remained, in her eyes a parsimonious wicked fairy, frequently blind to the rudimentary interests of the Service Flora considered that official displays of niggardiness did more than anything else to lower the prestige of British rule in India.

The great camps in the days of the Mughals often covered miles of countryside, but always in the centre hung a lantern, proclaiming that here was the Lamp of Justice. Flora thought this to have been symbolism of a higher order than the British flag flown from the middle of such a lesser camp as was set up for the visit of the Prince. On the other hand, in her opinion, the principle of the orderly pitching of this temporary city still owed much in its precision to the pattern laid down by the Mughals.

Vegetation to soften the aspect of the sandy plain was supplied by quick-growing barley and cut sprays of chrysanthemum already in bud. This assistance of nature, slightly reminiscent of the Potemkin villages that attended the progresses of Catherine the Great of Russia, nevertheless provided a pretty background for a grand ball. Here the Prince picked out Mrs Henry Steel, not for her bright cheeks and yellow hair, but because he saw her to be the only woman present who knew how a Scottish reel should really be danced. Queen Victoria had been an enthusiastic promoter of reels, so her son could speak with knowledge gained by footing it at the Balmoral Ghillies Ball.

Flora accepted the compliment as partly due to an hereditary talent. At seventy-five her father could go through the intricacies of an eightsome with a light foot that would not have caused a jelly to wobble. His daughter thought of him as the Dancing Faun. Her husband seems to have been more misanthropic, for his dislike of continual human contacts led him to pitch their tents away from the general lay-out of the camp. Government, unimpressed by this spirit of independence, still sent in a bill of ten rupees a day for lighting and sanitation, neither of which was available to the Steels, who immediately counter-attacked.

In fact the Steels were in a strong position, Flora's cherished piano having been lent to the camp and installed in the Prince's drawing-room. It was not entirely loyalty that had promoted the loan. Necessity had not yet driven Flora to learn how to tune the instrument herself, but she knew that the art was possessed by a bandmaster at neighbouring Mian Mir and that he would certainly be summoned to restore the piano's notes to a pitch fit for a prince's ears. The financial scuffle that ensued was finally resolved when Henry Steel sent in a bill for sixteen rupees a day, the going rate for piano hire. Flora's private war with authority had not yet reached its full potential, but she was beginning to flex her muscles.

Her character was also to be strengthened by a variety of crises. An unexpected call from a local rajah had precipitated one of the most testing of these. The caller had delayed the Steels from setting out in their dog-cart, the mare in the shafts becoming restive with standing. She slipped her headstall and bolted, with Henry Steel tugging at the useless reins. There was an almighty crash, and he was thrown out into a bed of chrysanthemums, which had just been planted. They broke the keen gardener's fall and appropriately saved his life. Meanwhile he was insensible. Flora had the body carried indoors, to a background of panic cries from the entire household that their master was certainly dead.

She was not yet 25 but she acted with more sense than the lady in the ballad whose warrior was borne home dead and who "nor breathed, nor uttered sigh". There was no European help nearer than Lahore, 25 miles away, so she had no option but to rely on her own diagnosis. She settled for concussion, but no broken bones, which turned out to be correct. When her husband recovered he had no recollection of how the accident had come about, nor, presumably, of his wife's presence of mind.

Looking back on the continual necessity for relying on her own judgment, Flora thought that she might have become too autocratic in the isolation of Kasur. She speculated that, had she lived on stations with a large European personnel, she might have followed the usual habits of her compatriot women, benevolent in supporting good causes, but initiating little of her own account. Both from her own self-portrait and from what is known of her character there is little to support this view. Wherever she happened to find herself Flora's activities were never circumscribed by convention, though it was only at Kasur that her scope came to include municipal architecture.

Perhaps inflated by a diet of melon and Christmas pudding, the self-importance of Kasur's Municipal Council had led it to the conclusion, endemic in public bodies, that offices worthy of its deliberations should be built. Mrs Steel was consulted, the Council rightly trusting that she would take the subtlety of rank and caste into consideration. Flora drew up a scheme which included a large hall for state occasions, carefully calculated to seat the various officials in correct order. Additionally, she designed a verandah where visitors could squat with due regard to the gradations of caste. The design was acclaimed, an arched apse in the hall being particularly appreciated.

Government, in the shape of the Department of Public Works took a different view. Striking out the apse and the verandah, it offered instead a singularly inappropriate design in the form of a Swiss chalet. Flora's friends on the Council stood firm, arguing that her plan would cost far less than the one which the DPW wished to impose. Flora herself made some attempt to stop the scheme, as the arch of the apse would have a sixteen foot span and she had never before drawn such plans. She was over-ruled, but consoled herself that the Taj Mahal at Agra, and the Red Fort at Delhi, must have been built by ancestors of the old architect at Kasur who was to supervise that carrying out of her design.

Almost immediately after its completion Flora's apse, and the building of which it was the pride, were tested by the full force of a natural calamity which both triumphantly withstood. At Kasur the annual rainful was meagre. An average of thirteen inches a year made life precarious should even such a small gift from heaven be witheld. For nine months no rain at all had fallen, both the monsoon and the winter rains having failed. At last, in despair, the Municipal Council came to Flora's Sunday reception with the announcement that prayers to heaven were the only hope of a harvest on earth. It was requested that permission might be granted for twelve Hindu yogis and twelve Mahomedan fakirs to be set naked in the sun, without food or water, for twenty-four hours. Such an appeal to heaven, made from strictly equal sectarian representation, was known to be infallible.

When faced with a custom that she thought to be unreasonably superstitious, Flora usually did her best to deflate the idea by gently joking. On this occascion she suggested that, as the recipe was certain to succeed, it might be well to qualify the request by specifying the amount of rain required. After discussion, this idea was vetoed as a blasphemous attempt to limit God's wisdom. In which case, Flora asked, would it not be better to let God decide whether or not rain should fall?

The Municipal Council went home unconvinced. Throughout the hours of a particularly stewing Monday, Flora thought with compassion of the twenty-four holy men, inescapably at prayer under the pitiless sun. Early on Tuesday she was awakened by a drop of water on her nose. It was raining as it might have rained on Noah. Even the stone dome of the courthouse was dripping, while the sun-baked brick of the living quarters ran with water. The bearer proclaimed that the ducks were drowning, while horses had to be rescued and furniture covered with carpets. At six o'clock a messenger from the city of Kasur arrived, half swimming and carrying in a tin box in his turban a message from the highest native official. It expressed succintly the general feeling, "Farewell, this is not rain. This is the Flood of God".

Adapted from Flora Annie Steel *by Violet Powell to be published on Monday by Heinemann at £8.50.*

(continued on page 10)

THE ARTS

Turgenev with all the discomforts

A Month in the Country
Olivier

Irving Wardle

For all its past successes, the Olivier Theatre still has the reputation of a Ulysses' bow awaiting the touch of its master; and with Peter Gill, the latest contestant, it looks as though the mighty instrument has fallen into the right hands. This production is a splendid sequel to his Riverside *Cherry Orchard*, achieving the same command of a vast space, the same reductive austerity in decor, and the same capacity to illuminate a text with microscopic detail without obscuring its theatrical outline.

The outline, in fact, emerges far more boldly than in any other version I have seen. Turgenev is supposed to be a gentle artist who did not blame his people for whatever sufferings they inflict on each other. Rakitin and Natalya are super-civilized victims of their class and culture; imprisoned in a sterile *amitié amoureuse* which is smashed to bits when Mother Nature's fist comes crashing down. Mother Nature certainly makes her appearance on Mr Gill's stage when, at Natalya's line on the wind ("It's taken over. . . . Now you can't drive it out"), its sound invades the airless drawing room and a shuttered panel (the only permanent feature of Alison Chitty's set) imperceptibly shifts its angle above the stage: a moment of prophetic magic.

Far from letting the characters off the book, however, this device only underlines the fact that they have been longing for such a moment to arrive. Lingering memories of the blameless Ingrid Bergman and the passive captive Redgrave are thoroughly eclipsed by the Natalya and Rakitin of Francesca Annis and Nigel Terry. There is no bond of friendly sympathy between this teasing queen bee, and her *glowering* admirer reading Dumas at her with clenched teeth. It is entirely a power bond between a woman who must dominate and a man who would do anything to break her spell. And when the wind blows and Natalya's eye falls on the young Belyaev, we see what happens when her control is threatened and he does get his chance to escape.



Francesca Annis and Nigel Terry

Photograph by Donald Cooper

The central focus of the production is on Miss Annis, who draws on a vast vocal and emotional range to present a merciless portrait of atalya. To begin with, she seizes on the obvious fact that as soon as she sets foot on the quicksands of desire, Natalya starts improvising—surprising herself no less than the spectators. The plot allows her victim, Vera (Caroline Langrishe), to misread the intrigue as premeditated; but this is a small injustice towards a lady whose spontaneous impulses invariably lead to meanness, bullying, emotional blackmail, and operatic self-dramatization. Her *ruling characteristic is that she* can never let anyone go. As marriage gives her custody of *Islayev (Robert Swann)* she barely throws him a word: but towards Ratikin, Belyaev and Vera she turns on her full repertory of poised authority, jealous suspicion, sledgehammer orders and ugly sarcasm, always collapsing into pathetic appeal when they actually make for the door.

Her two big scenes with the still-unsuspecting Vera and the big disenchanted Ratikin are marvellously organized emotional structures in a performance that offers chains of memorable images: the smile dying on her lips as Belyaev's name makes Vera smile; her *simulated youthfulness as she* drags the young tutor off to fly the kite; her final appeal for reconciliation, her back turned, extending an arm to Vera, who looks at it stonily until it falls.

The casting of the fiery Mr Terry as Rakitin is wholly appropriate to this reading of the play. What you want from him is revenge, which he duly administers, along with brutally sardonic assaults on his blameless rival (Ewan Stewart) and an extraordinary ascent into farce in the last act. Even here, Rakitin cannot bring himself to leave, and Mr Terry's repeated threats to do so awaken memories of Groucho Marx's farewells in "I Must Be Going". With the *mild-mannered* Islayev accidentally cuffing the German teacher over the ears, the whole thing momentarily trembles on the verge of Duck Soup.

The theme of possessive egoism is delicately echoed in Michael Gough's and Mary MacLeod's playing of the doctor's courtship, which also relates the events within the *estate to outside* opinion.

The new translation by Isiah Berlin transmits the elegance of the hothouse and (from hasty comparison) often finds one precise word where other versions use an *approximate* two. It also underlines the larger metaphor of departure; so that with the Governess's closing line, "I'm going too", a vista appears of other and larger despotisms that are due to be abandoned.

Hungarian cinema's wide range of styles

Budapest

Every year about this time the Hungarian cinema goes on show. A hundred critics representing the world's major newspapers—from *L'Humanité* to *Variety*—are invited to Budapest to see the national film industry's entire output for the past year, and, even if the Hungarians, considerate *hosts, do not exactly push* you to see the current comedy hit *Kojak in Budapest*, everything—success and setback alike—is shown without fear or favour.

The constant surprise of Hungarian cinema is the enormous range of styles displayed within a comparatively small production (two dozen films this year) and in the context of a *socialist state-supported* cinema. At one end of the scale, for instance, is the traditional approach of the veteran Zoltán Fábri's *Bálint Fábián Meets God*—a classic saga of the effects of the First World War and the succeeding political upheavals upon the life of a simple peasant.

Recalling a still earlier generation, *Circus Maximus* marks the return of an almost legendary veteran, Géza Radványi, after some thirty years in emigration. This is, indeed, his first Hungarian film since *Somewhere in Europe* (1948), now revered as a classic of immediate post-war European cinema, Radványi's new film returns to a war subject with its story of the odyssey of a pathetic travelling circus whose wagons hide Jews and *politicals on the run from* the Nazis. It is pleasant to report that the film has some lively moments until its eventual drift into naive melodrama.

At the other extreme the Hungarian cinema is much taken up with the self-styled "School of Budapest". The "school"—best characterized as "neo-documentary"—uses non-professional actors and improvisational dialogue in predetermined if loose dramatic situations and grew up in evident reaction against the prevailing literary tendency of the Hungarian film and the limitations of professional actors mainly, if not all, drawn from the theatre.



From 'Bálint Fábián Meets God'

This method of using people whose real-life experiences to *some degree approximate* to those of the characters they portray has had its successes—among them Istvan Dárday's *Holiday in Britain*, about the reluctance of a simple working couple to give their child the opportunity for a trip abroad, or Bela Tarr's *Family Nest*, about the erosion of family relationships through bad housing conditions.

Subsequent films in the same manner, like Tarr's new *Village Beethoven* (the portrait of a talented but feckless drifter) have revealed the limitations of the method. The mass of unformed dialogue and detail characteristic of improvisation finally fogs rather than illuminates. The work of non-professional actors seems to preclude the possibility of character development. The technical inadequacies of the performers tend to force directors into an insistently close-up, "talking-heads" style, in which it *is* hard to convey a real sense of place and physical context.

With all its shortcomings, though, the "School of Budapest" has represented a useful *reaction and a useful stimulus* to other feature film directors.

Somewhere between the "School of Budapest" and the formal narrative falls such a film as Imre Gyöngyössy's and Barna Kabay's *Fragments of Life*, which mixes actors and non-professionals. A somewhat loose narrative about a career woman who achieved her position in the immediate post-war years and now re-assesses her past in the course of a visit to her native village, it attempts to explore aspects of cultural change and conflict.

The first film of László Lugossy, *Thanks, We're Getting Along*, which is the Hungarian entry in the Berlin Film Festival, eschews the method of the "School of Budapest" while betraying a certain influence in its surface of "neo-documentary" realism. A relationship is sensitively *observed within a broad social* context: Lugossy's story of a young girl who moves in as housekeeper to a widower incidentally touches critically on sexist attitudes and on the pressures at the lower end of the economic scale, where *everyone dissipates* his energies in one or another kind of moonlighting.

Pál Sándor, known in London *for the excellent Improperly Dressed*, is, in his collaboration with the fine cinephotographer Elemér Ragályi, essentially a director of spectacular and theatrical bent. In *Cabaret Hams* he offers a sympathetic, lively, but finally frustratingly lightweight entertainment about the tragi-farce of a rift in a low-comedy stage partnership. Rezsö Szörényi's *Happy Birthday, Marilyn* cuts rather deeper into the peculiar psychology of show people, with a witty and intelligent portrait of a 40-year-old actress with a Monroe look-alike obsession.

The most ambitious and costly film of the year is Gábor Bódy's *Narcissus and Psyche*, a heavyweight spectacular rather insecurely based on a recent literary success, a delicate pastiche of the works of an imaginary nineteenth-century poetess. There is no denying the splendours of Bódy's visual inventions—a veritable encyclopaedia of special effect work—but, as his film has developed through the stages of six-hour, four-hour and finally two-and-a-half hour versions, the lack of a dominant structural discipline has become only increasingly apparent.

David Robinson

Radio

The makings of a space-age 'Archers'

If you subscribe to the proposition that there is no limit to the human imagination, then a few close encounters with the world's science fiction, whilst confirming that the limit is a wide *one*, uggests there is limit none the less. For example, the successful creation of a living, intelligent species bearing not the slightest resemblance to the human race in any of the aspects seems to be outside it—and perhaps it is impossible for the human brain to perform such a feat.

Intelligence is by definition what is displayed by human brains and besides such creatures *might appear to our* perceptions so random and unpatterned as to be actually imperceptible. No, most of the invented denizens of other worlds turn out for good reasons rather recognizably human, projections very often of our own worst fears and most anti-social behaviour.

James Follett in his current 10-part adventure serial, *Earthsearch* (producer: Glyn Dearman, Radio 4), has managed to dodge this problem. His travellers in time and space behave like us because that is what they are: our remote descendants who have gone out from an Earth threatened with destruction by the sun in ships of supercolossal size to try to find another planet they can colonize.

In their absence, by some process yet to be revealed, the Earth itself has been projected from the solar system, presumably in search of an orbit round another star with better long-term prospects: quite a nasty shock for the few surviving crew of starship Challenger who are now trying to find *their vanished erstwhile home*.

As characters, these crew members are strictly two-dimensional: what dominates the whole affair is the Great Technological Fantasy—godlike computers, androids to do the dirty work and massive ships that whizz around the galaxy with a good deal more ease and a great deal less aggro than you or I would expect on a trip by car from Marble Arch to Shepherd's Bush.

Yet Mr Follett has been using all the amazing ironmongery to create several quite arresting situations: there is something to ponder over for example in the plight of the Challenger's sistership found floating derelict in space and whose crew have come to think of Earth as what we would term "eternity". In its construction, *Earthsearch* is made up of several crises per 30-minute episode, ending always with the ritual cliff-hanger so that if the characters *were* better rounded out, it would be a sort of space-age *Archers*. Indeed perhaps it could become radio's next soap opera: Sunlight Soap, of course, and working title, *Sagittarii*. . .

If outer space is on the whole a rather cosy little place, certain quarters of the Earth sometimes seem quite incomprehensibly strange, peopled by beings who might just as well inhabit other planets. Observed in the only way that most of us can see it, by *means of press and television*, the Soviet Union is a quarter such as that.

Staring at pictures of the Berlin wall or other sections of the fence that severs East from West, I find myself asking whether the creatures on the other side of it share with me anything except my own capacities for suspicion and rigidity pushed to quite excessive lengths. Listening to the second instalment of Mary Seton-Watson's *Soviet Life through Official Literature* (producer: Louise Purslow, Radio 3), I came to the conclusion that there must be some who do.

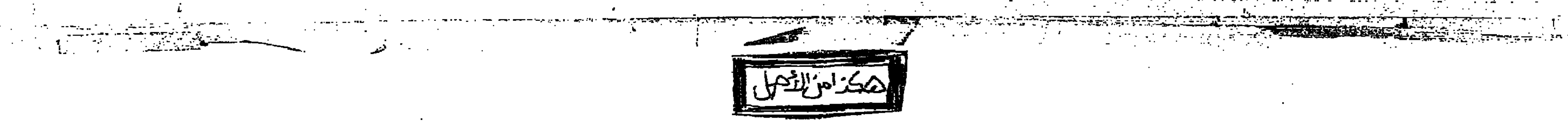
It is difficult for the relatively uninformed to know how far a selection of this sort is reasonably representative, but these excerpts from stories and novels which have appeared in the state-controlled journals gave a picture of, on this occasion, Soviet youth not a million light years distant from anything we might know of here: I remember particularly the story of a young man operating a messenger business with the use of a car not his own.

In short the picture was not flattering nor in what we heard did the writers seem to feel themselves obliged to make obeisance toward any sort of "correct" morality or social attitudes. Mind you, one of them, as we also heard, has more recently come under official disapproval so the other *may well be walking a high* wire more dangerous to them than it appears to us.

For a real sense of alienation, I found a programme with the unprepossessing title *of Glasgow Rangers and Glasgow Celtic* did all I wanted. This was a study by William McIlvanney, produced originally for Radio Scotland by Michael Shaw and heard last Sunday on Radio 4. Its subject was the long and often violent rivalry between supporters of the city's two great football teams, which it traced—with some repetition—to the roots in Ulster. Catholic immigration on the one hand, flight from the ultra-Protestant Highlands on the other.

It was just a shade disorienting to find that even a lifelong acquaintance with the speech of Edinburgh was little help when it came to making out what some of the fans were saying. It might as well have been Russian. Or Martian. But there were *enough* voices I could follow to tell me of a situation bearing certain disagreeable resemblances to that in Ulster—though one which mercifully and as things stand lacks the *pressures needed* to produce a similar result.

David Wa



PERSONAL CHOICE



erek Jacobi, Fiona Walker in Wuthering Heights (Radio 2.30)

Definitely a day for listening rather than viewing. Just other illustration, in fact, of the resurgence of radio which is w fast becoming the Greatest (free) Show on Earth. It might ell still be true that, for the masses, radio is what is switched only when something goes wrong with the TV set, a noise drive to work to, to provide a time check or a quick updating the news. But more and more, as I discuss broadcasting and en my correspondence, it is radio and not television that ops up. I know all about the theory that it is not really a estion of radio's actually getting better but that it only seems because television is getting worse. My firm belief is that the w spirit in radio owes nothing to see-sawing relative standards, d that the wireless is succeeding entirely through its own e efforts.

What, then, is so good about radio on Saturday February 21? random, I select the following, but I could pick twice as many th no effort whatsoever: the Edinburgh International Festival ncert (Radio 3, 8.30) by the European Community Youth chestra—a hugely talented assembly of embryo virtuosi—ich includes the Brahms No 2, the Bartok Suite The Miraculous agician and the Bach Concerto in D minor for two violins; part e of the William Ash's adaptation of Wuthering Heights (Radio 2.30), with Derek Jacobi as Heathcliff and Fiona Walker as thy; Jonathan Miller's feature about the literary, operatic and ematic manifestations of Marie Duplessis (Radio 4, 10.15 am); wicked satire of Week Ending (Radio 4, 5.25); and the best-oduced and most consistently entertaining of all light music ogrammes, Saturday Night is Gala Night (Radio 2, 8.00). So ny plums; so little time to enjoy them all.

And what about the television plums? Not many, but you n't go far wrong if you take your pick from the following: the ena profile of the American painter Edward Hopper (BBC 2, 50), filmed in New York and undoubtedly of help in preparing for a visit to the Hopper exhibition at the Hayward Gallery; second screening of episode six of Sons and Lovers (BBC 2, 0), which is both very beautiful and very physical, and not ittle sad; and Did You See . . . ? (BBC 2, 6.25) in which the my Boyle film A Sense of Freedom and Barry Norman's Film are discussed. Judgment will also be passed on Nanny (BBC 1, 5), a series about which I had reservations initially. It has proved out of all recognition and Wendy Craig is not faltering all in her progress from comedy player to serious actress.

AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.40 am Open University. Maths: ideas of space; **8.05** Filters. *Closedown at 8.30.*
9.05 Swim: Hints for swimming-pool novices (r); **9.30 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop:** There's a *junior* version of *Mastermind* and an interview with Kirsty Miller who stars in the BBC TV serial called Maggie.
12.12 pm **Weather.**
12.15 Grandstand. The line-up is: 12.20 Football focus (with Bob Wilson); Racing from Chepstow at *12.50*, *1.30* (The Graham-Reeves Steeplechase) and 2.05; World Cup Freestyle Ski-ing, from Oberjoch, at 1.40; International *Rugby Union*: England v Scotland, from Twickenham, at 2.15 and Wales v Ireland, from Cardiff Arms Park, at 4.00; International Athletics (European Indoor Championships, from Grenoble) at 4.25; Final scores at 4.40.
5.10 Doctor Who: The final episode of The Keeper of Traken. We learn the identity of Melkur; **5.35 News:** with John Edmunds.
5.50 The Dukes of Hazzard: Part one of a new story, Carnival of Thrills. Bo plans to fly his car *over 32 others*; *6.40* **Jim'll Fix It:** Jimmy Savile helps to realize children's dreams for them.
7.15 Nanny: Wendy Craig takes up yet another situation—as nanny to two slum children, adopted by Alan Dobie and Caroline Blakiston (See Personal Choice).
8.10 The Little and Large Show: Syd Little and Eddie Large in the *first of a new Saturday night* series of comedy shows. With The Krankies; **8.45 News:** with John Edmunds. Also sport.
9.00 **Dallas:** Another tale of these plastic Texans who, I am pleased to note, are attracting smaller audiences these days.
9.40 Parkinson: His guests are Marvin Hamlisch, Gemma Craven, and Bruce Forsyth.
10.50 **Film: Death Rides a Horse** (1969). Italian-made western about a man (John Phillip Law) who swears to settle scores with *the gang who killed his family.* With Lee Van Cleef, Luigi Pistilli. Director Giulio Petroni: 12.40 am Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 2.15 pm-4.25 International Rugby Union (*2.15 Wales v Ireland, *4.00 England v Scotland). 5.45-5.50 Sports News Wales. 12.40 am News for Wales. Close. Scotland: 4.55-5.10 pm Scoreboard (1). 5.45-5.50 Scoreboard (2). 12.40 am News for Scotland. Close. Northern Ireland: *2.15 pm-*4.25 International Rugby Union (2.15 Wales v Ireland, 4.0 England v Scotland). 5.00-5.10 Scoreboard. 5.45-5.50 Northern Ireland News. 12.40 am News for Northern Ireland: Close. England: 5.45 pm-5.50 (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.45 am Close.

BBC 2

7.40 am Open University: Richard Hoggart—A Measured Life. 8.5 Oil and Interdependence. 8.30 Why Interdisciplinary Studies? 8.55 The Mackenzie File. 9.20 The Urban Experience. 9.45 A Woman's Work 10.35 Consumer Decisions. 11.0 Health Choices. 11.25 "Oedipus Tyrannus" 12.15 Biology Form and Function. 12.40 Vienna: Stripping the Facade. 1.5 "Mr Galileo Was Correct." 1.30 Earth Materials (1). 1.55 Pilgrimage. 2.20 The Heavens are Telling. 2.45 The Power of Speech.
3.10 pm Closedown.
3.25 **Film:** **Baby Face** (1933) Romantic drama, in which Barbara Stanwyck lets nothing stand in her way as she goes from rags (comparatively) to riches. With George Brent and (in a small role) John Wayne. Director: Alfred E. Green.*
4.35 Play Away: Comedy and music. With Brian Cant and the regular team.
5.00 Film: A Message to Garcia (1936) Barbara Stanwyck, in Cuba 1898, helps John Boles to deliver an important message from the President of the United States to General Garcie during the Spanish-American war. With Wallace Beery, Alan Hale, Mona Barrie. Director: George Marshall.*
6.25 Did You See . . . ? The TV programmes discussed tonight are Film 81, the Jimmy Boyle film A Sense of Freedom, and Nanny. Ludovic Kennedy's guests are Verity Lambert, of Euston Films, and Tom Mangold. (See Personal *Choice*); *7.00 News*: 7.15 **International Rugby Special:** Highlights from today's England v Scotland and Wales v Ireland matches.
8.20 Film International: Autumn Marathon (1978) Russian satirical film, with sub-titles, about a Leningrad husband in the middle of a very unsatisfactory affaire with another woman. With Oleg Basilashvili, Natalia Gundareva, Marina Neyolova. Director: Georgy Danelia.
9.50 Sons and Lovers: A second screening of part 6 of the D. H. Lawrence novel, *serialized* by Trevor Griffiths (See Personal Choice); 10.45 News.
10.50 Arena: Edward Hopper. Profile of the Americain painter (See Personal Choice). **11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test:** With John Cougar.
12.10 pm The Outer Limits: The Feasibility Study. Science fiction yarn. Can Man help to fill the gap in the labour market on the planet Luminus? With Sam Wanamaker.* Ends at 1.05.

London Weekend

8.25 am Cartoons: 8.35 Sesame Street: Learning—with the Muppets; **9.35 Chopper Squad:** Sea and air rescue drama, filmed in Australia (r); **10.30 Tiswas:** Hectic entertainment for children. With Chris Tarrant.
12.30 pm World of Sport. The line-up is: 12.35 On the Ball; 1.00 Motor Sport (the Dayton 500); 1.15 News from ITN; 1.20 The ITV Six. We see (from Nottingham), the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.35, and (from Newcastle), the 1.45, 2.20, and 2.55; Moto Cross (The Suzuki Winternational, from Tweseldown, Hants) at 3.10; Half time scores at 3.50; Wrestling, from Bury, at 4.00; Full results service at 4.50.
5.05 **Punchlines!** Memory game, compered by Lennie Bennett. The guest celebrities are Tim Brooke-Taylor and Paula Wilcox; 5.35 News from *ITN*.
5.40 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century: Princess Ardala helps Buck to foil Zarina's plan to attack the peaceful planet of Pendar.
6.35 3*2*1: Family quiz, hosted *by Ted Rogers. The theme tonight* is Victorian melodrama, and the special guests are Adrienne Posta and Ronald Fraser.
7.35 Film: Marlowe (1969). Thriller, based on Raymond Chandler's book The Little Sister. James Garner is the private investigator who becomes involved with a chain of murders and drugs racketeers. With Gayle Hunnicutt, Bruce Lee. Director: Paul Bogart.
9.15 **The Professionals:** *Cowley* (Gordon Jackson) steals some nerve gas and tries to sell it to the Far East.
10.15 News and sports round-up; 10.30 The Big Match: Action from three of *today's* football matches; *11.30* **The Monte Carlo Show:** Liberace tops the bill in this musical show from the Monte Carlo Sporting Club. We also see the Parisian puppet Ploom; 12.30 pm **Close:** A religious reading, from Hugo Young.

FILMS ON TELEVISION

by Nicholas Wapshott

Can I put in a plea straight away for the return of BBC2's *Midnight Movie*? This splendid institution was killed off without sufficient brouhaha when ITV started showing soccer on Saturday nights. Now, on the night of the week when most of Britain's workers can afford to drift on into the night and sleep in on Sunday morning, there is only rehashed science fiction to watch.

This afternoon there is another of *those double bills which give* a marvellous excuse not to do all those odd jobs which should have been done during the week. Barbara Stanwyck, that most sinister Warners heroine, is in Alfred E. Green's **Baby Face** (BBC 2 3.25 pm) and then in George Marshall's **A Message to Garcia** (BBC 2 5 pm).

Later the 1979 San Sebastian prize winner **Autumn Marathon** (BBC 2 8.20 pm) is a good example of the sort of foreign film, this from the USSR, which television could best pick up, as there is no prospect of it appearing in our small and fund-starved independent cinemas.

Five fair British films this week. Robert Hamer's Ealing picture, **It Always Rains on Sunday** (tomorrow BBC 1, 1.55 pm) is based around an Anderson shelter in *Bethnal Green, where an escaped* convict (John McCallum) falls for Googie Withers. Basil Dearden's **Khartoum** (tomorrow BBC 1 7.15 pm) is more ambitious, although the chance of an American sale called for the laughable casting of Charlton Heston as General Gordon, as seen shot dead in engravings, while Laurence Olivier blacks up to play The *Mahdi*.

Frank Nesbitt adapted H. E. Bate's tale **Dulcima** (tomorrow BBC 2 10.30 pm) about a drunken farmer (John Mills) and his passion for Carol White. But perhaps the most interesting British offering *this week is Ralph Thomas's* **Doctor in the House** (Wednesday BBC 1 7.30 pm), mainly to see Dirk Bogarde out-class a formidable cast, years before he gained the critical acclaim he deserved. Will Hay is always worth watch*ing and can be seen in* **Ask a Policeman** (Thursday 6.35 pm) with Graham Moffatt and Moore Marriott, of course.

Finally, don't miss George Marshall's western romp **Destry Rides Again** (Tuesday BBC 2 7 pm) in which James Stewart parodies himself as the lone goodie and Marlene Dietrich vamps up her role as a casino madame.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 On Your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm Money Box.
12.27 The News Quiz.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Serial: Wuthering Heights, by Emily Brontë (1).†
3.25 Medicine Now.
3.55 When Men and Mountains Meet (2).
4.40 Profile.
5.00 A Home of Their Own.
5.25 Week Ending.†
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.†
6.55 Stop the Week.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Play: *A Long Way Home*, by Mike Walker.†
10.00 News.
10.15 Transformations.
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 Instant Sunshine.†
11.45 The Armchair Traveller.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 *Shipping forecast.*
VHF
3.25 pm-5.50 Open University: *Music Interlude; Augustan* Revolution; Linear Maths; Handicapped in the Community; Uses of Learning; Introduction to Schooling and Society; Evaluating Public Expenditure; Music Interlude.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 *Records*: Arnold, Shostakovich, Ligeti, Schuster, Barber.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release: C. P. E. Bach, Brahms (Vln Conc).†
11.15 Bandstand.†
11.45 Diversions: records.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Early Music Forum.†
2.00 Play it Again: outstanding music of the past week.†
5.00 Jazz records.†
5.45 Critics' Forum.
6.35 Guitar: Matiegka, Obrovska, Falla, Kucera.†
7.15 BBC Welsh SO/Horvat: Karg-Elert, Heiller.†
8.05 Reading: The Sinking of the Titanic, by Hans Magnus Enzensberger (1).
8.30 ECYO/Abbado/Heath, pt 1: Mozart, Bach (BWV1043), Bartok (Mandarin, suite).†
9.25 In a Nutshell (3).
9.35 ECYO, pt 2: Brahms (Sym 2).†
10.30 Talk (Carner): Berg and Lulu.†
11.05-11.15 Record: Delius.
VHF
5.55 am-7.55 Open University: Decorative Art in the 1890s; Interlude; Introduction to Calculus; Thought and Reality; Studying the Arts; Navigating the Earth. 11.15 pm-11.55 Open University: Open Forum; Television and Politics (1).

Radio 2

5.00 am Tom Edwards.† 8.05 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 12.00 *The Magic of . . . Dolf van der* Linden. 1.00 pm A Very Private Man. 1.30 Sport: League Football, Cricket, Rugby, Sports Report. 6.00 Europe '81. 7.00 Beat the Record. 7.30 Big Band: Special.† 8.00 Saturday Night is Gala Night. 10.00 The Mitchell Minstrels.† 10.30 Band Parade.† 11.10 Peter Marshall.† 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30 In Concert.† 7.30 Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30-6.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. [illegible] 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 News Summary. 5.02 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 People and Politics. 9.15 Book Programme. 9.45 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Theatre Call. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 *Jazz for the Asking.* 12.00 *World News.* 12.09 am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People and Politics. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Border

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good As New. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 10.30 pm Scotsport. 11.30-12.00 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championship.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Saturday Shake Up. 9.05 BJ and the Bear. 9.50 Shake Up. 9.52 Disney. 10.20 Shake Up. 10.30 Film: *Flaming Frontier* (Stewart Granger). 12.00-12.30 pm Shake Up. 5.40 News. 5.42-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 7.35-9.15 Film: Carry on Again Doctor. 10.30 Shoot! 11.40 Doctor Down Under. 12.30 am-12.40 Three's Company.

Southern

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Bless this House (Sidney James). 11.30 News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Weather followed by Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child.

Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Kum Kum. 9.45 Lost Islands. 10.10-10.30 Rocket Robin Hood. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Bless This House (Sidney James, Diana *Coupland*). *10.30 Match of the Week.* 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Afloat. 12.30 am At the End of the Day.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Simply Sewing 9.25 Spiderman. 9.40-10.30 240-Robert. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Carry On Again Doctor. 10.30 Big Game. 11.30-12.30 am SWAT.

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good As New. 10.00-10.30 Fantastic Four. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Bless This House (Sidney James, Diana Coupland). 10.30 Star Soccer. 11.30-12.30 am Quincy.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Doctor! 9.40 As Good As New. 10.05-10.30 Bailey's Bird. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Carry On Again Doctor (Sidney James). 10.30 Match Night. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am-1.30 Little River Band.

Karl Johnson as Paul Morel in Sons and Lovers (*BBC 2, 9.50*)

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Simply Sewing. 9.35-10.30 Sesame Street. 10.30 pm Scotsport. 11.30 Reflections. 11.40-12.30 am Baretta.

Channel

As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport. 5.42 Puffin's Plaiice. 5.44-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 11.30-12.25 am Quincy.

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good As New. 10.00-10.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: The Comic (Dick Van Dyke, Michele Lee, Mickey Rooney). 10.30 Scotsport. *11.30 Late* Call. 11.35-12.30 am Baretta.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Doctor! 9.40 As Good As New. 10.05 Fangface. 10.25 Sesame Street. 11.25 Larry the Lamb. 11.35-12.30 pm Tarzan. 7.35-9.15 Film: Slay Ride (Glenn Ford, Edgar Buchanan). 11.30 Bedtime. 11.40 Closedown.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am As Good As New. 9.35 Doctor! 10.00 *Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo.* 10.05-10.30 Spiderman. 11.28 pm Sport. 11.30-12.30 am Hagen. HTV CYMRU WALES: As HTV West except: 5.05 pm-5.35 Sion a Sian.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Stork and Mindy. 9.55 Look and See. 10.00 Fangface. 10.25-10.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.27 pm-12.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.37-9.15 Film: Marlowe. 11.30 Quincy. 12.25 am-12.30 *Faith for Life.*

PERSONAL CHOICE

rtin Scorsese, the American film director, who is interwed by Melvyn Bragg in The South Bank Show (ITV, 30)

t is poetic justice. Martin Scorsese, the American film ector who is interviewed in The South Bank Show (ITV, 10.30) s at his twisted handkerchief, perspires freely and generally s the impression that he thinks Armageddon is only seconds y. Thus, he reacts to his interviewer, Melvyn Bragg, in much same way that I react to some of his films, notably Taxi ver. He says that *self-revelation is what he gets from his* ries, and self-knowledge is what he hopes his audiences get. s an interesting philosophy, and Mr Bragg is right to press *to explain it further. Mr Scorsese makes violent films,* as I e indicated. But not, he insists, pointlessly violent. There can no such thing, he says, if violence is based on a kind of reality. why, I would have asked him, this contemporary obsession h violence anyway?

Tonight's performance of the Liszt Faust Symphony by the ton Symphony Orchestra under Bernstein (BBC 2, 9.05) pletes the trilogy of works based on Goethe's drama. The er two were Mahler's Eighth Symphony and Gounod's Faust. rief, successful, experiment. We must be grateful that we red the Burton-Taylor film *version of Doctor Faustus* as a -Goethean encore.

n line with its policy of tackling topics other so-called "God s" shy away from, Credo (ITV, 6.10) investigates new nological refinements of the rhythm method of birth control ch all Roman Catholics are supposed to practise. The "bionic " and "sexometer" demonstrated in the programme are igned to monitor physiological changes in a woman's nstrual cycle, and to help predict the infertile phases.

am sad to report that the BBC's Sunday morning religious gramme. This is the Day, *which I praised recently*, comes to end this morning (BBC 1, 12.15). I think this is a bad ision. It was an experiment in communal worship that ceeded at all levels, and *it strikes me that* to discontinue it n act of gross insensitivity towards those viewers who must e derived an incalculable amount of comfort from it.

My radio *recommendations for today*: The Archers move out the studio into a real Yorkshire barn (Radio 4, 6.15) and vide a musical entertainment the artistic level of which has n only *hinted at in the daily serial* . . . The final concert in London Stravinsky season (Radio 3, 9.00) includes the nplete version of Pulcinella. The orchestra is the LSO. . . . strong cast of African actors has been assembled for Petals of od (Radio 3, 7.00). Mary Benson's dramatization of the book Ngugi Wa Thiong'o, one of Africa's best-known writers. It is *in post-independence Kenya and is about a murder inquiry.*

Sunday's programmes

TELEVISION

BBC1

7.40 am Open University. Mr Galileo Was Correct. **8.05** Of Metals and Men. Closedown at 8.30
9.00 Heads and Tails: for the very young. **9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan:** Britain's Asian press: a *discussion between* editors. **9.45 Your Own Business:** Part 7. Help and self-help (r). **10.10 I See What You Mean:** For people with impaired hearing. With captions (r). **10.35 Write Away:** How to write a letter of complaint (r). **10.47 Let's Go:** For the *mentally handicapped*. **11.00 Your Move:** Reading and writing *hints* (r). **11.25 Kontakte:** *German* lesson number 18. **11.50 Wainwright's Law:** Citizen's legal rights and obligations. **12.15 pm This is the Day:** An all-embracing *act of worship. Last in* the series (See Personal Choice). **1.00 Farming:** the weekly magazine. **1.25 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way:** *Barbara* Woodhouse sorts out the problem dogs (r). **1.50 News. 1.55 Film: It Always Rains on Sunday** (1947). Ealing drama about a runaway criminal and his former girl friend who gives him shelter. Well above the average. *With* Jack Warner, Googie Withers, John McCallum. *Director: Robert Hamer.**
3.25 Crufts: The obedience championships at the big show. From Earl's Court.
3.50 International Athletics: Finals of the Men's 3000m, the 400m, 800m and 1,500m in the European Indoor Championships, from Grenoble. **4.20 Match of the Day:** Action from three of yesterday's Football League games.
5.20 Sense and Sensibility: Part 4. The Dashwood sisters are to visit London. **5.50 News:** with Peter Woods. **6.00 Holiday:** Taking your own car to Sweden; a new idea called Timesharing; and the Roughs continue their *Italian* journey. **6.35 Appeal:** Celia Johnson appeals on behalf of the *National Association for Alms*houses. **6.40 Songs of Praise:** From *St Mary's Parish Church, Ilkeston*, Derbyshire.
7.15 Film: Khartoum (1966). Unusually intelligent epic about General Gordon *(Charlton Heston,* without American accent), and the Mahdi (Olivier with Othello's voice). Written by Robert Ardrey. Director: Basil Dearden. **9.20 News.**
9.30 That's Life: The national final of the boring and ridiculous Trimphone sound-alike *competition.*
10.15 Everyman: The Power of the Poor. Report on the Church's perilous mission *in* San Salvador, where priests, nuns, lay workers and even an archbishop have been murdered.
10.50 Sixteen Up: A study into how three young people get and spend their money. Also, how the young can claim their Social Security benefit (r).
11.15 Phil Silvers: Another of the very entertaining Sergeant Bilko comedies.* *11.40 Weather forecast.*

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 8.30 am-9.45 Open University. 1.25 pm-1.50 Crufts. 1.55-2.25 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 2.25-3.20 Sports Line-up. 10.50-11.20 Troi'r Dail. 11.20-11.45 16 Up. 11.45 News for Wales. Close. Scotland: 4.20 pm-5.20 Sportscene. 6.35-6.40 Appeal (on behalf of Royal Blind Asylum and School). 6.40-7.15 A Bridge of Hymns. 10.15-10.50 Spectrum. 10.50-11.25 We'll Go Where the Music Takes Us. 11.25-12.00 Everyman: 'We believe . . .' 12.00 midnight News for Scotland. Close. Northern Ireland: 11.40 pm News for Northern Ireland. Close. England: 11.45 pm Close.

BBC 2

7.40 am OPEN UNIVERSITY: 7.40 Seeing Through Drawings. 8.5 The Planet Earth. 8.30 M101 1 Symbols, Equations and the Computer. 8.55-9.20 All About Risks. 9.45 It's a Matter of Opinion. 10.10 *Database: Information Systems. 10.35 Childhood 5-10: Approaching the School. 11.0 The First Years of Life—Clash! 11.25 Energy in the Home—Building for the Future. 12.15 pm Welfare and Politics—Britain. 12.40 Concorde Case Study (1). 1.5 Ultra-structure of Cells 1.30 Haemoglobin 1.55 Maths—Vector Spaces 2.20 Personality and Learning. 2.45 Talking to Children. 3.10 Computers—Case Studies. 3.35 Physical Chemistry and Industry. 4.0 Paris Exhibition 1900. 4.25 ABC in Kansas City (1). 4.50 Geophysical Techniques.
5.15 Ireland: A Television History. Penultimate film in the Robert Kee series. *What happened in the* late 1960s when the frustration felt by the Catholics in Northern Ireland burst its banks, and blood began to flow.
6.30 News Review: The week's most *impordtant* news stories, with sub-titles, and John Edmunds.
6.50 The Money Programme: Is *there really light at the end of* the tunnel called World Recession? The programme reports on signs of optimism.
7.15 The World About Us: The Willow. Just about everything there is to know about the graceful willow in a film shot on the Somerset wetlands.
8.05 News. And weather outlook for tomorrow.
8.10 International Pro-Celebrity Golf: Jack Lemmon partners Lee Trevino, and Ronnie Corbett partners Fuzzy Zoeller. From Gleneagles Hotel in Scotland. Peter Alliss is the presenter. At stake is the Marley Trophy.
9.05 Faust Symphony: Leonard Bernstein conducts the Boston *Symphony Orchestra in Liszt's* Faust Symphony. The tenor is Kenneth Riegel (See Personal Choice).
10.30 **Film: Dulcima** *(1971)* Film of the H. E. Bates story about a country girl (Carol White) who helps a drunken miserly old man (John Mills) into his farm one night and stays on as his housekeeper—with tragic results. Director: Frank Nesbit. Ends at 12.10 am.

London Weekend

9.05 am Simply Sewing: Making a batwing-sleeved dress for that special occasion. **9.30 Doctor!** Why we need sleep, and how much we need (r). **10.00 Morning Worship:** From St John's (Cross), Dundee. **11.00 As Good as New:** How to repair wooden furniture. And more work is done on the Pembroke table. With Mike Smith. **11.30 Mork and Mindy:** A zoo chimp is brought to live at Mindy's apartment.
12.00 **Weekend World:** Can the Western Alliance survive? Mrs Thatcher goes to Washington. **1.00 pm Old Times:** The problems families face *when they decide to* look after old people. With Alastair Hetherington. **1.30 University Challenge:** Inter-university quiz, conducted by Bamber Gascoigne. **2.00 Skin:** Why race relations workers are so critical of the Commission for Racial Equality. **2.20 Cartoon. 2.45 Police 5.**
3.00 Survival: Sea of Eden. Why biologists *all over the world are* worried about plans to build a leak-proof oil tanker superport in the Palau Archipelago, 2,000 miles south of Japan. **3.30 Doctor Down Under:** A doctor is discovered chasing drunken hospital patients *down the corridors.*
4.00 Barriers: Episode 8. The adopted teenager and his guardian have their first big row.
*4.30 Chips: A motorway emer*gency to save the life of a baby. **5.30 The Muppet Show:** With the singer/songwriter Paul Simon.



Judy Loe: ITV, 9.00

6.00 News from ITN.
6.10 Credo: Vatican Roulette. We see demonstrations of new technological advances in birth control *including a bionic brassiere and* a micro-chip sexometer (See Personal Choice). **6.40 Your 100 Best Hymns:** Voices and instruments *unite in praising the Lord.*
7.15 Doctors' Daughters: New comedy series about three venerable family doctors starring Patrick Newell, Jack Watling, Bill Fraser and Richard Murdoch.
7.45 Hart to Hart: Husband-and-wife sleuths (Robert Wagner and Stefanie Powers) investigate a crime. **8.45 News.**
9.00 Sunday Night Thriller: The Business of Murder. *Part one of* a psychological thriller with Gareth Hunt as a police inspector, Martin Jarvis as a man whose son *is involved with drugs, and Judy* Loe as a writer of TV thrillers.
10.00 Agony: Laurence (Simon Williams) hires a private detective to find his kidnapped baby.
10.30 The South Bank Show: Melvyn Bragg interviews the *American film director Martin* Scorsese. (See Personal Choice).
11.30 Job Hunt: A film about a jobless youth in the Black country followed by a discussion. *12.15 am* Close. Hugo Young of The Sunday Times, reads something religious.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast.
6.30 Morning Has Broken.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
7.15 Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
8.55 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers.
11.15 Weekend Woman's Hour.
12.00 Smash of the Day.
12.30 pm The Food Programme.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Play: The Man Who Lived Among Eskimos, by Frederick Bradnum†.
4.00 News.
4.02 Talking about Antiques.
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 Feedback.
5.15 Down Your Way.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 A Country Evening with The Archers†.
7.00 Does He Take Sugar?
7.30 The Irving Inheritance (2)†.
8.00 Music to Remember: Mozart, Hadyn†.
9.00 News.
9.05 Bookshelf.
9.35 Pen to Paper†.
10.00 News.
10.15 The Laser—the Next Industrial Revolution?
11.00 The Way of the Mystic (3).
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.
VHF
7.15 am-8.55 Open University: Great Britain 1750-1950; The Student of Religion; Fielding's Tom Jones; Modelling for Technology; The Designer.
4.00 pm-6.00 Study on 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7); Kontakte (18); Digame! (17); *Punti di vista (17).*

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Schumann.
9.00 News.
9.05 Records: Britten, Suk, Wagner, Mozart (Sym 13)†.
10.30 Music Weekly†.
11.20 Saar RSO/Krenz, pt 1: Mozart (K525), Lutoslawski (Cello Conc—Schiff)†.
12.00 Talk: Words.
12.05 pm SRSO, pt 2: Ravel (incl Bolero)†.
12.45 Wind: Rossini†.
1.00 Book, Music and Lyrics (8)†.
1.45 Piano (Helffer): Berg (op 1), Schumann (Kreisleriana)†.
2.30 London Sinfonietta etc/Jolly: *Honegger (Roi David)*†.
3.55 Soviet Life through Official Literature (3).
4.35 Quartet (Berg), pt 1: Mendelssohn, Wimberger (1st UK perf)†.
5.05 Talk: The Economy-sized Budget.
5.25 Quartet, pt 2: Beethoven (op 132)†.
6.15 BBC Northern SO/Leppard: *Medtner (Pno Conc 3—Binns)*†.
7.00 Play: Petals of Blood, from novel by Ngugi Wa Thiong'o, pt 1†.
7.55 Record: Kavamba dance.
8.00 Petals of Blood, pt 2†.
9.00 London Sonfonia etc/Atherton, pt 1: Stravinsky (incl Pulcinella)†.
9.45 One Pair of Ears: review.
10.00 LS, pt 2: Stravinsky (incl *Sym of Psalms*)†.
10.45 Record: Barber†.
11:00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Puccini†.

VHF
5.55 am-7.55 Open University: Talking about Accents; Mackenzie at Braehead: Patterns of Inequality: Health Choices—Making it Better; What is Crime?; The Pre-School Child—You Tell Us.
11.15 pm-11.55 Open University: Women; The X Club in Belfast, 1874.

Radio 2

6.00 am. Sam on Sunday†. 7.00 Nick Page†. 8.00 David Jacobs†. 10.00 Pete Murray†. 1.27 pm The *Choice is Yours. 1.32 Castle's on* the Air†. 2.00 Benny Green†. 3.00 Alan Dell†. 4.00 Country Style†. 4.30 Sing Something *Simple*†. 5.00 Two's Best. 6.00 Charlie Chester. 7.00 Treble Chance. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. *10.00* Tony's†. 10.30 Fiesta!† *11.05* Peter Marshall†. 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music†.

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Noel Edmonds. 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile. 3.00 Studio B15. 5.00 Top 40†. 7.00 Alexis Korner†. 8.00 Sounds of Jazz†. *10.00 Close.* VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 6.00 am With Radio 2. 5.00 pm With Radio 1. 10.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

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REGIONAL TV

Southern

As London except: Starts 8.45 am Communion. 9.00-9.30 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Getting On. 11.35-12.00 As Good as New. 1.00 pm Project UFO. 1.55 Farm Progress. 2.20-4.00 Film: Million Pound Note (Gregory Peck). 4.30 News. 4.35-5.30 Chips. 12.15 am Weather followed by All God's Chillun Got Wings.

Anglia

As *London* except 9.05 *am* Doctor! 9.30-10.00 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm Andy's Party. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: Don't Drink the Water (Jackie Gleason, Estelle Parsons). *4.30 New Fred and Barney Show.* 5.00-5.30 Heirloom. 12.15 am Bible for Today.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 Simply Sewing. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 West Country Farming. 2.00 Hunters of the Sea. 2.10-4.05 Film: From Hell to Texas (Don Murray, Diane Varsi). 4.30-5.30 BJ and the Bear. 6.09-6.10 News. HTV CYMRU WALES: As HTV West except. 5.30 pm-6.00 Y Gan Gymmueidfaol.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting On. 9.25 Doctor! 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 As Good as New. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00 Film: Showboat (Kathryn Grayson, Ava Gardner). 3.50-4.00 Walt Disney Classic. 12.15 am-12.20 Five Minutes.

Tyne Tees

As London except: 11.00 am Getting On. 11.30-12.00 As Good as New. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Walt Disney Classic. 2.05-4.00 Film: Warlock (Henry Fonda, Richard Widmark). 4.30 Little House on the Prairie. 5.28-5.30 News. 12.15 am-12.20 Poet's Corner.

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-9.30 Farming Today. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm Benson. 1.30 University Challenge. 2.00 Movies Go To War. 3.45-4.00 Walt Disney Classic. 4.30-5.30 Incredible Hulk.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Doctor! 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 *Gardening Today. 1.00 pm History of the Car.* 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Border Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: Five Fingers (James Mason, Danielle Darrieux).

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Getting On. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.30-12.00 As *Good as New.* 1.00 pm Survival. 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00-4.00 Film: World in his Arms (Gregory Peck, Anthony Quinn). 5.25-5.30 Gus Honeybun's *Birthdays.* 12.10 *am-12.15 Faith for Life.*

Channel

As London except: Starts 2.00 pm-4.00 Film: World in his Arms (Gregory Peck, Anthony Quinn). 12.10 am Epilogue.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10.00 This is Your Right. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Window on the World. 1.00 pm Happy Days. 1.30 University Challenge. 2.00 Out of Town. 2.25-4.00 Film: Nurse on Wheels (Juliet Mills). 4.30-5.30 Love Boat. 12.15 am-12.45 *Snooker Classic.*

Scottish

As *London except: Starts 9.05 am-9.30* Facing Death. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 About Gaelic. 1.00 pm Sunday Service. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Seachd Latha. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45 Happy Days. 3.15-4.00 *Glen Michael Cavalcade.* 4.30 Wish You Were Here. 5.00-5.30 Benson. 6.10-6.40 Bible Time. 12.15 am-12.20 Late Call.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.15 am-9.30 Seachd Latha. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 As Good as New. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Film: Showboat (Kathryn Grayson, Ava Gardner, Howard Keel). 3.50-4.00 Cartoon. 12.15 Reflections.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 10.30 am *Morning Worship.* 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 Getting On. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Untamed World. 2.00 Farming Ulster. 2.30-4.00 *Film: Floods of Fear* (Howard Keel, Anne Heywood, Cyril Cusack). 6.08-6.10 News. 6.40-6.45 Sports Results. 11.30 Bedtime. 11.40 Closedown.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

MONDAY NEXT at 8

Ov.: The Barber of Seville .... ROSSINI
Greensleeves .... VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
Piano Concerto in A minor ...... GRIEG
"New World" Symphony .... DVORAK

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
VILEM TAUSKY ALLAN SCHILLER
£1.25, £2.25, £3, £3.75, £4.50, £5. Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Wednesday, 25 February, at 8 p.m.

50th Anniversary Season

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

MICHAEL GIELEN

MARGARET PRICE — ALFREDA HODGSON
KENNETH RIEGEL — ROLAND HERMANN
BBC Singers — BBC Symphony Chorus

SCHOENBERG: A Survivor from Warsaw
BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 9 in D minor

£2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (only) Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDO MUTI

Sunday, 1 March at 3.15

CHARLES DUTOIT
PIERRE AMOYAL

Berlioz: Overture The Corsair
Tchaikovsky: Violin Concerto
Stravinsky: Firebird Ballet
Sponsored by Trust House Forte
£1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

FRIDAY, 6 MARCH at 8 p.m.

TERESA BERGANZA

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

For full details see South Bank panel

SUNDAY, 8 MARCH at 3.15 p.m.

We regret that, owing to illness, Emil Gilels will be unable to appear. We are pleased to announce that the recital will be given by the distinguished pianist

SHURA CHERKASSKY

Suite de Pieces .... LULLY
Sonata in B minor .... LISZT
Variations on a theme by Corelli, Op. 42 .. RACHMANINOV
3 Movements from Petrouchka .... STRAVINSKY

£1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Management: IBBS & TILLETT LTD.



The Anglo-Austrian Music Society
SATURDAY, 21 MARCH, at 8 p.m.

MARCHES & WALTZES OF OLD VIENNA

BAND OF THE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, KNELLER HALL
Conductor: Lt.-Col. G. EVANS.
GABRIELE FONTANA soprano (winner of 1980 Richard Tauber Prize). Prog. inc. Johann Strauss' Fledermaus Overture, Gypsy Baron March, Radetzky March and excepts from Wiener Blut; arias from Mozart's Marriage of Figaro; Elgar's Bavarian Dances; and fanfares, marches, suites & solos by Malcolm Arnold, Suppé, Rimsky-Korsakov & Robert Stolz.
£1.50, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4, £4.50 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 25 FEBRUARY, at 7.45 p.m.



ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

ENRIQUE GARCIA ASENSIO conductor
CRISTINA ORTIZ piano
SARAH WALKER mezzo-soprano

FAURÉ: Masques et bergamasques
SCHUMANN: Piano Concerto
WOLF: Italian Serenade
FALLA: El Amor brujo

£1.60, £2.60, £3.50, £4.40, £5 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

Sunday, 1 March, at 7.15 p.m.

JOHN ELIOT GARDINER
conductor
Mincho Minchev, violin
Monteverdi Orchestra
BARTOK CENTENARY CONCERT
Bartok: Rhapsody No. 1: Divertimento
Music for Strings, Percussion and Celeste
Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 3
£5, £4, £3, £2 from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents.

Basil Douglas Ltd. presents

SCHUMANN SERIES

Thursdays at 7.45 p.m.

5 March. NIKITA MAGALOFF
Carnaval
19 March. CHARLES ROSEN
Waldscenen Davidsbündlertänze
2 April. JANOS SOLYOM
Faschingsschwank aus Wien
16 April. JEAN-PHILIPPE COLLARD
Three Fantasiestücke
7 May. VLADO PERLEMUTER
Kreisleriana

Full programmes from 8 St. George's Terrace, NW1 8XJ (01-722 7142)
Tickets: £3.20, £2.70, £2.10, £1.60, £1.00

FRIDAY, 6 MARCH, at 7.45 p.m.



ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

NICHOLAS KRAEMER conductor
THOMAS ALLEN baritone

HANDEL: Concerto Grosso in F, Op. 3 No. 4; Arias from Apollo e Dafne
RAVEL: Don Quichotte a Dulcinée
HAYDN: Symphony No. 98

£1.60, £2.60, £3.50, £4.40, £5 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

RAYMOND GUBBAY presents — SUNDAY, 8 MARCH, at 7.15



FINE ARTS CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Directed from the Violin by JACK ROTHSTEIN
Handel: Concerto Grosso in A, Op. 6 No. 11. Bach: Violin Concerto in E
VIVALDI: THE FOUR SEASONS
£1.50, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4.25 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

WEDNESDAY, 11 MARCH, at 7.45 p.m.



ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

SIR CHARLES MACKERRAS conductor
PAUL NEUBAUER viola — NEIL BLACK oboe

STRAVINSKY: Concerto in D flat (Dumbarton Oaks)
MARTINU: Oboe Concerto
GORDON JACOB: Viola Concerto No. 2 (first performance)
STRAUSS: Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme

£1.60, £2.60, £3.50, £4.40, £5 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

ART GALLERIES

NEW ART CENTRE: 41 Sloane Street, SW1 MERLYN EVANS: seven paintings 1965-68 HENRY MOORE: recent etchings weekdays. 10-6 Saturday: 10-1

REDFERN GALLERY ADRIAN HEATH. New Paintings 1978-80 January 28-February 25. 20 Cork Street London, W1. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS PICCADILLY, W.1.
1. A New Spirit in Painting until 18th March. Adm. £2. Concessionary Rate £1.40.
2. Honoré Daumier 1808-1879 until 15th March. Adm. £1.50. Concessionary Rate £1.
3. Painting from nature until 15th March. Adm. £1. Concessionary Rate 50p.
All exhibitions open daily 10-6. Concessionary Rate applies — O.A.P.'s, students, groups over 10 and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.

TATE GALLERY.—Millbank, SW1. JASPER JOHNS WORKING PROOFS: Lithographs and Etchings. Until 22 March. Adm. free. Wkdys. 10-6 Suns. 2-6. Recorded information 01-821 7128.

THE COTTAGE GALLERY, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-221 [illegible]. Graphics, drawings, sculpture by the American Artist Leonard Baskin. Opening 20th February. Tues.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 11-3.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM. S. Ken. DRAWING: TECHNIQUE & PURPOSE. Until 26 April. Wkdys 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.50 Closed Fridays.

EVENTS

WEMBLEY ARENA cc 01-902 1234
HOLIDAY ON ICE
WITH ROBIN COUSINS
£2.20 to £5.20. Children half price. Car park. Must end Tomor.

(continued on page 8)

GLC South Bank Concert Halls



General Manager: Michael Kaye

Ticket reservations only: 928 3191. Mondays to Saturdays from 10am to 8pm. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays. Information: 928 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 928 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

STUDENT STANDBY TICKET SCHEME
For information on ticket availability on day of performance only, telephone 01-633 0932.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 21 Feb. 8 p.m.	THE BACH CHOIR, London Symphony Orchestra, Sir David Willcocks (conductor), Janet Baker, Philip Langridge. Finzi Intimations of Immortality; Brahms Alto Rhapsody; Elgar The Music Makers. £4.90, £5, £6 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) The Bach Choir
Sunday 22 Feb. 3.15 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Christoph Eschenbach (conductor), Justus Frantz (piano). Beethoven Overture, Egmont; Piano Concerto No. 4; Symphony No. 3 (Eroica). £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) LPO Ltd.
Sunday 22 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	LONDON SINFONIETTA, London Symphony Chorus, Southend Boys' Choir, D. Atherton (cond.) & sists. Stravinsky Series Pulcinella (comp); 2 Poems of Balmont; 3 Japanese Lyrics; 2 Poems of Verlaine; Abraham & Isaac; Symph of Psalms. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.30, £5, £6 Sinfonietta Prods.
Monday 23 Feb. 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Vilem Tausky (cond.), Allan Schiller (piano). Rossini Ov., The Barber of Seville; Vaughan Williams Fantasia on Greensleeves; Grieg Piano Conc; Dvořák Symphony No. 9 (From the New World). £1.25, £2.25, £3, £3.75, £4.50, £5 Victor Hochhauser
Tuesday 24 Feb. 8 p.m.	In the presence of HRH Princess Alexandra MARVIN HAMLISCH, Elaine Paige, Wren Orchestra Concert in aid of the Variety Club of Great Britain. Tickets: £2, £3.50, £7.50 available from The Marvin Hamlisch Box Office, 315 Westbourne Park Road, London W11 1EA.
Wednesday 25 Feb. 5.55 p.m.	BACH ORGAN FESTIVAL, Stephen Ridgley-Whitehouse Frescobaldi Ricercare Cromatico; Bach Toccata & Fugue, BWV 540; 5 Ch. Prels: BWV 712, 715, 718, 731 & 741; Mozart Fantasia, K. 608; Alain Deuxième Fantaisie; Dupré Variations sur un Noël. £1.20 Royal Festival Hall
Wednesday 25 Feb. 8 p.m.	BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, BBC Singers, BBC Symphony Chorus, M. Gielen (cond.), M. Price, A. Hodgson, K. Riegel, R. Hermann. Schoenberg A Survivor from Warsaw; Beethoven Symphony No. 9 (Choral). (There will be no interval during this perf.) £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (ONLY) BBC
Thursday 26 Feb. 8 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA James Conlon (conductor), Clifford Curzon (piano). Mozart Piano Concerto in C minor, K. 491; Mahler Symphony No. 5. £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) LPO Ltd.
Friday 27 Feb. 8 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Stanley Pope (conductor) Tchaikovsky Fantasy Overture, Romeo and Juliet; Schubert Symphony No. 5; Brahms Symphony No. 4. £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4, £4.30 Jane Gray
Saturday 28 Feb. 8 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA London Philharmonic Choir. Mstislav Rostropovich (cond), Galina Vishnevskaya, Alicia Nafé, Nicolai Gedda, Aage Haugland. Verdi Requiem Mass. (There will be no interval during this perf.) RETURNS ONLY LPO Ltd.
Sunday 1 March 3.15 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Charles Dutoit (conductor), Pierre Amoyal (violin) Berlioz Overture, Le Corsair; Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto; Stravinsky Ballet, The Firebird (complete). £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 Philharmonia Ltd.
Sunday 1 March 7.30 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Paavo Berglund (cond) Ida Haendel (violin), Phyllis Bryn-Julson (soprano). Elgar Violin Concerto; Sibelius Luonnotar; Symphony No. 1. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 LSO Ltd.
Monday 2 March 8 p.m.	BOURNEMOUTH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Uri Segal (conductor), Emanuel Ax (piano) Chopin Piano Concerto No. 1; Tchaikovsky Manfred Symphony. £1.40, £2.10, £3, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 Western Orch Soc Ltd
Tuesday 3 March 8 p.m.	ITZHAK PERLMAN (violin), Bruno Canino (piano) Mozart Sonata, K.296; Strauss Sonata; Debussy Sonata; Paganini/Auer Caprice No. 24; Chopin/Milstein Nocturne in C sharp minor; Sarasate Malagena; Introduction & Tarantelle. £1.60, £2.50, £3.40, £4.30, £5.20, £6.50 Harold Holt Ltd.
Wednesday 4 March 5.55 p.m.	BACH ORGAN FESTIVAL Piet Kee Bach Conc. BWV 593 (after Vivaldi); Pastorale, BWV 590; Prelude & Fugue BWV 531; 7 Ch Prels from the Orgelbüchlein: BWV 623-628; Prelude & Fugue, BWV 544. £1.20 Royal Festival Hall
Wednesday 4 March 8 p.m.	LONDON MOZART PLAYERS Harry Blech (conductor) Janet Baker (mezzo-soprano). Mozart Symphony No. 40; Haydn Cantata, Arianna a Naxos; Mozart Aria, Al desio di chi t'adora, K.577; Beethoven Symphony No. 4. £1.50, £2.30, £3, £3.70, £4.30 (ONLY) Haydn-Mozart Soc.
Thursday 5 March 8 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Mstislav Rostropovich (cond), Ruggiero Ricci (vln). Beethoven Ov. Leonora 3; Brahms Violin Conc; Dutilleux Timbres, Space; Movement (1st Brit perf); Bizet Incidental Music, L'Arlésienne. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 LPO Ltd.
Friday 6 March 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Riccardo Chailly (cond), Teresa Berganza (mezzo-sop). Rossini Overture, La Cenerentola; Berlioz Les Nuits d'Eté; Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 5. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 RPO Ltd.

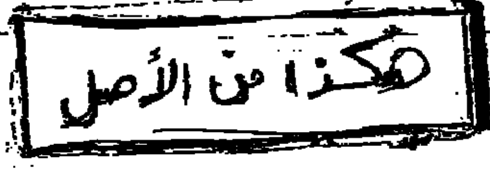
QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 21 Feb. 7.45 p.m.	CITY OF LONDON CHOIR, D. Cashmore (cond.) & sists. Bach Singet dem Herrn; Camidge Conc No. 2 for organ; Vaughan Williams Mass in G minor; Ligeti Lux Aeterna; Messiaen O Sacrum Convivium; Britten Rejoice in the Lamb. £2, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4 City of London Choir
Sunday 22 Feb. 3 p.m.	MURRAY PERAHIA (piano). Mozart Fantasy in D minor, K. 397; Rondo in D, K. 485; Schumann Fantasiestücke, Op. 12; Bartók Improvisations on Hungarian Folksongs, Op. 20; Schubert Impromptus, D. 899. ALL SEATS SOLD Harold Holt Ltd.
Sunday 22 Feb. 7.15 p.m.	ERICH GRUENBERG (violin), BRUNO GIURANNA (viola), KAROLY BOTVAY (cello). Mozart Duo, K. 424; Beethoven Augengläser Duo; Bach Partita, BWV 1004; Hindemith Sonata for solo viola; Kodály Duo for violin & cello. £2, £3, £4, £5 Waldorf Education Trust/Erica Goddard
Monday 23 Feb. 7.45 p.m.	THAMES CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, M. Dobson (cond.), J. Washington (sop.), H. Lester (hpsd.). Bach Suite No. 3; Brandenburg Conc. No. 1; Hpsd. Conc. No. 5 in F minor, BWV 1056; Cantata No. 52; Falsche Welt, dir trau ich nicht. £1.10, £2.10, £3.20, £4.30 Thames Chamber Orchestra Ltd.
Tuesday 24 Feb. 7.45 p.m.	BOYS OF THE LOUGH Traditional music and song of Ireland, Scotland and Shetland with special guest Flora MacNeil, the fine Gaelic singer from Barra. £1, £2.75, £3.50 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) Boys of the Lough
Wednesday 25 Feb. 7.45 p.m.	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Enrique Garcia Asensio (cond.) Sarah Walker (mezzo-soprano) Cristina Ortiz (piano). Fauré Masques et Bergamasques; Schumann Piano Concerto; Wolf Italian Serenade; Falla El Amor Brujo. £1.60, £2.60, £3.50, £4.40, £5. ECO Music Soc Ltd.
Thursday 26 Feb. 7.45 p.m.	PACO PENA (flamenco guitar). The recital will include compositions by Paco Peña together with traditional Flamenco styles and works by Ramon Montoya and Sabicas. £1.40, £2, £3.40, £4.40 (ONLY) Noel Gay Productions
Friday 27 Feb. 7.45 p.m.	NORTHERN SINFONIA Ivan Fischer (cond.) Sheila Armstrong (soprano). Richard Strauss Metamorphosen; Britten Les Illuminations; Mozart Overture and three marches (Idomeneo); Schubert Symphony No. 3. £1.25, £3, £2.50, £3, £3.50. Nthn. Sinfonia Concert Soc.
Saturday 28 Feb. 7.45 p.m.	LONDON ORIANA CHOIR English Baroque Orchestra Leon Lovett (cond), Janet Price, Penelope Walker, William Kendall, William Shimell. Beethoven Christ on the Mount of Olives; Mass in C. £2, £2.60, £3.20, £3.60, £4.40 London Oriana Choir
Sunday 1 March 3 p.m.	PHILIPPE ENTREMONT (piano) Mozart Sonata in A, K.331; Beethoven Sonata in E flat, Op. 31 No. 3; Schumann Papillons; Brahms Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50 Ingpen and Williams Ltd.
Sunday 1 March 7.15 p.m.	MONTEVERDI ORCHESTRA John Eliot Gardiner (cond), Mincho Minchev (vln). Mozart Violin Concerto in G, K 216; Bartok Rhapsody No. 1 for vln & orch; Divertimento; Music for strings, percussion & celesta. £2, £3, £4, £5 Monteverdi Choir & Orch Ltd.
Monday 2 March 7.45 p.m.	ILEA COCKPIT YOUTH CHOIR Peter Collis (cond) LONDON COLLEGIATE BRASS Edward Gregson (cond), Michael Hext (trombone), Standford Mass (1st perf); & works by Gregson, Buxton Orr, Patterson & Dallas. £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3, £3.50 Redcliffe Concs of British Music
Tuesday 3 March 7.45 p.m.	ALDEBURGH STRING TRIO Mark Lubotsky (violin), Thomas Riebl (viola), Karoly Botvay (cello). Schubert Trio in B flat, D.581; Beethoven Trio in E flat, Op. 3; Trio in D, Op. 8 (Serenade). £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3 Erica Goddard
Wednesday 4 March 7.45 p.m.	UNIVERSITY OF LONDON ORCHESTRA Ian Reid (cond) Michael Conn (guitar) Chabrier España; Rodrigo Concierto de Aranjuez; Stravinsky Suite, The Firebird (1919); Sibelius Symphony No. 2. £1, £1.50, £1.80, £2.20, £2.50 University of London Orch
Thursday 5 March 7.45 p.m.	NIKITA MAGALOFF (piano) Markevich Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel; Schumann Carnaval Op. 9; Chopin Twelve Etudes, Op. 10. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 Basil Douglas Ltd.
Friday 6 March 7.45 p.m.	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Nicholas Kraemer (cond) Thomas Allen (baritone). Handel Concerto Grosso in F, Op. 3 No. 4; Arias from Apollo e Dafne; Ravel Don Quichotte à Dulcinée; Haydn Symphony No. 90. £1.60, £2.60, £3.50, £4.40, £5 ECO Music Soc Ltd.

PURCELL ROOM

Today 21 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	LYSIS John Wallace 3-D Fantasy; Lutyens Présages, Op. 53; Madrigal. Donald Martino Five Fragments; Roger Dean New Work; Istvan Lang Poco a poco dim (UK premiere) and two improvisations. £1.50 Lysis Productions
Sunday 22 Feb. 7 p.m.	HILL SQUARE CONSORT OF EDINBURGH My Pocket's Low & Taxes High. S. Webbe 3 Glees & a catch; J. Usher Rites of Transition; Anon The Eunuch's Song; Madrigals; D. Johnson The Musicians of Bremen; Barber-shop Qrts; S. Arnold The Seasons. £1.20, £1.80, £2.50. David Johnson
Monday 23 Feb. 6 p.m.	TRADITIONAL CRAFTS OF LAKELAND Dr William Rollinson (lecturer) Last in a series of National Trust lectures. £1.50 The National Trust
Monday 23 Feb. 8 p.m.	YURIKO OTA (harpsichord) Bach Prelude in G, BWV 902 1; Partita No. 4 in D, BWV 828; Handel Suite No. 4 in E minor; Dandrieu La Lully; La Gemissante; Marchand Gavotte in D minor; Dagincourt La Moderne; Scarlatti Seven Sonatas. £1, £1.50 Kirckman Concert Soc Ltd.
Tuesday 24 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	JOHN SNOW (violin) DOROTHEE HENGEN-SNOW (piano) Beethoven Sonata in D, Op. 12 No. 1; Schubert Fantasie in C, D. 934; Khachaturian Solo Sonata in one movement for violin (1976) (1st British perf); Lekeu Sonata in G. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40 Ruth Ticher Concert Mgmt.
Thursday 26 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	VIRGINIA BLACK (hpsd) Bach Fantasia & Fugue, BWV 904; Adagio, BWV 968; Fantasia, BWV 906; Chromatic Fantasia & Fugue, BWV 903; Pièces de clavecin by Forqueray, Dagincour, Duphly, F. Couperin & Rameau; Scarlatti Nine Sonatas. £1, £1.75, £2.50 Jane Gray
Friday 27 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	PHILIP MEAD (piano) Dobrowolski Music for magnetic tape & piano solo; Debussy 2 Preludes (Bk 1); Graham Persephone (1st perf); Messiaen Cantéyodjayâ; Stockhausen Piano Pieces IX & X; Montague [illegible] (1st Lond perf). £1.50, £2, £2.50 Helen Jennings Concert Agency





ROYAL ALBERT HALL

GENERAL MANAGER ANTHONY J. CHARLTON Kensington SW7 2AP
BOX OFFICE: Monday to Saturday—open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (01-589 8212) Sundays—open for bookings for that day only.

RAYMOND GUBBAY presents
TONIGHT at 7.30

JOHANN STRAUSS GALA

LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Directed from the Violin by JACK ROTHSTEIN
JOHANN STRAUSS DANCERS in Costume
Laureen Livingstone, soprano. Geraldine Stephenson, choreographer
Accelerations Waltz, Persian March, Ohne Sorgen, Voices of Spring, Wiener Blut Waltz, Czech Polka, Radetzky March, Jockey Polka, Casanova Nuns Chorus, Blue Danube, Die Fledermaus songs, Annen Polka, etc.
£1, £2, £2.80, £3.40, £3.80, £4.40, £4.80 from Hall (01-589 8212)

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

TOMORROW at 7.30

VIENNESE NIGHT

Ov.: Poet and Peasant .. Suppé
Waltz: Wine, Women and Song .. J. Strauss
Persian March ...... J. Strauss
Vienna Bonbons .... J. Strauss
Czech Polka .... J. Strauss
Blue Danube Waltz .. J. Strauss
Entrance March from "The Gypsy Baron" J. Strauss
Skaters' Waltz .... Waldteufel
New Pizzicato Polka .. J. Strauss
Waltz: Gold and Silver .... Lehar
Austrian Peasant Dances Schönherr

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Saturday, 7th March at 7.30 p.m.

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Today 21 Feb. 3.30 p.m.	CHRISTINE RAPHAEL violin RAINER GEPP piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00	Beethoven: Sonata in C minor Op 30/2; Schonberg: Fantasy Op 47; Debussy: Sonata for violin and piano; Raphael: Jabonah (1st Lon. perf.); Suk: 4 pieces Op 17. Liesl Stary
Tonight 21 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	NASH ENSEMBLE ANTHONY ROLFE JOHNSON tenor £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20	Beethoven's Contemporaries last of 7. Beethoven: Septet in E flat Op 20; Schubert: Songs with piano; Spohr: Nonet in F Op 31. Wigmore Master Concerts/Amelia Freedman.
Tomorrow 22 Feb. 3.30 p.m.	BRUCE DUKOV violin DAVID JOHNS piano £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.30 Louise Honeyman	Vivaldi: Sonata in A; Mendelssohn: Sonata in F; Bach: Chaconne; Ysaye: Solo Sonata No 6; Brahms: Sonata in D minor Op 108; Tchaikovsky: Valse Scherzo.
Tomorrow 22 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	EMMA KIRKBY Sop. ANTHONY ROOLEY lt. TREVOR JONES bass viol ALAN WILSON organ	Emma Kirkby sings Monteverdi, Lawes, Purcell, d'India, Coprario. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00. The Consort of Musicke.
Monday 23 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	KLARA BARANYI piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00 Liesl Stary Artists Mgt	Haydn: Sonata in E Hob XVI 31; Schumann: Humoreske Op. 20; Franz Blaimschein: Sonata 1975 (1st Lon pf); Franck: Prelude, Choral and Fugue.
Tuesday 24 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	JULIAN HELLABY piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00 Basil Douglas Ltd.	Mendelssohn: Variations sérieuses Op 54; Beethoven: Sonata Op 57 'Appassionata'; Ravel: Sonatine; Alborada del gracioso; Balakirev: Sonata in B flat minor. Works by Busoni.
Wednesday 25 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	Bartok Centenary Series 4 of 5 LINDSAY STRING QUARTET	Bartok: Quartet No. 2, Quartet No. 5; Haydn: Quartet in F minor Op 20 No 5. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00 Wigmore Master Concerts/Ingpen and Williams Ltd.
Thursday 26 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	THE PARLEY OF INSTRUMENTS Dirs. Roy Goodman & Peter Holman £3.00, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20	From Gabrieli to Vivaldi, a survey of Venetian baroque music. Works by Monteverdi, Gabrieli, Marini, Legrenzi, Vivaldi. Early Music Network
Friday 27 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	KRISTI BJARNASON cello GEOFFREY PARSONS piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1	Bach: Solo Suite No 5 in C minor; Debussy: Sonata; Beethoven: Sonata in D Op 102 No 2; Schumann: Fantasiestücke Op 73. Helen Jennings Concert Agency
Saturday 28 Feb. 3.30 p.m.	SONANT Chamber Ensemble £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Soma Music	Biber: Sonata a6; Schumann: Märchenerzählungen Op 132; Stravinsky: Fragments from 'The Rakes Progress'; Ives: Fugue in 4 keys, Hallowe'en; Mendelssohn: Sextet in D Op 110.
Saturday 28 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	LINDSAY STRING QUARTET £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Bartok Centenary Series, Last of 5. Bartok: Quartet No. 3, Quartet No 6; Haydn: Quartet in A Op 20 No 6. Wigmore Master Concerts. Ingpen and Williams Ltd.
Sunday 1 March, 3.30 p.m.	SALLY STRANE VON PLETTENBERG Sop. HOWARD SPINDLER piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Barber: Hermit Songs; Wagner: Wesendonk Lieder; Brahms: Auf dem See, Der Schmied, Dein blaues Auge, Von ewiger Liebe. Josette Nicholls Goethe Inst.
Sunday 1 March, 7.30 p.m.	TAVERNER PLAYERS Dir. Andrew Parrott David Thomas bass John Holloway violin	Vivaldi: The Four Seasons. Bach: Cantata No 82; Cantata No 56. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20. Taverner Concerts Trust
Monday 2 March, 7.30 p.m.	YOLANDE WRIGLEY piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Ruth Ticher	Beethoven: Sonata No 3 Op 2; Kenneth Leighton: Conflicts, Fantasy on 2 themes; Chopin: Nocturne Op 62/1; Debussy: Images Bk 2; Tchaikovsky: Dumka Op 59.
Tuesday 3 March, 7.30 p.m.	TAIMI AIROLA mezzo-soprano PENTTI KOSKIMIES piano	Songs by Grieg, Sibelius, Nielsen, Kilpinen, Dvorak. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Composers Series. Grieg, Sibelius/John Higham.
Wednesday 4 March, 7.30 p.m.	DONG-SUK KANG vln. GORDON BACK piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Composers Series: Grieg. John Wright.	Mozart: Sonata in F K376; Brahms: Sonata No 3 in D min Op 108; Grieg: Sonata No 3 in C min Op 45; Ravel: Tzigane
Thursday 5 March, 7.30 p.m.	EUGENIA ZUKERMAN flute LISA EMENHEISER piano Harold Holt Ltd.	Debussy: Syrinx. Hindemith: Sonata; Bach: Sonata in B min. Libby Larsen: Ullman's Ring (1st Lon perf); Mozart: Andante in C K315; Dutilleux: Sonatine. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.

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(Soloists ROBERT WINN and SARAH DEERE-JONES)
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Gardening

Cloche watching

This week I thought to suggest how we can have some flowers to cut for the house every week of the year. It may sound an impossible programme, but if we are not too ambitious about the flower arrangements in December, January or February we can do it.

My wife and I get just as much pleasure from a bowl or small vase with a spike or two of heathers, some snowdrops, a couple of Christmas roses and a bloom or two of *Iris unguicularis* in February as we do from a bowl of sweet peas or roses in July.

Of course, the size of the garden dictates the diversity of flowers for cutting that we can accommodate but even in a garden of an eighth of an acre or less one should be able to cut a few flowers, ornamental fruits or catkins every week of the year.

Naturally it helps to extend the season of any species or type of flower if a few cloches are available and before suggesting a sequence of cut flowers I would just like to make a few comments about the different types of cloche available.

Glass cloches are still offered but more and more use is being made of plastic materials. These range from very thin cheap polythene sheeting to clear polystyrene and clear acrylic up to 4mm or even 6mm thick sheeting, much more robust and long lasting and of course more expensive.

They come as tunnel cloches—from say 10 to 15 or 35ft long or as individual cloches to pop over the odd plant or small group of plants to hurry them along. There are also plastic portable frames which like the tunnel cloches can be popped over a batch of say daffodils, tulips or Dutch irises to hasten their flowering.

Years ago I grew a long row of daffodils under cloches and I used to sell the spare flowers to our local florist.

On the Friday before Mother's Day one year she said she would pay me a shilling more a bunch because she put up all her prices that weekend. I asked my younger daughter (aged about 8 years) if she would like to buy a pot plant for mummy. "Oh no" she said, "we'll buy a box of chocolates because they don't put up their prices in the sweet shops for Mother's Day." Virtually all flowers may be advanced by a week or two if they can be protected by cloches for some weeks in winter and early spring.

I am all in favour of having a "cutting garden" if space allows, in the heyday of Gertrude Jekyll there would always be a cutting garden handy by the entrance to the domestic quarters. Few exist I fear today. But I strongly advocate using parts of the vegetable plot provided this is large enough to accommodate some flowers for cutting—tulips, gladioli, dahlias, chrysanthemums, sweet williams, sweet peas, stocks, larkspurs, cornflowers, nigellas, annual rudbeckias and other flowers that will only remain in place for one growing season.

They may then take their place in the crop rotation which one should always try to carry out with the vegetables. This is quite sensible because unless one is growing a large number of different vegetables it is not easy to see that, say onions, or peas, potatoes or brassicas are not grown in the same ground more than once every three years.

Most of us begrudge cutting flowers from beds or borders unless of course they are extensive. So again if space can be found it is worth planting a permanent plot with some paeonies, pyrethrums, *Statice latifolia*, *Scabiosa caucasica* and its varieties, and some roses. These will of course not take part in a rotational programme in a vegetable plot as they would remain in place for a good many years.

To help our flower arrangements in the early months of the year we can cut shoots of forsythias, flowering cherries, pears, plums or even apple while in bud and let them open their flowers in a warm room. Flowering currant and lilac may also be treated in this way. While I have not tried these last two, my wife says she has, with much success but the flowers opened thus are always white, no matter what the colour of the parent bush.

So, if we were to sit down and make a chronological programme for a continuous supply of what the flower arrangers call, I feel rather insensitively, "material", we could start in the new year with the heathers, varieties of *Erica carnea*, *Iris unguicularis* (*stylosa*), which to be sure of having early in the winter or in the new year may be grown in a frame or under a cloche. A border at the base of a south facing wall in the south half of the country will sometimes provide some of these iris blooms even as early as November.

Next we have snowdrops in February followed by daffodils, muscari, early tulips, begonias and doronicums which take us into April. In May there are wallflowers, the later tulips, pyrethrums, lilacs and aquilegias. In June come philadelphus, paeonies, the first of the roses, sweet williams, irises, and gaillardias. July brings us red hot pokers, lilies, delphiniums, sweet peas, astilbes, eryngiums, anthemis, hemerocallis, and annuals such as antirrhinums and zinnias.

In August we have most of the July flowers also scabious, early chrysanthemums, heleniums and gladioli.

September brings dahlias, annual asters, Michaelmas daisies as well as many of the earlier flowers still in bloom.

In October we have pampas grass, *Amaryllis belladonna* and other late bulbous plants I mentioned recently and of course the autumnal foliage is coming in.

November offers besides autumn foliage the ornamental fruits—cotoneasters, berberis, rose hips and pyracanthas.

In December we have to hunt around a bit but even if we have to fall back on some dried everlasting flowers eked out with evergreen foliage we can usually make up one or two arrangements. And, of course, anything we have in the way of foliage and dried flowers such as statice, physalis, or helipterums can be very useful to augment arrangements of pricey florists' cut flowers.

Roy Hay

The Times Special Offer

Pots of style

For those with limited space in which to grow plants these white plastic Tower Pots are excellent. Whether you wish to grow strawberries, bulbs, house plants, herbs or bedding plants these Tower Pots are easy to deal with and most attractive.

The set consists of a plinth and four "three-in-one" self-watering pots. At the base of each tier of pots there is a reservoir which holds about three quarters of a pint of water which the plants obtain by means of a capillary wick.

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Any proprietary potting compost is suitable for these pots. Regular feeding with a fertiliser such as Phostrogen, a sample pack of which comes with the Tower Pots, will give excellent results.

The pots may be used indoors, or on a balcony, in a greenhouse or garden room, or in the open. When used in the open garden, however, care must be taken to see that they do not become waterlogged as there are no drainage holes. They may be placed on their sides in wet weather or during the winter.

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R. H.

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Chess

Elo again

Having received the new rating list from the World Chess Federation, I had grimly set myself to the task of underlining the British names when the *News Flash* arrived from Norwich containing an article by the indefatigable General Secretary of the BCF, Paul Buswell, in which he had done all the work for me.

Perhaps a few words of explanation are necessary at this point for those unfamiliar with the processes of rating. Some years ago, almost before writing was invented, the American professor, Arpad Elo, devised a system for rating players that gave them a certain number of points for their achievements in tournament play. Depending upon their success players attained the title of international master or, even more grandiose, of international grandmaster. An international master was a player with a rating of 2,400 and a grandmaster had 2,500.

The Elo rating list used to appear once a year, theoretically at any rate on January 1. The fact that it came on January 1 and that the cut-off date for considering a player's achievement came as early as October the previous year meant that the ratings were often a good year behind the actual performance of the players. Now, however, it has been decided to publish an Elo rating list twice a year, once in January and once in July, and as a result the information about the status of the masters has become really up to date.

In the *News Flash*, an interesting and most informative monthly production of the British Chess Federation, Paul Buswell *gives the names of the* British players in the Elo rating list and shows to what extent they have improved or deteriorated during the year.

He has also picked out the leading 14 grandmasters under the somewhat revolting heading of "The 2,600+Super Grandmasters". Perhaps I am a little too finicky in this but my mind goes back to a time many years ago when I was playing in an international tournament in Glasgow. There existed then a café opposite the playing hall rejoicing in the mellifluous title of "Super ...max".

Leading in the list of super grandmasters is, appropriately enough, the present world champion, Anatoly Karpov, with 2,690 points. He has gone down some 40 points since the last list. His great rival, Viktor Korchnoi, once also of the USSR but now Swiss, is in second place with 2,650, having gone down even more, by 45 points, whereas the Hungarian grandmaster, Lajos Portisch, has *gone down a mere five* points to figure equal with Korchnoi in the list.

Next come Hübner (West Germany) and Spassky (USSR) both with 2,635, two more Soviet players, Beliavsky and Polugaievsky, and the highly talented young Dutch player, Timman, all with 2,620 points. Last year's Soviet champion, ...eller, has 2,615 and so too ...s the former Brazilian *...underkind*, Henrique Meck...g. Alas, I hear he is now ...riously ill in hospital.

Then come two Scandinavian ...andmasters, Ulf Andersson ... Sweden and Bent Larsen ...enmark), both with 2,610, ...d the brilliant young Yugo...v, Ljubojevic, 2,605. Finally ...ere is the Soviet grandmaster, ...lashov, with 2,600.

It is a distinguished list, but ... seems a pity we have not got ... British player in it. ...arest is Tony Miles with ...90, John Nunn with 2,575 ...d Jonathan Speelman with 2,535. All three made notable advances in 1980. Miles increased his total by 45, Nunn by 60, and Speelman by 45.

One player who made a marked jump is the boy prodigy, Nigel Short, who went up some 80 points to 2,440.

Thinking of boy prodigies made me wonder where the wonderful Garry Kasparov figured in the list and on looking him up I discovered that he was wrongly omitted by Paul Buswell since he has 2,625 points. Well, if it is any consolation to Paul for this oversight I must add that on checking through the list I found that Kasparov was the only oversight.

The wonderful energy with which Kasparov plays is well shown in the following game from last year's Olympiad at Malta.

White: G. Kasparov. Black: G. Ligterink. Q.P. Queen's Indian Defence.

1 P-Q4	N-KB3		3 N-KB3	P-QN3
2 P-QB4	P-K3		4 P-KN3	B-N2

In the game Kasparov-Speelman from the same Olympiad Black played here 4..., B-R3; 5. QN-Q2, B-N5; 6. Q-N3, N-B3; when White secured a marked advantage with 7. P-Q5.

5 B-N2	B-K2		7 B-Q2	
6 N-B3	N-K5			

This practical way of solving the opening problem is typical of Kasparov's forthright and vigorous style of treating the early stages of the game.

7 ...	B-KB3		9 R-B1	P-B4
8 O-O	O-O			

A natural sequel to his 7th move, but it gives White the opportunity of the ensuing vigorous central thrust. Perhaps the less exacting line of 9..., NxB; 10. QxN, P-Q3 would have been safer.

10 P-Q5	PxP		12 NxN	P-Q3
11 PxP	NxB		13 N(Q3)-K4	R-K1

Obvious but ill-advised. He should have continued his Queen-side development with 13..., N-R3, planning to play an eventual N-B2.

14 Q-Q2	P-QR3		15 P-QN4 !	

Typical Kasparov: if now 15..., P-B5; 16. P-N5 depriving the enemy QBP of any pawn support.

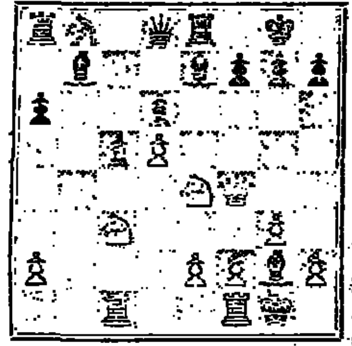
15 ...	B-K2			

Or 15..., PxP; 16. NxB ch, QxN; 17. N-K4, followed by 18. QxP.

16 PxP	NPxP		17 Q-B4	

Suddenly Black's position has become intensely difficult. His opening and indeed his middle-game strategy has failed and hence radical means such as 17..., B-QB1 should have been tried.

(Position after 17. Q-B4)



17 ...	Q-B2			

This is a weak move as in fact his next move acknowledges.

18 N-R4				

Threatening simply QNxBP.

18 ...	Q-R4			

He loses quickly after 18..., BxP; 19. RxP, Q-N2; 20. RxB, QxR; 21. N-B6 ch.

19 R-N1	BxP		21 BxB	R-R2
20 N-N6	BxN		22 N-B3	

The culmination of a series of hammer blows. If now 22..., RxN; 23. Q-B5, and there is no parrying the double threat on B1 and R2.

22 ...	N-B3		24 B-Q5	resigns.
23 NxR	NxN			

Harry Golombek

This year the championship, sponsored by *Now!*, which took place at the Hyde Park Hotel, handsomely maintained the *tradition of fine bridge*. Some of the spectators eagerly thronged round the tables, totally absorbed in the fortunes of their heroes, while others preferred the relative calm of the Viewgraph, where Terence Reese and Nicola Gardener entertained them with an amusing and instructive commentary on the play.

The sole English representatives, Priday and Rodrigue, have an excellent record in this event, but this was not be their year. I watched their sixth round match against the Irish pair Mesbur and Fitzgibbon. The Irish played well, and it is fair to say enjoyed more than their share of the luck. With the tide of the battle already flowing against him, Priday was confronted with a difficult rebid on this hand.

Board 26 Game all:

West Rodrigue	East Priday
♠ —	♠ A K J 9 3 2
♡ K 7 4 3	♡ A J 6
♢ Q 10 9 5 3	♢ A 2
♣ A K 10 3	♣ Q 2

West	East
	1 Spade
2 Diamonds	2 Hearts
3 Clubs	4 Diamonds
4 Hearts	4 Spades
5 Clubs	5 Spades
No	

As South held ♠Q108XX, Priday could not avoid losing three tricks. It is easy to jeer at the "clever" rebid of two hearts, but in fairness there is no bid which aptly describes the hand. In their system three spades would be non-forcing, leaving an unsatisfactory choice between three no trumps and four spades. I believe that the real mistake lay in continuing over four hearts. Admittedly Priday knew that his side had only seven trumps, but the way the bidding had developed strongly suggested that West had at most a singleton spade. This hand was a mortal blow to the English, who lost the match 60—0. After two sessions, the leaders were: 1. B. Schapiro and J. Besse (England & Switzerland), 248; 2. M. Kudla and A. Milde (Poland), 231; 3. A. Mesbur and N. Fitzgibbon (Ireland), 225.

The question everybody was asking as they went to bed was whether the mature partnership of Besse and Schapiro would have sufficient stamina for the final stages. This hand, from the final session, may have had a decisive influence on the result.

West	North	East	South
	♠ —		
	♡ K J 9 8 6 5 4		
	♢ A		
	♣ A Q J 10 2		
♠ A 10 5 2		♠ K J 9 4 3	
♡ 10 2		♡ Q 3	
♢ Q 10 5 4 3		♢ J 8	
♣ 7 4		♣ 9 8 6 3	
			♠ Q 8 7 6
			♡ A 7
			♢ K 9 7 6 2
			♣ K 5

One of the leading pairs stopped in the unadventurous contract of four hearts. The Polish pair, who were in a challenging position, bid to seven hearts. Kudla's decision to finesse the heart knave cost a basinful of match points. An interesting technical point *arises in the play of six hearts*. As the only possible losers are in the trump suit, it is correct to take a safety play. Whereas it is completely safe to play a small heart towards the ♡A7 and play the ♡7 if East follows with a small heart, there is an improvement. Start by leading the ♡J. If East follows, run the ♡J. If East shows out, declarer can still restrict his losers to one. This line is superior because there are more occasions when the play will lose no tricks at all.

A light-hearted controversy arose in the match between *Granovetter and Silverman* and Priday and Rodrigue. Granovetter was in seven hearts. Having cashed the ♡A, he played a second round of trumps on which Rodrigue perforce played the ♡10. Granovetter put his hand face upwards on the table saying, in all innocence, "I don't know what to do!" Some pedants suggested that it was an offence against the proprieties, because it might induce the defence to give a flicker of assistance. As it happened, Granovetter guessed wrong, and this caused him the championship.

When the final round took place, the fates had arranged that the leading four pairs should be in direct opposition. At one table, the leaders, Sundelin and Flodquist from Sweden, were playing against Besse and Shapiro, while the Danish pair, Moeller and Schaltz, who were lying second, met the Americans Granovetter and Silverman, currently in third place, on Viewgraph.

This hand amused the audience.

Love all
Dealer South

West	North	East	South
	♠ 10		
	♡ Q 7		
	♢ J 6 4 3		
	♣ A K 7 6 3 2		
♠ Q J 6 4 3 2		♠ A 7 5	
♡ J 5 4 3		♡ A 10 6	
♢ 10 2		♢ Q 9 8	
♣ 8		♣ Q J 10 9	
			♠ K 9 8
			♡ K 9 8 2
			♢ A K 7 5
			♣ 5 4

West Silverman	North Schaltz	East Granovetter	South Moeller
			1 No tr
2 Spades	2 No trum	No	3 Diamon
No	3 Hearts	No	3 No tr
No	No	Double	No
No	No		

Nicola Gardener gravely explained that South's 1 no trump showed 13-16 points. When West contributed his fearless overcall, Reese inquired flippantly whether that showed 3 to 4 points. When North bid 3 hearts on the 2nd round, it was Nicola's turn to introduce some light relief. "In the old days, North would have bid a simple three clubs. Now he has bid a conventional two no trumps, and a conventional three hearts, without ever mentioning his real suit."

Granovetter listened patiently to the bidding and his opponents' explanations of its conventional significance. Preferring to believe the evidence of his own eyes, he doubled. The defence began with two rounds of spades, declarer withholding his ♠K. Silverman, aware that his hand was not *richly endowed with* entries, correctly switched to a heart. Declarer could have escaped for two down, but imagining West's hand to be a little stronger, he misgauged the play and lost five hundred.

In the other key match Sundelin and Floquist comprehensively defeated Schapiro and Besse, while Cayne and Burger put in a storming finish to take second place on the line. The final result was:

1. P. Sundelin and S. Flodquist, Sweden, 516; 2. J. Cayne and C. Burger, USA, 506; 3. M. Granovetter and N. Silverman, USA, 499; 4. S. Moeller and P. Schaltz, Denmark, 492; 5. B. Schapiro and J. Besse, England & Switz., 477; M. Kudla and A. Milde, Poland, 477.

Although two players have won the Championship twice, Sundelin and Flodquist are the first partnership to score a second victory.

Jeremy Flint

Collecting

Why I bought Gulf, Mobile and Ohio

I did not know I was taking part in one of the world's newest and fastest growing hobbies when last January I happened to be in Stanley Gibbons, poking about their stamp counters, when I went up the stairs and wandered into a department marked Bonds and Shares.

Inside the room, I came upon the most marvellously engraved pictures of railway trains, puffing away through sylvan landscapes, *surrounded* by highly decorated borders and copper plate handwriting. For £3.50 I bought one of these beautiful engravings and found that I was the owner of 100 $5 shares in something called The Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a company which disappeared in 1940.

As a share certificate, it was worthless. As a nice picture of a railway train, to me it was a bargain. It is about 12in by 8in and I still have it framed above my desk. I worked out that it was about thirty times the size of any of the railway stamps in my collection, stamps which I collect because they have railway trains on them. You did not need a microscope to see the the detail. It was a work of art in itself.

I went back later and lashed out £10 on a Rock Island line share certificate which if anything was even prettier, and with musical as well as railway connexions. What a bargain. I nearly rang Lonnie Donegan to tell him to come quick.

There can be few hobbies which can truthfully be said to be brand new but, according to all the experts, and there are now dozens of dealers in London, and regular auctions held at places like Sotheby's, the collecting of defunct bond and share certificates began as a serious occupation in Britain only four years ago, in 1977. Almost overnight, bits of paper considered absolutely worthless were changing hands for hundreds, even thousands, of younds.

I bought quite a few old railway bonds over the next few weeks, rarely paying more than £15 each, listening in awe as the experts told me that what I should really be buying were Chinese and Russian bonds. I didn't like the look of them, or the prices. I only liked pretty pictures of puffers.

I could hardly believe what they were saying about the Chinese government stuff, but they assured me, bringing out the facts and figures, that a Chinese government 5 per cent gold loan of 1908 which had cost £350 in May 1979 was now, in April 1980, just a year later, priced at £1,500. Even more astronomical, an 1898 Chinese bond went at auction for £15,000. It's still a world record.

Along with the fancy prices, they introduced a fancy name for the collecting of old bond and share certificates—scripophily. Very soon, several hard back books appeared, references for the mad rush of speculators who were now pouring into the new hobby, hoping that the prices would rise by another 300 per cent in the next year, just as it had risen in some cases in the previous year.

Carried along with such excitement, I went really mad and paid £320 for an American Express 1856 certificate, signed by Mr Wells and Mr Fargo. I don't know anything about China or Russia or their funny looking financial shares but I do know who Mr Wells and Mr Fargo were. I thought if I stick to what I like, and what I know about, which is railways, then to me they will always be valuable, regardless of what the dopey speculators are doing out there in the mad world of investment portfolios.

Today, I sit here rather smugly, knowing that the first boom in bonds and shares is over. Those Chinese and Russian things came tumbling. I see that one of those Chinese shares of 1898, which fetched £15,000 a year ago, is up for sale at Stanley Gibbons in New York on March 6, in their first auction of bonds in America. They estimate it will fetch, so they hope, around £10,000. I think they will be lucky.

An American Express share, just like mine, went for £420 at Sotheby's not long ago, but I do not suppose I could make much profit on all the other American railroad shares I now own, all bought very cheaply. However, I bought them for my amusement, not as an investment. At the same time, my little mind told me that there will always be rich Americans, willing to spend money to buy their history, whereas you do not come across many Russians or Chinese with money to burn.

Now that the mad, daft days are over, at least for the moment, and the speculators have retreated, the hobby will settle down and become quietly respectable, which is a much healthier situation all round. I stumbled into it for the railway history, and I have considerably enlarged my knowledge of American railway road companies in the past year, but the different printing and engraving techniques are equally fascinating, and far easier to appreciate than stamps.

For those in the City, or involved in financial matters, collecting old bonds of any sort is of great interest, living proof that money is never dead, even when it has died. The first great avalanche of stocks and share certificates came with the South Sea Bubble in 1720. From then until the early nineteenth century, it was mainly government stock which kept stock brokers busy. There was a brief period in the 1820s when it was all the rage to invest in South American stocks, but it was the arrival of railways from 1840 which started the real share boom.

You can follow the history of wars and famines, revolutions and expansions as the various governments round the world have shoved out bonds for people to buy, most of them eventually worthless, until the arrival of *scripophily*.

There is now a growing, though modest market in old British industrial bonds, especially those with some historic significance. They tend not to be as ornate as the American, Russian or Chinese. I put in a bid recently at Sotheby's for a Liverpool-Manchester Railway certificate which they estimated might go for around £200, which sounded reasonable for such an historic railway. I closed my eyes and bid £210. It went for £420.

There must be thousands of lofts round the country with old stocks and share certificates lying rotting, with nobody aware of their new value. I wouldn't sell them, if I were you. This is not the time. Just get them out and dust them and if they look pretty, as most of them are, displaying the sort of printing expertise we will never see again, and if they relate to a company with interesting local or national connexions, then if I were you, I'd frame them *nicely*. You could have money hanging on the wall, in every sense.

Suggested Books

Collecting Paper Money and Bonds, by Colin Narbeth, Robin Hendy and Christopher Stocker, Studio Vista, 1979, price £6.95. *American Railroad Stock Certificates*, by Anne-Marie Hendy, Stanley Gibbins, 1980, price £9.50.

Hunter Davies

Travel

The tin monsters have taken over

...some it is Thessaloniki. To ...ers, Salonica. Whichever way ... spell, pronounce or other...e mangle it around, the city ... great disadvantages and for ... they almost outweigh any ...son for going there. Note ...t "almost", for it gets into ...t sentence by the skin of its ...ables and will surely not sur...e if conditions in the city ... any worse.

...et us consider the advan...es first. There is the fif...nth century White Tower ...ch squats at one end of the ...ide promenade, and the ...e upon that promenade i... each evening, when towns... stroll past the pavement ...s. There are the fine paint... and mosaics in its ...ches. The best mosaics in ...s Dimitrios are those which ...ived a fire in 1917, and the ...ch of Agii Opostolii has ...cifully escaped the "re...ation" work of earlier cen...s. There is the legend of ...miraculous ikon in Panagia ...ropiitos ("not made by ...an hands") and the setting ...Panagia Chalkeon ("Our ... of the Coppersmiths").

...ere are the covered arcades ...e Stoa Modiano food mar... and the assorted stuff of ...y scattered about the ...treets in the form of old ...ings and monuments. So ...o good.

... the *disadvantage* of ...ica is that it has surren... abjectly to the invasion ...e internal combustion en... It has given up without ...pparent fight as the tin ...ers have crowded into its ...s to make life generally ...rable.

... made the mistake of ...g into Salonika one bright ...ng, planning to park and ...o stroll and shop before ...g up for a cup or two of ... Every flat surface ...*e of housing a parked* ...d two or three crammed ... it. Every inch of pave...was taken in street after ... We could see no notices ...ing public car parks and ...s to show whether pave...parking was allowed. ... thankfully squeezed into a space between a line of vehicles, set off to do our shopping, and returned to find that the police had taken away our car's licence plates. No other vehicle had been similarly treated and I can only assume the few feet we occupied were a few special feet reserved for some mysterious purpose. The Greeks may well have a word for it, but I wish they had put the word on a notice so that we unsuspecting foreigners would not have transgressed.

Anyway, take my advice and steer clear of Salonica unless you are taken in there by a taxi or a sightseeing coach whose driver knows the rules. If you fly into its airport at the start of a holiday, you are likely to be heading south into the region of Halkidiki and this is fine because the *airport lies to the south of the* city and you avoid it completely. But do not let the tranquility of Halkidiki lull you into a false sense of security. The traffic traps of Salonica are waiting to spring upon you.

Very many people will travel to the Halkidiki region this year, because the Greek authorities have planned it that way. The airport at Salonica was under-used, the Halkidiki coastline undeveloped. By encouraging tourists a certain prosperity might follow, the *authorities decided. Now their plans* are coming to fruition.

One of the better known tourist developments was that of Porto Carras on the west coast of the Sithonia peninsula —the central of three which spear down into the Aegean and to which most foreign visitors are attracted.

Those who have visited Porto Carras enthuse about its high style, and a few British tour companies offer inclusive holidays there. But the majority of visitors to Halkidiki are usually bound for the western peninsula of Kassandra, which was my destination at the time I encountered Salonica and its zealous traffic policemen.

To be exact, my destination was a large hotel called the Athos Palace which has been



The White Tower, Salonika, built by Venetian engineers in the fifteenth century.

built right on the beach just to the south of a town called Kalithea. This hotel, along with the Pallini Beach hotel right beside it, can house well over 2,000 people, and my belief is that it is really too large

I would have thought it far better to have developed around Kassandra a number of smaller establishments, moulded on the style of village tavernas. There is little of ancient Greece around Halkidiki, and the modern villages which sit upon the seashores of Kassandra would benefit from such developments.

On Kassandra one has to get away from the big hotels to find small tavernas, family owned, with the same family providing service, heading south past Palihronon to Kapsohora and Paliourion, or inland to the town of Kassandra itself.

One may also travel to the third, easternmost, of the three peninsulae—Athos, although at the moment the majority of visitors do so on day trips and content themselves with seeing it from the deck of a passing boat.

I understand from one of my travel trade friends, however, that plans are already being laid for the construction of hotels on the Athos peninsula (outside the boundaries of the monastic state, of course) and that these hotels will inevitably feature in the holiday brochures. I suppose I should reserve judgment, but I do not like the sound of this one little bit.

Now that Greece is a member of the EEC, I imagine some sort of grants or loans may be made available from Brussels for tourist development in a region in need of developing. I would hope that a condition of any such financing would be a greater consideration of what type of tourism is being created, and the need to mould tourism to the needs and character of the region rather than, as is more usual, the other way around.

At the moment the drachma stands at 120.164 to the pound, which makes the country an attractive financial proposition. No visa or special health requirements apply and as Greece is now a member of the EEC, the visitor benefits from a more generous "duty free" allowance.

Among companies offering inclusive holidays to Halkidiki, Thomsons feature the Athos Palace hotel, and the neighbouring Pallini Beach hotel from £238 for two weeks, half board. A fortnight to the Alexander Beach near by costs from £214, again on half board terms. The same three hotels are featured in the Olympic Holidays brochure, as are private houses in Kalithea (from £162 for two weeks) and "B" and "C" grade hotels in Kalithea, and tavernas in Pefkochorion.

Olympic also feature the Porto Carras hotels (from £307 *for two weeks, half board) on* the Sithonia peninsula, as well as apartments at Metamorfosis, and the hotel Sermili, also on the Sithonia peninsula.

Other tour companies offering inclusive holidays to Halkidiki include Sovereign—the Eagles Palace hotel on Athos peninsula starts at £255 for two weeks, half board and the Mendi on Kassandra peninsula from £245 for two weeks, half board — Wings — a two-week tour of the region from £361— and Allsun.

Details of all these and other holidays may be had from a travel agent. The National Tourist Organization of Greece is at 195/197 Regent Street, London, W1R 8DL.

John Carter

Drink

Getting the taste

People who wish to learn more about wine, but who cannot manage to attend any regular education courses, can nevertheless make great progress if they attend occasional informal tasting sessions.

Unless one person has got a considerable amount of time to spare, it is not necessary to organize a tasting club. Indeed, people are often too ambitious in the functions they plan; the relaxed but thorough study of a few wines, each typical of its area, grape, vintage or estate will provide knowledge that may be limited but will be sound.

It is interesting to see how the palate may be changed when one is eating; a wine that may not appeal much when sampled by itself can be twice as enjoyable when it accompanies even bread and cheese.

Ideally, any tasting session gets enormous help by the presence of someone able to talk about the wines in rather more detail than any description in a merchant's list. But if this cannot be arranged, then it should not be difficult for each member of the small group to look up background information about at least one of the short range of wines and relay this to fellow tasters.

Anyone able to prepare tasting sheets will do well to *state the source of supply* and retail price of each wine alongside. Put the bottles on a white cloth or paper and allow each taster one glass, explaining, for the inexperienced, that a small sample—about one-tenth of the normal helping—is all that is required for tasting at this stage. The real drinking is to be done later, with the refreshments.

A trial tasting of this kind was recently conducted with five red wines, each selected so as to demonstrate the enjoyment that its category should provide.

The wines, in order, were: 1978 Anjou Rouge, cepage Cabernet (£2.50 from Laytons, 27 Midland Rd, NW1); 1978 Côtes du Rhône Cairanne, from the Cave Co-operative (£2.65 from The Malmaison Wine Club, St Pancras Chambers, Euston Rd, NW1); 1978 Beaujolais Villages Château du Bluizard from Georges Duboeuf (£2.95 from The Malmaison); 1977 Cabernet Sauvignon from Kosovo, Yugoslavia (£1.85 from branches of Gough Bros, head office 12 Upper Green West, Mitcham, or £1.80 from Ashe & Nephew branches, head office 17/21 Stone St, Liverpool); Château la Louvière 1977, Graves (£3.75 from selected branches of Marks & Spencer). Except for the Cairanne and the red Graves, each wine was made from a single classic grape and, in the two where the grapes were mixed, classic varieties were obvious.

The colour varied greatly, even in the three 1978s. The Anjou was a straight deep fuchsia purple-red, the Rhône wine much darker, the Beaujolais showing a touch of lightening at the edges. Of the two 1977s, the Yugoslav wine had also begun to lighten a little at the edge, but the definite tones of shading down to the "eye" or deepest point of colour in the wine were most marked in the claret—proving the point that, the more expensive a wine, the more tones tend to show in its colour when it is getting to its prime.

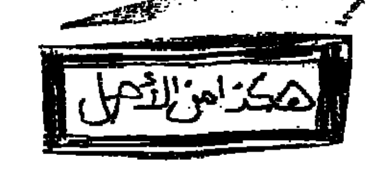
With the different smells, some found the cool, reserved bouquet of the Anjou very light, but the warmth of the Rhône seemed obvious; the great charm of the Gamay grape in this excellent Beaujolais appealed to all, but the Yugoslav Cabernet Sauvignon was more difficult to describe and although it showed the "bone" that makes this grape the foundation of red Bordeaux, it was the really enticing and beautifully spicy scent of the Graves that demonstrated how *the addition of even a little* Merlot makes claret both interesting and alluring when well proportioned.

The generous fruity flavour of the Beaujolais made it instantly popular but, with subsequent plain food, some who had found the Anjou unrewarding and, even hard, came to appreciate its mouth-filling, easy style; this is the sort of red wine that, served cool, can be drunk by itself or with a few biscuits. The Rhône is another fruity wine, but with a depth and sinewy quality that is best partnered by robust fare or matured British cheese; if served alongside the Beaujolais, it might eventually win top marks, even though the Bluizard is a first-rate example of what this popular wine should be. The Cairanne has the slightly aromatic bouquet that indicates the presence of the Syrah, plus the firmness and length that come from the Grenache and other grapes. The very fine colour and balance of this wine make it classic Côtes du Rhône without any of the treacly vulgarity of many commercial versions.

The Yugoslav Cabernet Sauvignon might puzzle the taster who, seeing just "Cabernet" on the label, might expect the Cabernet Franc as in the Anjou. But the firm, soft, long flavour, becoming evident because the wine has had some bottle age, derives from one of the great grapes; this would be a perfect introductory wine to the la Louvière. This outstanding addition to the fine wine range of Marks & Spencer, comes from the Léognan part of the Graves and both red and white wines are made at the large estate.

It has been under vines at least since the sixteenth century and its owners include many respected wine makers, the silex, chalk and stony soil of the vineyard endowing the wines with charm and finesse—and the subtle authority that makes one aware of this being an aristocratic claret. Red Graves are not usually "beginners' clarets", because of their complexity and, sometimes, the reserve and spiciness that is not always immediately attractive to the inexperienced. But it would be difficult not to be beguiled by this one—taken by itself or as the climax to a tasting or a dinner.

Pamela Vandyke Price



Fred Emery

The Thatcher style of wise retreat

We knew Mrs Thatcher had guts in battle. Now we have proof that she has the wisdom *not to charge* straight at the enemy's cannons. In politics, as in war, retreat is one of the most difficult movements, while being often the most sensible. Retreat too easily turns into rout and it requires guts, finesse and good order to fall back and regroup.

With the operation only just begun, there is some small cheer. Although the Labour jeers and Tory smears might lead one to suppose otherwise, there was a worse political fate than giving way to the miners. It was taking them on, and needlessly risking a national industrial shutdown at the depths of this terrible recession.

It might be that giving more money to coal investment will compromise the Government's strategy; it might be that ceding a psychological pass to trade union leaders will have irreparable consequences for the Government's insistence on financial discipline. But that is all still to be fought another day, and thus hypothetical. What must have been certain is that a full-blown coal strike and a developing political confrontation would have wrecked the Government's economic policy and perhaps the Government itself.

If my understanding is correct, the Prime Minister was in no way forced into the final decision. There may have been belated recognition of what was going on—and that is difficult to explain, as we shall see—but by Wednesday she was very firm that there must be no strike. She had an absolute understanding of what was called for. She had a clear understanding of the abuse she would face, not least from those she had led to believe she was leading to glorious deeds.

Also, if my information is correct, Sir Derek Ezra, the National Coal Board chairman, had to be pushed very hard by Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, to suspend his pit closure plan in that final meeting. The miners apparently were close to walking out. So one allegation, that it was all got up by the NCB, seems unlikely.

In fact this is too serious for any more jeers about the lady's not for turning and so on. From one who has sought to probe the contradiction between the Thatcher rhetoric and the Government's shifts of course to meet the storm, call them adjustments if you will, a salute to commonsense.

Lord Thorneycroft, the Tory chairman, upon whom Mrs Thatcher relies for advice and support, was all for "give" on the miners' front, while they were about it: cash limits, import counter measures and social help. While conceding a propaganda setback, Lord Thorneycroft counts it a gain if Mrs Thatcher could now be seen more clearly as the sensible woman he was convinced she was.

Other senior Tories, including Cabinet ministers, counted other gains. The National Union of Mineworkers militants had been "cheated" of their great setpiece replay of the battle with Mr Heath. The NUM moderates had been greatly helped.

That is perhaps wishful thinking, and not to be determined anyway until the enemy comes on again. It could more plausibly be argued that the union militants will be firing up their own troops with the message that marauding pays: it was only the plunge into unofficial strikes that produced results.

However, even assuming that there was a slight gain, the damage done to the Government is of course considerable. Not least, it must be worrying to No 10 that the energy and employment ministers managed not to be aware of how rapidly the crisis was upon them. Senior Cabinet ministers now admit to lack of advance intelligence.

But it is not as if it all happened by stealth. Much blame has been put by Mrs Thatcher and Mr Howell on what they call rumour and distortion about the number of pits and men at risk in the closure plan. But this will not do.

Any casual newspaper reader could hardly fail to have been expertly informed of what was afoot and when. The miners' leaders did not keep their threats secret. The NCB even *confirmed the union-supplied* figures, according to *The Financial Times*. Recently *The Daily Telegraph* had a front page headline "50 pits and 30,000 jobs threatened". The same day a feature in *The Financial Times* reviewed all the implications with uncanny prescience. Paul Routledge, our Labour Editor, reported in detail the political intentions among the militants. And so it went on, daily.

Not until the weekend was there clarification of so-called rumours. And even then it was clear that the figure of 23 pit closures applied to one year only. Where on earth were the Cabinet? They *still believed* a strike to be unlikely. We know that Mrs Thatcher reads only *The Sun* and the *Daily Mail* while listening to the *Today* programme but the issue can hardly have been avoided.

Apparently it was only after last weekend that things began to move. But even then the action was not very rapid. Mr Howell's action on Tuesday in bringing forward by five days his supposed "listening talk" was the only sign that the red alert button had at last been pressed.

"First get to the facts", is Mrs Thatcher's axiom. But no one in Government has yet offered a satisfactory explanation of why the National Coal Board did not puncture rumour and come straight out with the true figures—not that the result would have been any different.

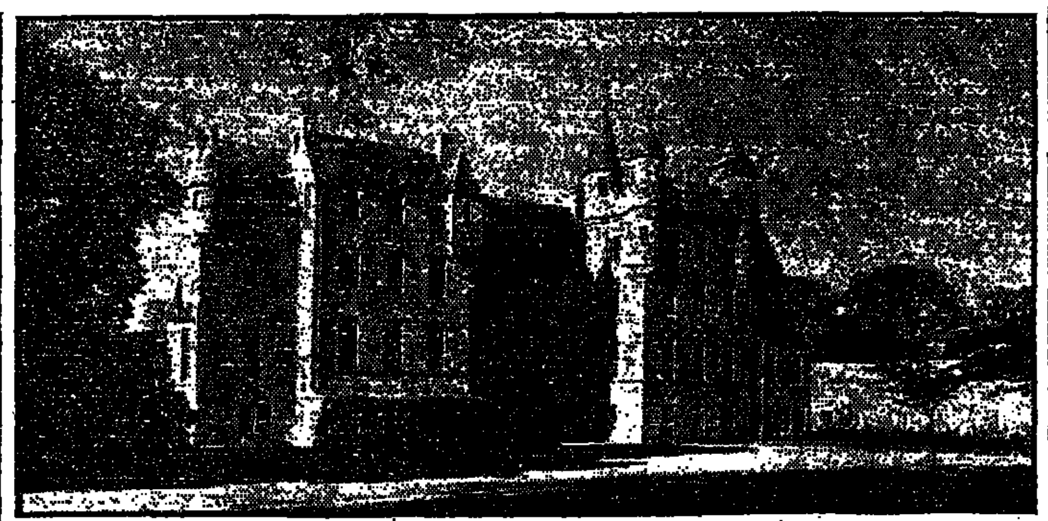
Mr John Moore, Under-Secretary of State for Energy in charge of coal, has reputedly held more consultations within the industry than any of his *predecessors, so he must have* been aware of what was up. Mr. Howell, although an ardent supporter of Mrs Thatcher's new line, as he was of the old, is also not the sort of Minister to go uninformed. His permanent secretary at Energy, is Sir Donald Maitland, the man who served as Mr Heath's press secretary during the first miners' strike (the one he gave way to). All these men have something to answer for.

Yet right to the end, as foreign correspondents at Downing Street last Wednesday evening will testify, nobody told the Prime Minister's press secretary what was coming until *it* hit him. The presentational problem, as they like to call it, was enormous.

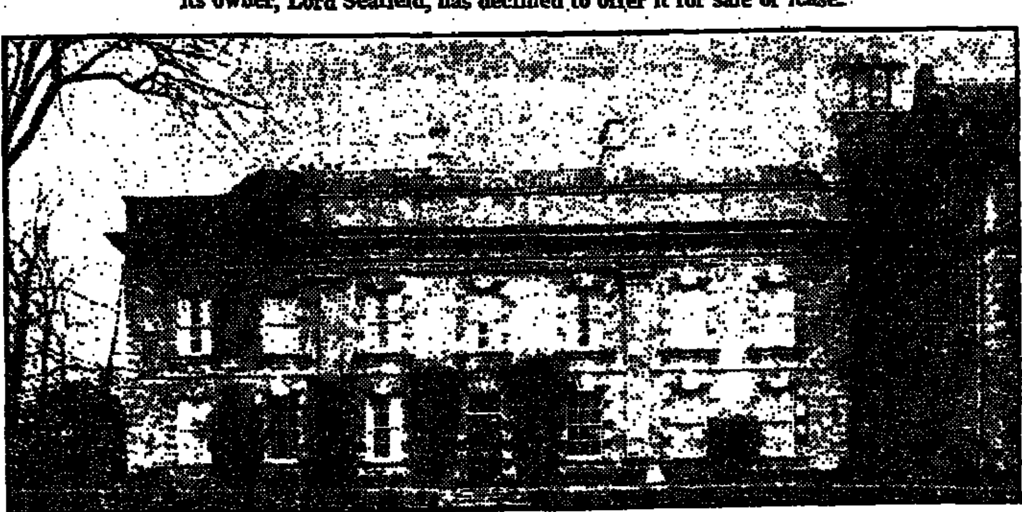
What distinguishes this retreat and makes it the most difficult the Government has yet had to execute is that it is the first one performed as a result of union militancy. British Steel, BL, were economic realities that had to be faced, even though Sir Keith Joseph began balking at the latter. British Airways and Shipbuilders both broke their cash limits, but in all these adjustments nobody made the Government back down.

This time, once they have got over their surprise, there will be a pursuing enemy. The unions in other key public services would hardly be human if they did not at least try keeping the Government on the run.

This would be a test not so much of guts but of organizing and stiffening resistance. The word is that the leading "wets" in the Cabinet are in fact now getting on better with Mrs Thatcher *and the rest of* her economic ministers than appearances might suggest. But if the latest "get Prior" attempt in the *Daily Express* turns out to be Cabinet-inspired rather than a party attack, then the retreat could turn ragged.



Cullen House, Banffshire, has stood empty since the sale of its contents several years ago, but its owner, Lord Seafield, has declined to offer it for sale or lease.



Stocken *Hall*, near *Oakham*, *Leicestershire*, owned by the Home Office which has applied to demolish it.

Places in peril

The news that the enchanting Tudor manor, Canons Ashby, has been saved for the nation *provides* only a small ray of light in the general gloom that surrounds the future of Britain's huge and diverse architectural heritage. Although in Mr Michael Heseltine, we have a Secretary of State for the Environment who appears to have a genuine care for conservation, the inability or unwillingness of the Government either to increase *grants* or *to consider* selective tax relief makes it all but inevitable that more and more buildings will fall empty and decay.

Broadly, there could be said to be five main categories, of historic building. There are the ancient monuments, ruins of mediaeval castles and abbeys, many of which are the direct responsibility of the Department of the Environment. Then there are cathedrals and churches; country houses; industrial buildings, including railway stations, mills and factories; *and finally* a broad collection of mainly urban buildings, often embracing complete streets, squares and terraces.

Each category is the subject of concern; recent letters to *The Times* have alleged that the Government itself is shirking its responsibility as custodian of some of our greatest national monuments. But those which probably worry conservationists most are ecclesiastical buildings and country houses, because they are both the most costly to maintain and the most difficult for which to find new uses.

It must, indeed it can only be taken for granted that the great cathedrals *will continue* to be maintained by appeal funds or by charging for admission. But the same emphatically does not hold good for hundreds of lesser known, but often architecturally superb, churches and chapels which have lost their *congregations*, because of either a decline in religious activity or changing patterns of urban population. Groups such as the Friends of Friendless Churches are doing their best, but there are deeply felt and contradictory opinions about the secular uses to which religious buildings can or should be put.

So far as country houses are concerned, the Historic Houses Association has consistently campaigned for an extension of tax relief on repairs and maintenance, which at present benefits only owners of houses which attract large numbers of paying visitors and are *effectively run as businesses*. It is also said that the imposition of VAT on repairs is short-sighted and destructive, which applies equally, if not more, to churches.

But there are those such as Save Britain's Heritage, an articulate conservation group with a flair for *publicity* which is often lacking in the longer established societies, who argue that the greatest difficulties are presented by those properties whose owners have abandoned them but refuse to put them on the market. Their claim that the best way to preserve old buildings is to find new uses for them is echoed in a *slightly different context by Mr Heseltine*, who affirms that it is not the Government's business to subsidize owners to live in surroundings which they can no longer afford to maintain themselves.

John Young
Planning reporter

Brain death: the fears remain

Those viewers with the patience and determination to watch until its end the BBC TV debate on brain death on Thursday were left with the experts disagreeing. Four British specialists were confident of the reliability of the diagnostc code in current use as agreed by the Royal Colleges; four critics (two British, one American, one Norwegian) argued that additional safeguards were needed. In particular they wanted to add to the series of tests an electroencephalographic recording (EEG) of the electrical activity within the brain.

This disagreement is not simply a matter of academic debate; any uncertainties need to be eliminated for two reasons—to restore public confidence for the future and to reassure the relatives of the thousands of patients who have been certified as dead in the past using the British code.

Many viewers must have echoed the central question posed by Mr Ludovic Kennedy: why do the British experts not agree to add the EEG to their code as an additional, reassuring test?

Patients with brain damage (or some other medical condition) severe enough to stop their breathing need mechanical ventilation if they are to be kept alive. If the brain does not recover, the patient's heart and lungs can be kept going for some days, but eventually the heart will stop. However, continuing the ventilation of what is, in effect, a corpse for several days distresses relatives and nursing staff and denies life-saving facilities to other dangerously ill patients. In such cases the brain-death procedure has been designed to answer the single, simple question: "Is there any possibility that this *patient* will ever become conscious or resume normal breathing without the use of the machine?"

The Royal Colleges claim that their code gives a totally reliable answer to that question by testing (in patients known to have structural brain damage) the vital segment of the brain—the brain stem—that controls consciousness, breathing, blood pressure, and other vital functions. The critics want to add the EEG to test the function of other parts of the brain—those concerned with thought, speech, and voluntary movements

The objection to the addition *of the EEG is that the test does* not help and may confuse. The EEG may show no function in the brain in patients with recoverable brain disorders—*in* particular, overdosage of drugs; and it may show continuing electrical activity in some patients with irreversible damage to the brain whose hearts stop shortly afterwards. Testing the function of the whole brain is, say the Royal Colleges, as irrelevant as *testing the function of the* liver: the crucial question is whether the patient has an[y] chance of recovery.

Why, then, do some doctor[s] persist in arguing that the EE[G] would help? The arguments ar[e] essentially philosophical and in[-]stinctive. One of the most al[l-]pervading human fears is tha[t] of being buried alive. In th[e] eighteenth and nineteenth cen[-]turies elaborate precautions were devised to prevent the ho[r]rors imagined by writers such [as] Edgar Allen Poe: coffins wer[e] constructed with a bell-rop[e] dangling next to the corpse[']s hand and mortuaries designe[d] to allow continuous surveillan[ce] of bodies for two or three da[ys] before burial. Fear of prematu[re] burial largely disappeared [in] the early twentieth century wi[th] better medical standards of dia[g]nosis of an absent heart bea[t]. The fears returned as intens[ive] care units became capable [of] maintaining deeply unconscio[us] patients alive for days and som[e]times weeks. In such cases [it is] natural, instinctive question [and] to wonder whether inside t[he] unconscious patient's bra[in] might not remain some flick[er] of awareness.

Professor John Hughes [of] Chicago, one of the critics [of] the British code, told T[V] viewers of his deep person[al] concern that some awarene[ss] might persist in patients dia[g]nosed as dead by tests of t[he] brain stem. He wanted an EE[G] to reassure him that [all] electrical activity in the bra[in] had ceased.

Could such awareness pe[r]sist? Dr Bruce MacGillivra[y,] the Royal Colleges' EEG expe[rt,] admitted that there could be [no] absolute proof of the matt[er] (any more than there can [be] proof of survival of the so[ul] after death) but he argued th[at] the evidence was against [it].

Nevertheless, when the exper[ts] disagree, the public *may* we[ll] ask how can they decide who to believe? In the brain dea[th] debate the balance of probab[i]lities is tilting in one directio[n]. The controversy was opened [by] the *Panorama* programme [on] October 13 which showed fo[ur] American patients mistaken[ly] declared dead. No one no[w] claims that these patients wou[ld] have been declared dead [in] Britain (or even serious[ly] considered as possibly brai[n] dead). The critics of t[he] British code have shift[ed] their ground to the argume[nt] that the procedures could [be] tightened up (by insisting, f[or] example, on a 24-hour delay b[e]*fore death is certified) and th[at]* the EEG would add certain[ty] and reassure the public, sin[ce] instrumental tests may inspi[re] more confidence than a simpl[e] bedside examination.

On virtually every medic[al] issue there are dissentie[nt] opinions: on the diagnosis [of] brain death those dissenti[ng] voices can now be seen to b[e] a very small minority.

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent



Part of the Hesford *family team*: *Ian*, *Bob senior* and *Steve*.

A family for all seasons

Sportsview

To stand surrounded by the male members of the Hesford *family is to feel like Al Capone* when the FBI came to take him away. The father, Bob Hesford, and his three sons Bob, Steve and Ian are all well over six feet tall, and though they are a cheerful and genial bunch it is a fair bet that no one kicks sand in their faces on the Blackpool beach. Collectively, the Hesford family, of Cleveleys *on the Lancashire coast*, represent football, Rugby Union and Rugby League. A combination of *sporting* fanaticism and African sunshine in early childhood has made them all agile and credible hulks.

Bob junior plays number eight for Bristol Rugby Union club and is on the fringes of an England cap: he is on the replacements' bench for the *Calcutta Cup at Twickenham* today. Steve is all set to break goal-kicking records with Warrington, in the Rugby League, and Ian, the baby at 20, is goalkeeper with Blackpool FC.

Bob is the tallest and, at 28, he is the eldest. However, even he bows to the benign, affectionate but firm rulings of his father, who has won undying fame through faded newsreels. These have shown how George Mutch, *the Preston North End* inside forward, took a penalty kick in the last minute of extra time in the 1938 FA Cup final at Wembley and beat the Huddersfield Town goalkeeper, Bob Hesford.

The lads grin and give meaningful *sidelong* glances at each other as their father unfolds the tale yet again. "Every time I see it I feel *sure I'm going* to get to it this time", Bob senior says. "I made up my *mind to dive to the right to* allow for a right-footer's pull. Mutch hit it straight up into the air and in off the underside of the bar."

Bob Hesford was born in Bolton, went to Blackpool Grammar School and took a degree in classics at Leeds University. When his goalkeeping career was interrupted by the war he enlisted and served with Wingate's Chindits in Burma. *After the war* he played for Huddersfield in 1951; then he and his Scottish wife, Jean, went to Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia, and later to Nyasaland, now Malawi. He taught in several schools and eventually became *headmaster of a school* which is now part of Malawi University.

All the boys were born and spent their early childhood in the baking sun of Africa. They were taught and encouraged by their father to play games and sport from the days when they could first walk. They played football, rugby, cricket, tennis and golf, went swimming every day and, as Steve remarked, "we seemed to spend 80 per *cent of our lives playing sport*."

The family returned to England in 1970 and the boys soon picked up the sporting threads. Bob played for Arnold school, Fleetwood and Durham University, had a *spell of teaching in* Zambia, returned to England to teach and played *first* with Wasps, then Bristol.

Steve, a natural all-rounder, played in goal for Fleetwood went to Australia as a guest player in that emerging semi-professional league and *might* have played for Australia in the *1974 World Cup* had not the selectors chosen Australian-born players. He then played Rugby *Union for Fleetwood*, made his own way to Warrington to ask for trials and is now the most prolific goal-kicking fullback in the League.

Ian, yet another goalkeeper, played for Blackpool schoolboys and was a member of the Lancashire schools squa[d]. Signed by Blackpool on schoo[l]boy forms at 13, he became professional in 1976 and playe[d] for the first team at 17. Whe[n] George Wood was transferr[ed] to Everton he became regul[ar] first-team goalkeeper and, [al]though there have been one [or] two *challenges to his pl[ace]* since, he still holds the positi[on] in Blackpool's relegation threatened side. Last week [he] was added to the Engl[and] under-21 squad for the mat[ch] against the Republic of Irela[nd] at Anfield on Wednesday.

While we menfolk were ta[lk]ing, two ladies sat patiently [in] the background. Jean said t[hat] her connexion with sport was [a] lifetime of shouting from [the] touchlines and washing *end[less]* socks, jerseys and shorts. [The] only daughter, Ann, aged 24, [is] content, like her mother, [to] stand in the *shadows*, althou[gh] she does not have too bad [a] sporting pedigree herself. S[he] can throw the cricket ball f[ur]ther than any of the boys, a[nd] when the family lived in Mal[a]wi she was such a good sw[im]mer at 100 yards freestyle [that] she would have represen[ted] Malawi in the *Olympic Ga[mes]* had not the team disbanded.

She confided with glee t[hat] she taught Ian how to [take] goalkicks with regular train[ing] on Blackpool sands. "I co[uld] *kick the ball twice as far [as]* he", she said. "He was h[ope]less. I had to teach him how [to] kick. He would never have b[een] able to take his own goalki[cks] but for me."

Keith Mack

Haworth: would Charlotte know it?

A hundred years ago tomorrow the rebuilt church in the hill-top village of Haworth in Yorkshire was consecrated. The service that day marked the end of a controversial period in which it was argued on one side that the church it was replacing was a Bronte shrine and should not be demolished and, on the other, that the church, which was built over gravestones, was unhealthy.

Even then, 18 years after the last survivor of the famous *family, the Rev Patrick Bronte*, had died, the windswept village was attracting visitors seeking out the surroundings and moors which had inspired the three novelist daughters of the late vicar.

It was Patrick Bronte's successor, the Rev John Wade, who was responsible for the rebuilding. His plans provoked an indignant response, nationally as well as locally. The whole issue was debated at a meeting in Haworth on May 28, 1879, when promises were made that the Bronte grave would not be disturbed in the demolition and rebuilding.

During the debate, the vicar argued that his duty was to keep a house of God and not a show place for strangers. That is a problem his successors have come to live with to a much greater extent than Parson Wade ever had to contend with.

The old Bronte home in the adjoining Parsonage is now a museum, administered with care by the Bronte Society. It attracts over 200,000 visitors a year. Tourist officials estimate that more than 700,000 people a year are drawn to Haworth, a large number of whom enter through the narrow doors of the church. What many of them do not realize is that the church they see today is not the one the Bronte family knew. Only the tower of the church *in which they* worshipped remains, together with the Bronte family grave.

The final service in the Bronte church was on September 14, 1879. Until the rebuilding was completed services were held in the nearby Sunday School where, years before, Charlotte Bronte had taught.

Although the Haworth living was at that time in the gift of the Vicar of Bradford, the trustees of Haworth church, under a deed dating from the time of Elizabeth I had the right to refuse his nominee.

With typical Yorkshire forthrightness they exercised their right when it came to Patrick Bronte's appointment—not for *personal reasons but to put the* Vicar of Bradford firmly in his place for ignoring their ancient right. Bronte withdrew and another appointment was made, but the parishioners *drove him out after three* appearances. Eventually the Vicar of Bradford relented, a compromise was reached, and the Brontes moved to Haworth.

The centenary of the church *will be celebrated at a special* service tomorrow and a programme of other events throughout the year has been arranged.

Cyril Bainbridge

(*The author's book*. The Brontes and their Country, *is published by Hugh Tempest Radford, East Bergholt, Colchester*.)

China catches the economic chill

Letter from Peking

Mrs Thatcher might be surprised to learn that her monetarist policies bear an eerie similarity to the course of action being followed by the *Peking leadership* in its determined efforts to balance the budget, stop the drain on foreign exchange reserves, and rationalize the structure of industry.

Trimming "industrial fat" and administrative expenses if necessary at the cost of high unemployment figures, and ruthlessly stemming the flood of newly printed money, are as *much preoccupations of the* Chinese Communist Party as of the British Tories.

Measures recently spelled out in Peking include an unprecented treasury bonds *issue worth about £1,500 million* sterling at 4 per cent for 10 years (inadequate to keep up with today's rate of inflation, put at 6 or 7 per cent)

In addition, Chinese organi*zations holding foreign* currency in bank accounts outside China are being told to bring the money home immediately. There is a squeeze on bank credit.

Surprising? Anti-socialist? *Not in the eyes of vice-chair*man Deng Xiaoping and his team of economic planners. They are so worried about their deficits that they have been urging the peasants to keep a *sharper eye open* for gold deposits on their land, and national honours have been bestowed on an 88-year-old woman who bequeathed her gold and jewelry to the state.

A measure of stability

The crux of the matter is that Mao Tse-tung dictated a very simple economic policy. He banned price rises and free trading in commodities, and his planners dictated how much of everything would be *produced, and by whom*.

This of course led to tremendous inefficiency, disguised the unemployment problem, and caused widespread falsification of production figures. But it did bestow a measure of *financial stability*, to the extent that a major state publishing house brought out a booklet in many languages, entitled *Why China has no inflation*.

Five years later, this boast sounds like a bad joke—even worse than the birth control manual of the same vintage, which said the aim of contraception was to free women to study Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao.

The fact of inflation is now officially admitted in China, and it is clearly one of the leadership's worst headaches. In order to improve efficiency and stimulate production, the past couple of years have been spent introducing long-suppressed freedoms into the nation's economic life.

Hawkers and peddlers were *again permitted to ply their* trade and it became possible to open a small business. The peasants were able to market their surplus produce freely at their own prices, and industrial concerns could retain some of the currency they earned, to import cars and minibuses and television sets. There was an advertising boom. The emphasis was on decentralization, local and per*sonal initiative, market forces*, and the law of supply and demand.

Less food in the shops

The result was, in some ways, predictable—a whopping adverse balance in foreign trade, and a budgetary deficit which could be only partly explained by the expenses of the 1979 incursion into Vietnam. On top of this, the state undertook to subsidize food supplies for the country's 200 *million city dwellers in order* to pay a fairer price to the 800 million peasants. To use the favourite phrase of Tory economists, the Chinese were paying themselves more than they earned. After the first flus[h of] pleasure and the spen[ding] spree, people quickly fo[und] there was less food in the st[ate-]controlled shops because [the] peasants could sell it [more] profitably at the free marke[t].

Special certificates, pri[nted] like banknotes, were issue[d to] foreigners in exchange [for] hard currencies, enabling t[hem] to purchase scarce or impo[rted] goods.

Inevitably a black ma[rket] grew up and some Chinese [citi]zens got hold of certific[ates] and began buying impo[rted] luxury items like TV sets [and] cosmetics.

The present leadership's [con]viction that a better stan[dard] of living for all is the [top] priority for the next few y[ears] is entirely laudable, but C[hina] cannot afford anything [more] than the intimation of [an] affluent society sometime [in] the twenty-first century. [At] present a workable econ[omic] policy is still being sought, [and] the stop-go is creating [more] confusion than comfort.

David Bons[all]



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE GENERAL MAKES PROGRESS

The first week of General Jaruzelski's Government in Poland has been remarkably encouraging. Farmers and students seem satisfied for the moment with what they have won, and the strikes are dying out. There is a fair chance, though obviously no guarantee, that the Prime Minister's appeal for ninety days of calm will be observed. If it is he will have won a short but vital breathing space in which to work on economic and political reforms.

His most urgent task is to persuade his own people and his western creditors that these reforms will be implemented with genuine determination. One of the main reasons for the almost continuous rumbling of strikes and threats of strikes has been the public's belief that the regime would not move forward, and would try to move back, unless pushed firmly and continuously from behind. The regime did its best to confirm this belief by stumbling forward only under pressure. The result was to weaken authority and strengthen the determination of the people to keep pushing.

If General Jaruzelski can show that he knows where he is going, and that he can move under his own steam, he will have taken a big step towards stabilizing the country because people may be willing to stand back for a while and give him a chance. His speeches and appointments so far suggest that he sees this, but he still has to carry the unwieldy and in part recalcitrant apparatus of the party with him. And before he can do that he must get the leadership together behind a programme which meets pressures from below without breaking the system apart.

So far this has been shown to be not wholly impossible. The new industrial unions are still turbulent, unpredictable and unsure of their role. Nobody yet knows whether they can or will give their support to economic reforms involving an unavoidable period of austerity. But pure astonishment that they exist at all is wearing off. They are part of the scenery, and the Government is coming to terms with the wholly unfamiliar task of engaging in genuine negotiations with workers' representatives.

Meanwhile the farmers have not quite won the unionization they sought but they have come fairly near it in the latest agreement with the authorities. Above all they have contributed to a substantial change in government policy towards them. Ever since Mr Gomulka abolished compulsory collectivization after the upheavals of 1956 Poland's private farmers, who own about 75 per cent of the agricultural land, have been made to feel little more than tolerated survivors who one day would have to give way to the march of socialism. Technically they were free, but they remained at the mercy of government agencies in many respects, especially for supplies of equipment and fertilizers and for marketing the bulk of their produce. Mr Gierek, who took over in 1970, talked of the importance of agriculture but too much of his investment went into the small and generally inefficient state sector, which he tried to expand.

The present regime seems ready to accept that Poland's only hope of alleviating its food problems lies with the private farmers. The new programme is remarkably far-reaching for a communist state. It involves giving the farmers more security, more investment and permission to expand their holdings. Perhaps these concessions were made easier by the Soviet Union's recent decision to give more encouragement to the cultivation of private plots.

Concessions to Polish students follow the same pattern, granting not all their demands but enough to win peace for a while. On paper, at any rate, it looks as if students are now getting a new independent association, more university autonomy, free choice of languages (which tends to mean dropping Russian in favour of a western language), no compulsory manual work, no police on university grounds, more representation, and revised history books (which ought to mean restoring those large chunks of Polish history which make the Russians uncomfortable). These are important changes.

In the end nothing will be more important than the economy. Political reform is probably a prerequisite of economic reform but it is also dependent on it. If the economy fails it will drag down politics with it. In a sense it has already failed. If Poland were a company it would long since have been declared bankrupt. Its hard currency debt is approaching \$25.000m and its current account deficit is estimated at around \$35,000m. It cannot pay its debts and will be unable to do so for some time. Only the self-interested mercy of the Soviet Union and western governments can help it. The Soviet Union is doing a fair amount, and yesterday announced a major postponement of debts presumably calculating that the costs of physical intervention would be higher. Western banks, partly backed by governments, have been pouring money into Poland for the past ten years and are becoming understandably reluctant to continue. Western governments are now deep in consultations over what to do.

The solution lies mainly with the Poles themselves. The outside powers of East and West both have an interest in preserving the stability of Poland, but not at any price. For the Russians the price would be too high if it involved dismantling the present political system altogether. For the West it would be too high if it involved supporting the sort of harsh dictatorship which might follow another round of turmoil. Somewhere in between there has to be found a programme of reform sufficiently limited to reassure the Russians that their sphere of influence is safe but sufficiently extensive to reassure western lenders that there is some chance of getting their money back from a less turbulent country with a better run economy.

REDUCTION IN THE LAW'S DELAYS

is good news that the backlog cases waiting to be heard by the Queen's Bench Divisional ourt has now been reduced to the point at which there is a ossibility that the court will on find itself with not enough ork to fill up its day. This has en achieved by a combination harder work—judges sitting nger hours—and by changing e rules to allow that court to made up of only two judges, for some purposes even one, stead of the traditional bench three. This has made it ssible for more courts to sit multaneously.

Any reduction in the law's lay is a source for satisfaction. t it must be remembered that Divisional Court is mainly a urt of appeal on points of law anating from magistrates' urts. It does not often, except en exercising its jurisdiction er *habeas corpus* applications, al with important issues ecting personal liberties. The eatest injustices caused by al delay are to defendants who awaiting trial in custody. ost of them are eventually und guilty or plead guilty, and time they have spent in stody on remand is taken into nsideration in the sentence. ny, however, are found not ilty, and although a proportion those acquitted can consider emselves lucky to have benefi- d from a procedural advan- e or a technical rule in their our, there are many thousands defendants every year who are innocent of the crime with which they have been accused, yet have spent many weeks, or months, in prison before being released.

For many years, the delay in cases coming to trial of defendants being held in custody on remand has been a stain on the system of English criminal justice (though not on the Scottish system, which has a machinery to ensure that defendants are either brought to trial, or released, once they have been 110 days in custody). There is now some cause for optimism. The last few months have seen a considerable improvement in the turnover of criminal cases involving defendants awaiting trial in custody.

This time last year, in the London crown courts (where the problem has been the most acute), there was a delay of more than 20 weeks between the committal for trial of a defendant in custody, and the end of the trial. The waiting time for all defendants—including those out on bail—in the crown courts was nearly nine months. The latest figures show that the average time between committal and trial for those in custody is approximately 15 weeks, and the average for all defendants is about seven months. In the middle of last year there was a backlog of 9,000 cases in the London crown courts. That is now 8,000 and falling. The Old Bailey has shown particularly marked improvement.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, must take much of the credit for the spirited campaign being waged in all the higher criminal courts to reduce delays. Judges in criminal cases are sitting longer hours, and court officials have greatly increased their own efficiency. Barristers and solicitors are being exhorted to make their contribution to the enhanced productivity of the courts. There is a substantial programme—not greatly affected by financial cuts—for the building of new courts.

The trend is positive, but much remains to be done. The Criminal Bar Association has made a number of sensible and workable suggestions aimed at reducing the length of trials, and hence reducing delays. The recent Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure has made proposals to the same end. One of the reasons for the excessive length of some trials is that many defendants, as is their right, contest the police's evidence about what they said under interrogation. This can happen only because there is no means under the existing procedure of accurately recording what is actually said by a suspect being questioned by the police. Tape recording would fulfil that function. There would be fewer contested cases, and shorter trials. If only five per cent of defendants who now pleaded innocence would, with tape recording, admit guilt, delays in the criminal courts would be reduced drastically and quickly.

evolution in employment

m Sir Philip Rogers

I suggest that Mr Sid Cumber- (February 7) is right. I am fident that Mrs Thatcher's poli- are correct and that the nomic position of our country be restored and with it the sent desperate unemployment ease. But full employment is, my opinion, something which we, indeed all developed countries, never be able to maintain and government of whatever party be able to cure this ill. The tion should be accepted and d now and proper plans made geared to meet the situation ually so that society will accept a change in their way of life. ass unemployment with its deep tration and loss of self-respect something we cannot accept. The majority of our people want to k; they want to help support economy; they want to earn but have to rely on the state. on's answer seems to be work- ing, a shorter week; perhaps at once but in the not too dis- future. Let us face it, remem- ng that the five-day week has greatly disturbed our life, but improved it and that Mr Heath's t week to meet the fuel crisis ight little reduction in industrial ut. Here the trade unions' eration in meeting the problem, at the same time maintaining luctivity, would be of major ortance.

ere is, however, another prob- to be faced. Until recently, I the privilege of being chairman te Concern in East Sussex. One the greatest difficulties we d was the inability, particularly ngst men, to fill in the leisure rs which had followed early re- ment. Most find it difficult; e cannot face up to it and their s deteriorate.

How can we meet this situation? The sources open to us for generated leisure, sport, entertainment and the like are limited. Our people must, I suggest, be helped to provide for themselves in their increased leisure. Some are fortunate enough to have an inner strength which will enable them to meet the changed situation and to find new interests.

Others are less fortunate and must be helped to find ways of filling these empty hours. Perhaps open schools on the lines of our very successful Open University, a more highly developed television system, both of these and many others could encourage an appreciation of leisure beyond just boredom waiting for "Match of the Day".

To meet the situation, which will soon be grave, is not beyond us if we face it and plan for it. The cost, of course, will not be negligible, but let us measure this against the huge sum that society has at present to pay to keep these people in an idleness they bitterly resent.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP ROGERS,
Church Close,
Newick,
East Sussex.

Hints for party-formers

From Lord Clifford of Chudleigh

Sir, As one who was in at the beginning, albeit only on the fringe, of the formation of the Democratic Labour Party in Australia, may I be permitted to comment on Eric Heffer's article (February 9)?

The real cause of the split—1953-54—was the leader of the Australian Labour Party, Dr Evatt. At the time the Korean War was on, the Russian-Chinese alliance was still firm and the danger to Australia's "near North" was obvious. Compare this with Russia's colossal military supremacy over Nato today.

Evatt—Benn?—was advocating the modern equivalent of withdrawing from Nato (Europe) and his support of the Russians in the Petrov affair was enough to scare anyone not dedicated to a Marxist revolution.

Archbishop Mannix—that rebel, some would say traitor, of the First World War—saw the communist threat as the anti-Christ it is and with the active participation of Bob Santamaria, who was the brains behind the movement—Shirley Williams?—the movement got under way.

After several meetings where I was then living we took over a complete issue of *The 20th Century* (a Melbourne quarterly) and had the dangers pointed out to the reading public. The mainspring behind that effort was my late brother-in-law, Geoffrey Fairbairn. We all contributed articles and even got other party MPs to join in, eg John Gorton.

Of course, not all Catholics joined the split. Arthur Caldwell—Healey?—decided to stay and fight within the party: I had a whole afternoon with him while he wrestled with his conscience.

The object of the exercise succeeded. Evatt—"the paranoiac loony" his enemies called him—was eventually got rid of and the Labour Party returned to a more moderate line.

My advice to our embryo social democrats is to call themselves the Democratic Labour Party, but first of all get the Government to introduce proportional representation—the only safeguard left against a veiled dictatorship.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CLIFFORD,
House of Lords.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Interpreting the economic trends

From Mr D. C. Damant

Sir, Professor Godley (February 19) expects our economy to be devastated by present Government policies and believes the survival of our industries is a matter of desperate urgency. Why then are the shares in British industry, as measured by the *Financial Times*-Actuaries Industrial Group (which does not include shares in financial or oil companies) 30 per cent higher than in November, 1979—in fact virtually at the highest levels ever?

In view of the overwhelming evidence for the efficiency of markets in anticipating trends in profits, something must be very right.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. DAMANT,
1 Royal Exchange Avenue, EC3.

From Professor F. A. Hayek, FBA

Sir, I take it you would not head an article: "Withdrawal symptoms increasing despite increasing reduction of drug intake". Why, then, do you allow your front page to be opened (February 14) by the headline: "Recession deepening despite sharp fall in inflation rate", which makes quite as much sense?

Yours faithfully,
F. A. HAYEK,
Urachstrasse 27,
D-7800 Freiburg (Breisgau).

Civil saboteurs?

From the Secretary General of the Council of Civil Service Unions

Sir, May I quote from a pamphlet which I produced in 1969:

Despite the fact that most people concede the right of men to withdraw their labour—to do together what they can do separately as individuals—strike action unleashes the most vicious and malicious criticism.

Whereas the right to strike in pure theory is unquestioningly conceded, in practice strike action, when it takes place, is the subject of criticism under one head or another . . . strikes are irresponsible, contrary to the workers' best interests, in opposition to the national interest, stupidly aggressive, the work of subversives, inconsistent with our democratic way of life, hurtful to the innocent public, bloody minded materialism, unfairly obliging the employer to negotiate under duress and totally unnecessary.

To this I must add, after the editorial of February 19, your monstrous charge of "conspiracy to sabotage".

Civil Service unions believe in a non-political Civil Service and are very conscious of the need for "order, effectiveness and reliability in public administration". Conflict has and should be, avoided in the Civil Service and to a large extent this has been achieved in the past by (a) sensible collective bargaining procedures, (b) an orderly system of pay research and negotiation and (c) independent arbitration.

The fact is that we do not have realistic bargaining on major issues because they are denied by the employer. The pay system has been suspended by the employer and recourse to arbitration has been refused by the employer. We have, therefore, no alternative but industrial action and there is no point in going into industrial action in a spirit of half mourning.

Your hostile editorial ends up with the fine assertion that civil servants "ought to be treated fairly".

How?

Yours faithfully,
W. L. KENDALL,
19 Rochester Row, SW1.

Class base and Marxism

From Mr J. A. Smith

Sir, Mr Ken Gill, writing in your columns (February 18), asserts that the decision taken at Labour's special conference has "recognized the class base of the party", and considers this to be a positive step.

This analysis reflects a Marxist philosophy of class conflict. I feel Mr Gill fails to grasp the point that many supporters of the Labour Party reject the simple class dichotomy which this analysis would suggest, and reject also the assumption of a necessary class struggle which must follow from the adoption of such a philosophy. A pluralist society is impossible within the parameters which Mr Gill would appear from his article to envisage.

Far from restoring Labour as a narrow class party, surely the objective of the party (if it is to accept the concept of a pluralist democracy) should be to broaden its class base, and bridge the class gap. Mr Gill's article, with its scathing description of Conservative trade unionsts, and its propounding of a simple employer-employee conflict, suggests a move in the opposite direction.

The sad fact is that, with the departure from Labour's ranks of the social democrats, the polarization of the left becomes more likely, and the "capitalism with a human face", which Mr Gill treats with apparent contempt, gives way to socialism with an inhuman face as the most likely objective of the Labour Party in the future. I know which of the two I prefer.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. SMITH,
University of Dundee,
Airlie Hall,
Airlie Place, Dundee.

Leading counsel

From Mr Humphry Berkeley

Sir, The article by Mr Peter Jay (February 2) and the photograph of Sir Harold Wilson, and its caption, which accompanied it are misleading.

From 1963 until 1976 Mr Harold Wilson (as he then was) both as Prime Minister and as Leader of the Opposition, was leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

In 1976 Mr Callaghan, Mr Jay's father-in-law, was elected leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party immediately before becoming Prime Minister.

By a change of rule at the Labour Party conference of October, 1979, Mr Callaghan became the first leader of the Labour Party, but by then he was no longer Prime Minister.

Yours faithfully,
HUMPHRY BERKELEY,
Three Pages Yard,
Chiswick, W4.

Decision on Canada's constitution

From Mr Laurence Wilson

Sir, How can anyone plausibly hold the theory that Westminster is constitutionally obliged to pass any amendment to the British North America Act which the Canadian federal Government and/or Parliament may ask for?

Unless a real discretion were being left with Westminster, there could have been no point in leaving the formal power there: the formal power could have been given to the federal Government and/or Parliament. It is just because the Canadians did not want this, and could not agree on any other formula in 1931 (when the Statute of Westminster was passed) or subsequently, that the power was left at Westminster.

So why the talk of embarrassment to the United Kingdom Government? Provided they stay neutral, and keep the whips off, any embarrassment will be Mr Trudeau's alone. If he dislikes the decision of his Westminster Parliament he can do one of three things, just as if he had an adverse vote of his Ottawa Parliament: give way, resign, or go to the country on the issue.

Yours faithfully,
L. WILSON,
The Manor,
Grendon Underwood,
Aylesbury.
February 13.

From Mr Benjamin Rogers

Sir, The Parliament of Canada will soon adopt a resolution requesting the British Parliament to amend the British North America Act in such a way as to patriate the Canadian Constitution. It is entirely due to lack of agreement among the federal and provincial governments in Canada that an anachronistic vestige of a colonial tie was not dissolved long ago. The controversy that has arisen in Canada over the decision of the federal Government to proceed without the approval of all or even a majority of the provinces is having unfortunate side effects on Canada's relations with Britain.

While applauding the federal Government's objective in this matter, I regret the churlish tone of the statements in which it demands that the British Parliament do thus and so. I deplore the activity in London of provincial politicians who have been inviting British politicians to reject a request which will be made to them by the two Houses of the Parliament of Canada.

Though I recognize ample fault on the Canadian side, I must say that I am outraged by the view of a British parliamentary committee that 50 years after the Statute of Westminster, the British Parliament should exercise political judgment in relation to a request of the Parliament of Canada for action on a matter of purely Canadian concern.

The members of the Canadian Parliament, like their confreres at Westminster, are responsible men and women—responsible in the ordinary sense of the word, and, in the case of members of the Commons, in the sense of being answerable to their electors.

They know what they are doing. They know the history of the matter. They are aware of the risks, which they are not taking lightly. They are satisfied that they are legally correct and morally justified in adopting a resolution requesting the British Parliament to enact, for the last time, certain amendments to the British North America Act.

The legality of the procedure is being challenged in the Canadian courts. One provincial court has already ruled in favour of the federal authority. I believe that the British Government and Parliament should delay action on the request that they will receive from the Parliament of Canada until such time as the Supreme Court of Canada rules on the appeals from the provincial courts.

Assuming that the Supreme Court rules in favour of the federal Parliament, I hope that the British Parliament will then enact the requested legislation with the minimum of fuss, leaving it to the members of the Parliament of Canada to bear the political responsibility for the measure, and leaving it to us Canadian voters to reward or punish our politicians and live with the results of their actions.

Yours etc,
BENJAMIN ROGERS,
(former Deputy High Commissioner for Canada in London),
450 Piccadilly Avenue,
Ottawa,
Ontario,
Canada.
February 11.

From Sir Neville Stack

Sir, Professor Hedley Bull (February 19) argues that the United Kingdom Parliament should not be made the scapegoat for Canadian inability to resolve the British North America Act. Until a visit to Canada earlier this week such an opinion expressed mine exactly.

However, amongst other views given to me by Canadian businessmen on this matter was the following: "Yours is the Mother of Parliaments and has the level of experience and expertise needed to address the problem, with the added advantage of being at one removed from it. We will never solve it here; therefore it is your duty to do so and not to avoid your responsibility."

A *cri de coeur* which we should bear in mind?

Yours faithfully,
T. N. STACK,
68 Gloucester Place, W1.
February 19.

Turning point

From Sir Ronald Millar

Sir, Disraeli was right. "Never complain and never explain". Nevertheless, although I hesitate to trespass once more on your space, there are exceptions. . . .

Last Saturday (February 14) in his article, "Did Mr Pym's message go astray?", your Political Editor, Fred Emery, chose to draw particular attention to a sentence in the Prime Minister's conference speech of last October which has subsequently been widely quoted and of which I was the godfather. Referring to U-turns, Mrs Thatcher said: "You turn if you want to. The lady's not for turning."

"For the past six months", writes Mr Emery, "the not-for-turning line has hogged the headlines and the screens. It has given the impression of obduracy, dogmatism and hard-heartedness. It has allowed the caricature of Tory policies to become virtually the accepted fact".

It would, I must say, be not a little remarkable if one short sentence in a wide-ranging speech of some 40 minutes managed *of itself* to do all this; but of course it could not and did not do so.

What maximized the impact of the now notorious operation was, and is, its constant repetition by the media (Mr Emery made his idiosyncratic contribution on Saturday), which has given it a prominence out of all proportion for its importance and all but landed it a place in the political lexicon.

Sir, may I set the record straight? "The lady's not for turning" was not, as Mr Emery claims, a statement of defiance. It was a brief and, dare one say, reasonably pertinent rejoinder by the Prime Minister to nearly 18 months of non-stop speculation about U-turns by the media, which had begun virtually the day she took office.

It was the profession of which Mr Emery is a distinguished member that sparked the rejoinder. It is Mr Emery's profession which, inadvertently or otherwise, exaggerates and inflates its significance by ensuring that day in, day out it continues to fly like a permanent pennant in the political slipstream.

For it is, of course, Mr Emery's profession which determines what shall "hog the headlines and the screens", not politicians, still less those who lend an occasional hand with the passing apophthegm.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD MILLAR,
Theatre Royal,
Haymarket, SW1.

Games reservations

From Mrs M. Davies

Sir, Could it not be the time now to slaughter the preposterously overfed sacred cow of "school games", or at least to make it really pull its horns in, in view of the present educational state of affairs? The only physical activity I have heard of suffering from current difficulties is the only useful one, swimming!

As long as there are school fields to run about on, plenty of active, sporty fun could be enjoyed without the current expensive equipment, and the pricy buses hired to cater for the small elite whom schools like to parade to each other. Indoors, the youth of England could learn to dance properly again; that requires no special gear or gadgets.

Fresh-air activity could also be enjoyed if some sections of school grounds, now unnecessarily devoted to occasional sports use, were made over to the cultivation of food for school canteens in the good old Victorian way. Gardening is a highly valuable skill which could be enjoyed by pupils at all levels using a minimum of curriculum time.

Good classroom teachers would also be acquired by cutting down "games", for most games staff are such, and their redistribution would surely offset the damage being done by reducing staffing and help to make falling future rolls the opportunity they ought to be for improving the pupil-teacher ratio instead of impoverishing the whole system.

Yours etc,
M. DAVIES,
The Old Vicarage,
Bronington,
Whitchurch, Shropshire.
February 13.

From Mr M. D. Shaffner

Sir, Sunday rugby football, Sunday cricket and now Sunday football. How does the purchase of a team sheet, a score card or a programme at a greatly inflated price as a condition precedent to admission differ from admission by the payment of money or by tickets sold for money which is unlawful?

Should we not either enforce the Sunday Observance Act or repeal it?

Yours faithfully,
M. D. SHAFFNER,
West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police,
Office of the Prosecuting Solicitor,
Fell House,
George Street,
Wakefield, Yorkshire.
February 18.

Criminal procedure moves

From Mr A. T. A. Edwards

Sir, Mr Ings (February 9) misunderstands the point Sir David Napley (January 28) is making. Experienced defence advocates regularly submit that there is insufficient evidence to send a case for trial. They are not often successful. It is gratifying when they are eventually proved to have been correct but it is at a great cost in unnecessary public expenditure and additional delay in the Crown Courts. The matter need not await the discussions on the Royal Commission report. The Divisional Court should now give directions.

Yours faithfully,
A. T. A. EDWARDS,
29 Mile End Road, E1.

Arts sponsorship

From Mr R. C. Pulford

Sir, Interested readers of today's letter February 19, from the chairman of the Poetry Society and other signatories can be assured that the level of commercial sponsorship raised by the society had no bearing whatever on the Arts Council's decision about the level of its own financial support for the society for the coming year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. C. PULFORD, Deputy Secretary-General,
Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1.
February 19.

Music publishers' copyright

From Mrs Joan Bulmer-Thomas

Sir, The photocopying of music in schools is an important question which cannot be left as it has been by the Oakham School case (report, February 18) where, owing to the agreed settlement, the issues were never fully argued. An authoritative decision is needed on two points:

1. Under the Copyright Act, 1956, copyright in a musical work ceases 50 years after the death of the author. It is the contention of publishers that a new copyright is created by a new edition of the work. I submit that the mere alteration of a few phrases, say, in "Good King Wenceslas", does not create a new copyright. The changes must be substantial and creative (the Act refers to "an arrangement or transcription of the work").

2. Under the statute "the Acts restricted by copyright" include "performing the work in public", but in general performances of musical works in schools are private performances to which the public, other possibly than parents, are not admitted. (I make no comment on the Oakham School case as I do not know the facts.) They would not appear to be restricted by the Act.

Composers, editors and publishers of musical works are entitled to a fair remuneration for their labours, but the present cost of published music is prohibitive and the interests of composers, editors and publishers will better be served by fostering music in the schools rather than killing it by exorbitant charges.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN BULMER-THOMAS,
12 Edwardes Square, W8.
February 18.

Was that a record?

From Dr Christopher T. Watts

Sir, I feel I cannot allow the letter from the Registrar of Companies (February 16) to pass without commenting on two inaccuracies contained in it.

Microfilm copies do not already exist of all documents held by his department. When the files were initially filmed, only those of "live" companies were copied, and even then certain of the older annual returns were omitted. The filming did not cover the files of companies already dissolved although many of these are still held by the Companies Registration Office prior to eventual transfer to the Public Record Office. Thus the microfilms are far from being a complete copy of all documents over 10 years old.

I must also take exception to his implication that the paper files are certainly not consulted after 10 years. I am sure that I am not alone amongst historians in regularly consulting the older records of both live and dissolved companies, the files of which are still at the Companies Registration Office, though perhaps the registrar is seeking to imply that the recent swingeing increase in fees for consulting a file (from 5p to £1) has effectively put a stop to historians using these files.

I think that the Registrar of Companies may well have overlooked the historical importance and interest of the files that he holds. I trust that before proceeding to destroy any paper files over 10 years old he assures himself that microfilm copies of them really do exist, as otherwise he will destroy for ever a valuable historical source.

Yours faithfully,
C. T. WATTS,
27 Fairview Court,
Manor Road,
Ashford, Middlesex.
February 16.

Rights to citizenship

From Mrs Ann Dummett

Sir, Mr Roger Sims (February 7) complains that the Nationality Bill has been widely misrepresented "for reasons one can only guess at" and also simply misunderstood. It is certainly true that many mistaken beliefs are held about the Bill, but for this the Government has surely only itself to blame.

The measure is ridiculously complicated (at the second reading debate even some MPs were uncertain about how many categories of British nationality they were dealing with) and the drafting is often unnecessarily obscure.

If there is misunderstanding, and even misrepresentation, it does not follow that all criticism of the Bill is unfounded. Had it been based on a comprehensible central idea of the meaning of British nationality of the kind suggested by the Catholic bishops, its provisions would have been simpler to frame and to understand. But there is confusion at the heart of this Bill about just what it is supposed to be doing.

Of course, as a result, many people are worried about what their status is going to mean to them in practical terms. Nationality is supposed to be a status conferring clear rights and obligations on its holders and attached to an identifiable territory, and even critics who have got some of the details wrong see, more clearly than the Government seems to do, that the Bill does not offer any of us such a status.

Yours sincerely,
ANN DUMMETT,
54 Park Town, Oxford.
February 10.

Love's labour lost

From Sir Horace Cutler

Sir, What can be done with the Post Office?

On February 13 I sent St Valentine's cards to my three daughters at my home address. All were posted before 11 am and all bore the special St Valentine's stamp at the first-class rate.

One arrived on the day itself; one on Tuesday the seventeenth; and one has not turned up at all as I write.

Quite apart from the lack of basic efficiency the sale of special stamps in these circumstances amounts to frauds: if ever there was a case for the Trade Descriptions Act this is surely it.

Yours faithfully,
HORACE CUTLER,
The County Hall, SE1.
February 19.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 20: His Excellency Mr Shafiq Arain was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for the Republic of Uganda in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr Yeko Acato (Counsellor), Mr Okim Takan (Counsellor) and Mrs Perpetua Hyman (Attaché).

Mrs Arain had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr Derek Day (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, received Major-General J. D. Lunt upon his retirement as Colonel of the Regiment and Colonel Henry Brooke upon his appointment as Colonel.

The President of the European Commission (Monsieur Gaston Thorn) had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of the Intelligence Corps, was present at luncheon with Members of the Green and Grey Club at Artillery House, Handel Street, WC1.

Major Justin Fenwick was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, as Admiral of the Royal Naval Sailing Association this evening attended the Commodore's Dinner of the Association in HMS *Dolphin*, Gosport, Hampshire.

Major John Cargin was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales, this afternoon received the *Freedom of the City of Swansea* on behalf of the Regiment.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
February 20: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this evening honoured the members of 600 (City of London) Squadron Officers' *Dining Club* with her presence at their Annual Dinner which *was held at the Merchant* Taylors' Hall.

The Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent celebrates her birthday tomorrow.

Birthdays today

Group Captain Sir Douglas Bader, 71; Mr Humphry Berkeley, 55; Professor Ruth Bowden, 66; Sir Colville Deverell, 74; Professor Patrick Duff, 80; Sir Trevor Evans, 79; *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Donald Hardman, 82; Sir John McGregor Hill, 60; Sir Alan Orr, 70; Lieutenant-General Sir John Richards, 54; Mr Malcolm Savill, 80; Sir Rex Surridge, 82; Mr Richard Turner-Warwick, 56.

TOMORROW: Sir Roderick Barclay, 72; Lord Martonmere, 74; Sir John Mills, 73; Mr Sean O'Faolain, 81; Sir John Primrose, 81; Mr Henry Reed, 67; Canon J. R. L. Thomas, 73.

Today's engagements

International canoe exhibition, Crystal Palace National Sports Centre, 10-6.

Southern Alsatian Club show, Picketts Lock Centre, Picketts Lock Lane, 10.

Stamp Fair, St Mary's Hall, Hendon Lane, Finchley, 11-5.

Exhibitions: Eccentric tea pots by Contemporary Studio Potters, Carlisle Museum and Art Gallery, 9-5; *Changing faces of the* British pop scene, 1950-80, Bill Brandt Gallery, 8 Great Newport Street, 11-7; Percy Turnbull Watercolours, Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, 10-5; Albert Wainwright, 1898-1943, Artist, illustrator, theatre and costume designer, Wakefield Art Gallery, 12-30-3.30.

Lectures: Eighteenth-century English painting, Stephen Jones, Victoria and Albert Museum, 12; The family of Della Robbia, Stephen Jones, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.

Music: Recital by wind ensemble, St Bride's, Fleet Street, 1.15; Christine Raphael, violin, and Rainer Gepp, piano, Wigmore Hall, 3.30.

Tomorrow

Poetry: Anne Harvey and Tom Durham present poetry and prose of Eleanor Farjeon, Burgh House, New End Square, Hampstead, 12; Cyril Luckham and Anne Harvey present portrait of Eleanor Farjeon, Burgh House, 7.30.

Walks: *Shakespeare's and Dickens's Southwark*, meet Monument station, 11; Belgravia upstairs and downstairs, meet Sloane Square station, 11; Royal parks and palaces, meet Green Park station, 11; Oranges and lemons, meet The Monument, 2; London and the monarchy, meet Green Park station, 2.

The difficulties of defining a 'just war' in the nuclear age

Pacifism has for centuries tugged at the Christian conscience, and the moral issues of nuclear warfare and deterrence have risen again uncomfortably with the review of our national defence policy and *now most recently* with reconsideration by the United States of the neutron bomb. It is widely felt that the Christian just war theory, developed *historically* by Augustine, Aquinas, Vitoria and Grotius, is quite inadequate to cope with the dreadful prospect of nuclear exchanges. Certainly its simultaneous conditions of final resort, legitimate authorization, just cause, right intention, of balance of foreseen consequences, and moderation of means, appear unreal against the backcloth of a nuclear apocalypse such as formed the final fade-out of *Dr Strangelove. At its best such a theory* has aimed not at commending war but at controlling and containing *destruction of lives.* But the precise objection to nuclear warfare is that it will be inherently uncontainable and uncontrollable. The Second Vatican Council called for "an *entirely new attitude*" *in evaluating* war today.

Any moral justification of nuclear *policy*, then, should begin with the fundamental objection that the use of nuclear weaponry is inherently indiscriminate in its effects. The moral requirement to discriminate respects the traditional distinction between combatants and non-combatants, which many consider outmoded in a world where total industrial and other national resources, including morale, are mobilized in the collective war effort. *But it is impossible* to ignore the moral claim to immunity possessed by, for instance, the very young, the elderly, the sick and future generations vulnerable to genetic mutation. Traditionally this consideration has been acknowledged and met by the moral attempt to balance incidental destruction of the innocent by the good effects hoped for through otherwise legitimate acts of war. The scale of *such destruction contemplated* today, however, which some calculate in grotesque terms not of individuals but of megadeaths, bursts the wineskins of old categories.

Some degree of containment in effect can be argued for, whether in the scale of nuclear weapons used in battle, or in pinpointing military, naval or industrial targets, or in the control of radioactive fallout, or in the concept of graduated *response. But this leads into* the second fundamental objection to nuclear warfare, that once adopted *it cannot be* controlled. There is much force in the argument that the first nuclear step cannot be the last. Once the nuclear Rubicon is crossed and the nuclear die cast, that restraint which has lasted since 1945 will have been breached, and what may now be judged morally unacceptable may, whether step by *step or in the heat of battle or* in the throes of defeat, become the obvious and accepted thing to do. To what extremities we may as a nation be driven in war, or under threat, we can not now say. But it makes sound moral sense to take steps now to ensure that what we should not wish to do we shall not be able to do.

This conclusion, however, runs counter to the policy of nuclear deterrence, which in *its strongest form entails* a degree of heroic self-restraint bordering on the unreal. To define nuclear policy as solely one of deterrence implies that, despite all *appearance to* the contrary, one intends never actually to resort to nuclear warfare whatever the provocation, while leaving a possible enemy in doubt as to one's intention. But how far down the chain of nuclear command can an intention of pure bluff extend? At what critical point does appearance become the grim reality of an unconditional willingness to obey orders?

The moral case for nuclear renunciation is a disquieting one, in the light of these three considerations of indiscriminate destruction, inevitable escalation and the moral ambiguities of deterrence. The realist will demand in return what practical alternative is available and what guarantee can be offered that unilateral disarmament will contribute equally, or better, to the maintenance of world peace. One line of reply is to question to what extent Great Britain's cherished influence in world affairs *depends on her remaining* a member of the nuclear club, and to respond, with *Chesterton on Christianity*, that pacifism has never been tried. Another may be that nuclear renunciation is advocated not as necessarily a better means than nuclear weaponry, but as a moral demand in its own right, closing off one projected avenue to world stability and requiring renewed efforts to find others which are more morally acceptable. To impatient retort by pragmatist and politician that such self-*denial* is mischievous and visionary the final answer may lie with the sombre judgment of Proverbs 29 18, "Where there is no vision, the people perish".

And yet. The collective moral choices open to any society are arguably different in character from individual personal decisions, and the clear prophetic stance of nuclear pacifism which may be admirable in an individual may be a social impossibility.

John Mahoney, SJ
Principal of Heythrop College, University of London

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. K. Aikman and Miss G. L. Kelway
The engagement is announced between Charlie, son of Mr and Mrs A. K. Aikman, of Guernsey, and Gill, daughter of Mr D. J. Kelway, of Chilham, Kent, and Mrs V. J. A. Kelway, of Guildford.

Dr T. R. C. Davis and Dr W. B. Mitchell
The engagement is announced between Timothy, younger son of Professor and Mrs R. H. C. Davis, of Birmingham, and Wendy, elder daughter of Professor and Mrs J. P. Mitchell, of Bristol.

Mr M. J. Grande and Dr R. C. Temple
The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Grande, of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, and Rosemary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. Temple, of Norwich, Norfolk.

Mr C. H. Moore and Miss C. M. Baxter
The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Mr R. G. Moore and of Mrs A. H. Moore, of Hancox, Whatlington, Battle, Sussex, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. L. Baxter, of Quakers, Brasted Chart, *Westerham, Kent.*

Mr D. H. Nattrass and Miss P. M. Anderson
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Nattrass, of *Heworth, York, and* Petronella, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Anderson, of Lustleigh, Devon.

Mr A. M. Pechey and Miss A. H. A. Ebbutt
The engagement is announced between Alan Middleton, elder son of Mr and Mrs B. M. Pechey, of Panorama, Alipore Close, Parkstone, Dorset, and Alicia Harriet Anne (Lisa), only daughter of Mr and Mrs T. H. Ebbutt, of Suncote, *Leas Lane, Warlingham, Surrey.*

Mr S. R. Prince and Miss F. M. Jones
The engagement is announced between Simon Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Prince, of *Bushey, Hertfordshire,* and Frances Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Stanley Jones, of Risley, Cheshire.

Mr D. J. Savage and Miss E. M. Ives
The engagement is announced between David, son of the late Mr A. J. Savage, of Farnborough, Hampshire, and Mrs S. M. Savage, and Elizabeth Mary, younger daughter of the late Dr E. L. Ives and Mrs S. Ives, of *Angarrack, Cornwall.*

Mr P. C. Yates and Miss S. A. Tebbs
The engagement is announced between Peter Charles, only son of Mr and Mrs C. G. Yates, of *Sawtry,* Cambridgeshire, and Sally Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Tebbs, of Glatton Hall, Cambridgeshire.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, Feb 21, 1956

The Rt Hon Sir Travers Humphreys who when he retired in 1951 was the senior and the oldest judge of the King's Bench died in London yesterday at the age of 88. Before his elevation to the Bench he had been one of the most noted criminal advocates of his day, and as standing prosecuting counsel to the Crown at the Central Criminal Court he had appeared *there in* most of the important criminal trials across a number of years. . . . During the years that preceded Humphreys's elevation to the *Bench there* were few notable trials at the Central Criminal Court in which he was *not engaged. He appeared in the* Crippen case in 1910; in the Sedden case in 1912; in 1913 he prosecuted Arthur Newton, the well-known Marlborough Street solicitor who was sentenced to penal servitude for fraud; in 1914 he was engaged in the sensational trial of G. J. Smith ("Brides in the Bath" case).



Photograph by Peter Trievnor

The Navy's tribute: Sailors pay their last respects to Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape as his coffin was carried into St Barbara's Church in HMS *Excellent* at Portsmouth yesterday. A gun carriage, drawn by 32 sailors and escorted by an armed firing party, had borne his body along Whale Island Way. The service was conducted by the Ven *Raymond Roberts, chaplain* of the Fleet. Eight admirals were pall bearers. Afterwards there was a private cremation and the ashes will be committed to the sea next Wednesday from the guided missile destroyer HMS Sheffield. A memorial service is to be held in London later.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The *Prime Minister* was host at a luncheon held at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission. The other guests were:
M Fernand Spaak, the Ambassador of The Netherlands, the Ambassador of Luxembourg, Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, Mr Nigel Lawson, MP, Mr Barney Hayhoe, MP, Mr Norman Tebbit, MP, Lord Home of the Hirsel, Lord Thorneycroft, Lord Harlech, Mr Edmund Dell, Lord Gladwyn, Lord Hartwell, Sir Terence Beckett, Sir James Scott-Hopkins, MP, Mr George Scott, Mr Hugh Dykes, MP, Mr Ray Whitney, MP, Mr Andrew Knight, Mr David Wood, Mr David Watt, Sir Robert Armstrong, Sir Michael Palliser, Sir Donald Maitland, Sir Michael Butler, Mr David Elliott, Mr Clive Whitmore and Mr Michael Alexander.

Primrose League
Mr William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for the Home Department, accompanied by Mrs Whitelaw, was the guest speaker at a luncheon *given by the Ealing branch* Business Luncheon Club of the Primrose League at the Carnarvon Hotel, Ealing Common, yesterday. Mr R. Politeyan, chairman of the branch, accompanied by Mrs Politeyan, presided.

Daniel Stewart's and Melville College
The London Club of Daniel Stewart's and *Melville College* held its seventy-fifth anniversary dinner at the Arts Club last night. Mr Iain Mackenzie, president, was in the chair and the principal guests were Mr Douglas Morpeth, President of the London Watsonian *Club*, and Mr *Robin* Morgan, Principal Master at Daniel Stewart's and Melville College.

Dinners

Old Sedberghian Club
Lord Wakefield of Kendal presided over a dinner of the Old Sedberghian Club held at Armoury House yesterday. The chief guest was the Headmaster of Sedbergh School, Mr P. J. Attenborough.

Old Giggleswickians
The London dinner of the Old Giggleswickians was held at the Naval and Military Club last night. Mr B. Duckworth, president of the club, was in the chair. Mr I. D. Watson, Headmaster of Giggleswick School, and D. C. D. Wish, head of school, also spoke.

London Edinburgh Academical Club
The annual dinner of the London *Edinburgh Academical Club* was held at the Russell Hotel last night. Mr J. M. A. Greig, president, was in the chair. Mr H. D. Dawson, also spoke.

Reception

Lord Astor of Hever
Lord Astor of Hever was the host at a reception held by the Pilgrims at the House of Lords yesterday evening to say farewell to the American Ambassador and Mrs Brewster. Those present included:
The Earl of Avon, Sir Eric Berthoud, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Sir Gordon and Lady Booth, Mr and Mrs Peter Bowring, Lady Brittain, Sir Raymond and Lady Brown, Mr and Mrs P. James Buller, Mr and Mrs W. E. Channing, Lt-Col S. W. Chant-Sempill and Lady Sempill, Mr and Mrs Nigel Clive, Mr and Mrs John Corbett, Dr and Mrs Macdonald Critchley, Mr and Mrs Hugh C. Cubitt, the Hon K. Davison, Sir Berkeley and Lady Gage, Mr and Mrs Michael P. J. Goodwin, Lord and Lady Gore-Booth, Professor Ronald Graveson, QC, Sir John and Lady Greenborough, Mr John Grenside, Lord Hacking, Mr Brian Harpur, Dame Diana Reader Harris, the Hon Mrs Reader-Harris, Mr Keith and Lady Felicity Harwood, Mr and Mrs James Hudson, Mr and Mrs J. A. Hutchings, Miss Judy Hutchinson.
Sir Gilbert and Lady Inglefield, the ...

Service dinners

Royal Naval Sailing Association
The Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral of the Royal Naval Sailing Association, attended the commodore's dinner held in HMS Dolphin (Captain G. G. W. Hayhoe, RN) last night. Vice-Admiral Sir William Pillar, Commodore of the RNSA, presided.

51st (Highland) Division
A *reunion dinner of the 51st* (Highland) Division took place at the Army and Navy Club yesterday. Lieutenant-General Sir Derek Lang was in the chair. General Sir Michael Gow, C-in-C, BAOR, was the guest of honour.

Royal Engineers (Transportation)
The annual reunion dinner of the Royal Engineers (Transportation) was held yesterday at the Royal Engineers Headquarters Mess, Brompton Barracks, Chatham. Mr C. C. Pittam was the principal guest and Col G. L. Collard presided.

London University OTC
Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Wood, Commanding Officer, London University OTC, officers and officer cadets held a dinner at Yeomanry House yesterday. Among those present were: ...

University of Wales Air Squadron
Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the University of Wales Air Squadron was held at RAF St Athan yesterday.

Service luncheon

Intelligence Corps Green and Grey Luncheon Club
The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of the Intelligence Corps, presided at a luncheon held in the Officers' *Mess*, Headquarters Intelligence and Security Group *(Volunteers), yesterday. Brigadier* M. J. D. Perrett-Young, director, Intelligence Corps, and Colonel P. J. Goss, Chairman of the Green and Grey Club, were among those present.

Old Masters get mixed recognition

By Huon Mallalieu

A second-rank sale of Old Master paintings at Christie's yesterday met with a mixed reception, producing £349,700 with 26 per cent bought in. The two most expensive lots, which each more than dobuled their pre-sale estimates, *both went to a Spanish* dealer, Ispahan, at £15,000.

The first was a Holy Family with Tobias, the Angel, and Saint Dorothy, which was catalogued as "B. de' Pitati". According to one authority Bonifazio de' Pitati was much influenced by Giorgione and Titian, "and to some extent his name is used to cover works which the owner dare not quite attribute to either of them". Interestingly, *this painting had reached* 1,200 gns in 1928, when it was catalogued as by Paris Bordone, another follower of the same masters (estimate £3,000 to £5,000).

The second £15,000 painting was a still life of dead game and vegetables with a marble bust dated 1774 by Anne Vallayer Coster, a good *jobbing* French artist, whose merits have perhaps been over emphasized in recent years because she was female (estimate £5,000 to £7,000).

Sotheby's held a sale of musical instruments which produced £80,152 with 3.6 per cent bought in. A German buyer paid £8,500 for what was described as a very fine violin by Nicolas Gagliano of Naples (estimate £10,000 to £15,000). On the other hand, an English violoncello by Robert Thompson of London, which was dated 1766, exceeded its estimate to take £2,900 (estimate £800 to £1,200).

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Aitchison, Mr Horace Clifford, of Middlewich, Cheshire .. £148,091
Haimes, Mr Clement Thomas, of Liverpool £143,733
Hopewell, Mr Horace, of Halesowen, West Midlands .. £177,311

Memorial service

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Stacey
A service of thanksgiving for the *life of* Air Chief Marshal Sir John Stacey was held yesterday at St Clement Danes, Strand. The Rev D. H. ... blessing was pronounced by the Ven H. ... Chief, ... R. A. ... Captain ... read the lessons and Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Smallwood gave an address. Among those present were: ...

Services tomorrow: Eighth Sunday before Easter

OBITUARY

MR JOHN K. NORTHROP

Pioneer in aviation design

Mr John Knudsen Northrop, the American aviation pioneer, died on February 19 at Glendale, California. He was 85.

Born on November 10, 1895, Northrop was an early believer in all-metal aircraft construction. In the 1920s he was a cofounder of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and was chief engineer there.

He designed the Lockheed Vega, an advanced design which set many speed and endurance records. It was a Vega which was flown by the famous American pilot Amelia Earheart when in 1932 she crossed the Atlantic solo, the first woman to do so.

Northrop left Lockheed in 1928 to form the Avion Corporation which carried out research and development on a flying wing design for an all-metal multicellular aircraft. Avion was bought by United Aircraft and Transport Corporation in 1930, the year Northrop built the Alpha, a multicellular design and something of a *pioneer in low-wing monoplanes.*

In 1932 Northrop formed the Northrop Corporation, El Segundo, California. This company supplied the Northrop Gamma and Delta commercial aircraft, the A-17 and A-17A attack aircraft, the Navy BT-1 dive bomber (forerunner of the Douglas Dauntless), and military aircraft for other countries. In 1937 the corporation became the El Segundo division of the Douglas Aircraft Company.

Northrop was back on his own in the field of design and construction in 1939, founding the Northrop Aircraft, Inc, remaining a director until 1952. The name of the firm was changed to that of the Northrop Corporation in 1959.

Among the designs which were produced were the N3-PB seaplane; the P-61 Black Widow night fighter; and the F-89 Scorpion jet fighter. In 1946 a highly individual aircraft appeared, the XB-35 *flying wing* bomber. The YB-49, a jet-engined version of the XB-35 *was also developed.*

MR FRANK MERRICK

Mr Frank Merrick, CBE, died on *February 19* at the *age* of *94*, though generally thought of as a pianist was more than a pianist, though *his compositions* achieved only a limited currency. One of them, however, *enjoyed a brief fame on gramophone* records; this was a completion of Schubert's Unfinished *Symphony, for which a prize* had been offered by the Columbia Gramophone Co in the year *of Schubert's centenary* (1928).

A most skilful piece of pastiche redolent of the Danube, the two movements were entirely congruent with Schubert's two, and if played to someone who did not know their source were a teaser to place. Merrick *also* wrote settings of texts in Esperanto, as he was a fervent, though genial, humanitarian, vegetarian, pacifist, and internationalist.

He was born at Clifton, Bristol on April 30, 1886, the son of musical parents—his father held a doctorate of music. In *1928 he went to Vienna to study* under Leschetizky, and he remained the foremost exponent in Britain of Leschetizky's teaching method.

After an appearance in London *in 1903 he went on tour* with Clara Butt. Later in his career he was associated with *various players of chamber* music, of whom Henry Holst was a partner of long standing.

In 1911 he settled in Manchester as professor of the piano at the Royal Manchester *College of Music. In 1929 he* transferred to London and the staff of the Royal College of *Music, where he became a member* of the Board of Professors until he reached retiring age.

He edited Chopin, and for Musica Britannica, the concertos of John Field. He played *Prokofiev's piano sonatas, on* which he read a paper to the Royal Musical Association. He *was particularly sympathetic to* Prokofiev, of whose keyboard music he was a staunch champion.

Among his own compositions are two piano concertos and a *piano sonata. As a player he* had a masterly but unostentatious technique and a catholic *taste which were backed by* solid musical scholarship.

On his 80th birthday in 1966 *he gave a two-hour concert in* the Wigmore Hall in London.

DR DOUGLAS McALPINE

Dr Douglas McAlpine, MD, FRCP, Emeritus Consultant Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, died on February 4, at the age of 90.

The son of Sir Robert McAlpine, *first baronet, he was* born on August 19, 1890, and was educated at Cheltenham. *He graduated in medicine* at the University of Glasgow in 1913. He served in the RAMC *1914-1915, and then in the* RNVR until 1918, and was mentioned in despatches.

He *came to London, and after* taking his higher degrees was appointed to the Middlesex Hospital as Out Patient Physician to nervous diseases in 1924, and also at the Maida *Vale Hospital for nervous* diseases.

In the Second World War he *was Consultant Advisor in* Neurology to the Middle East Force 1941-1943, and thereafter *to India Command and to* SEAC and was again mentioned in despatches.

He was an eclectic neurologist, but soon developed a special interest in multiple *sclerosis which continued* throughout his life. In 1930 he founded an In Patient Neuro*logical Unit at the Middlesex* Hospital, and thus was able to make a careful study of *multiple sclerosis.*

His experience was the foundation of his book on *Multiple Sclerosis which was at once recognized as a most important study of this* disorder. *Subsequent editions (re-*appraisals) have been published with co-authors. It was, and is, a *definitive work, and a revised* edition was being prepared when he died.

It *is hoped that the co-authors will be able to publish* it soon, for it contains a wealth of clinical experience, *and in addition deals with the* immunology and speculates on the possible causes of this wide*spread disorder.*

After retiring from the Health Service Douglas *McAlpine worked with the* World Health Organization in the Far East on the demyelin*ating disorders. In addition,* while in Japan, he was one of the first to recognize the effects of industrial effluents. He found that fish from waters so polluted produced severe neurological disorders.

Even when he retired to Dorset he continued his active interest in neurology and neurologists, and followed up his patients with meticulous care.

However, he did not withdraw from the life around him and was always in the forefront of those who tried to protect the rural life of his community. He threw himself wholeheartedly into local campaigns to safeguard the environment to almost the end of his life. He fought strongly for that which he thought was right, and was a very vigorous protagonist.

He was firm, but just, disciplinarian to his juniors, and it was a powerful educational experience to work for him. He was kindness itself to his *patients*, taking unending trouble to deal with their prob*lems.*

His first wife died in 1941, and Diana (his second wife whom he *married* in 1945) died a few days after the death of Douglas. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

MR CHARLES LANGLANDS

Mr Charles Langlands, formerly Chairman and Clerk of the Course at Epsom racecourse, and also Clerk of the Course at Sandown and Lingfield and elsewhere, died on February 20.

Charles John Laurence Langlands was the son of Walter Langlands, whom he succeeded as Clerk of the Course in 1926, at the age of 35. Born in the neighbourhood of the racecourse in 1891, he was educated at Tonbridge School, and entered his father's business to learn estate agency work and auctioneering.

Walter Langlands had inherited a private stand from his father, *one of whose ancestors* in the last century rented part of the Downs from the lord of the manor. Charles became his father's right-hand man in preparation for Derby Day, as well as helping him as an auctioneer and then succeeded to the clerkship.

As managing director and chairman also of the Grand Stand Association, he controlled all employed in and around the racecourse. He was credited with being the first clerk of a course to install photo-finish equipment.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD FRASER

E.E.T. writes:

The Russians loved Admiral Fraser as much as we members *of his staff.*

While visiting North Russia in his flagship, the battleship Duke of York, he admired the obsidian desk top of the C-in-C of the Russian Northern Fleet. Admiral Golovko made Fraser an immediate present of it.

His gesture was as promptly reciprocated, and after further mutual presentations of this sort Fraser good-humouredly warned Golovko to beware lest his visitor admire his wife. Golovko replied: "In that case I should admire your battleship!"

Science report

Communication: Telephone link for deaf

By the Staff of Nature

Two American researchers have shown that deaf people can easily *communicate in sign language in* a darkened room if they can see an array of light spots placed on the hands and face. The study makes it possible to analyse the hand and body movements that are critical for communication and suggests that they are simple enough to be coded for transmission down a single telephone line. That would enable deaf people to speak to one another in sign language over the telephone without the need *for* an expensive television line.

Many deaf people in the United States use American sign language (ASL), in which hand and arm movements replace speech. The top half of the body *must* be visible, and the signaller uses changes in hand shape (for *example, different fingers* raised at any one time), orientation (palm or back of the hand placed for*ward)* and type of movement (hand movements back and forwards) to convey the complexities of a spoken language. He may also use parts of his body, for example, touching his chin or lips and moving his head (to signal yes or no).

Dr V. C. Tartter and Dr K. C. Knowlton, of Bell Laboratories, New Jersey, have *investigated* which of the movements of ASL are essential for clear communication. They asked four deaf people to wear specially designed black gloves, each bearing 13 pieces of reflective tape. A large piece was attached to the *thumb* tip and smaller pieces on each of the fingertips; on the back of the *glove there* was a *smaller spot on* each finger, close to the second joint from the tip, and four even smaller spots around the wrist.

When the gloves, worn by the participants, were viewed in the dark by shining a light on them, only the spots were visible. In addition to the gloves, each participant also had a piece of tape attached to his nose, so that the only visible parts of the body were the 25 spots on the gloves and that on the nose.

The experimenters intended to make it impossible for the subjects to communicate by ASL other than by viewing the movements of those spots of light. The subjects first *practised using the gloves while* viewing themselves in a television monitor. Movements of the fingers were apparent as the spots appeared and disappeared. As the hands moved, the motion of the spots relative to one another indicated change in orientation. The spot on the nose indicated the level at which the hands were *moving and also head movements,* such as nodding.

Each subject then sat in the dark and viewed his partner in the television monitor. The two pairs of subjects had conversations which were free-flowing, and in one case *lasted* for 20 minutes. They were even able to convey emotion such as anger by slow or *abrupt movements of the spots.* The participants found that they needed to concentrate fully, but were able to understand each other and enjoyed the exercise.

On the assumption that the information used by the subjects in their conversation was conveyed by the brightness or size of each spot on the glove, and its position on the screen relative to the other spots, Dr Tartter and Dr Knowlton believe that the picture seen by the viewer could be coded *for* transmission along a single telephone line. The spots of light would have to be encoded by some form of processor at the transmitting end, the code passed along the telephone link, then decoded in the television monitor at the receiving end to produce a picture of the signaller's hands.

Source: *Nature*, February 19 (vol 289, p 676) 1981.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 16 and 17

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 488.4 down 5.8
FT Gilts 69.17 down 0.24

■ **Sterling**
$2.3100 up 245 pts
Index 102.5 up 0.6

■ **Dollar**
Index 98.5 down 1.6
DM2.1050 down 325 pts

■ **Gold**
$507.50 up $5

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 13-12⅞
3 mth Euro $ 16⅞-16⅞
6 mth Euro $ 16⅞-16⅞

IN BRIEF

BA chief ejects EEC :urb on ıdvertising

Lord Thomson of Monifieth, former European Commis- iaer and former chairman of e Advertising Standards ıthority, yesterday set the iited Kingdom commercial oadcasting industry firmly ainst EEC proposals for ıtutory controls on adverti- ıg.

Lord Thomson, now chairman the Independent Broadcast- g Authority said that the aim the Commission was to give e European Community a ıman face, but the main con- quence was to give the Com- ınity a bad name.

Addressing a television and dio conference in Monte ırlo, he said: "There is a real nger that the draft directive misleading advertising and ıer similar proposals of the ıropean Commission and the ıropean Parliament in the ısumer field may slow down d possibly distort the velopment of consumer pro- :tion."

He said the Community ıught not to be dissipating its ergies in seeking to ensure at advertisements from eenland's icy mountains to ile's golden strand conform the same framework of ntrol."

The EEC proposals for statu- ry advertising controls also ve been opposed by the itish Government.

eagan choice

President Reagan has chosen hu S. R. Shad, 57-year-old :e chairman of E. F. Hutton , to be chairman of the Secu- ies and Exchange Commission EC). The decision will be nounced in about 10 days.

nterprise zones

The Government has invited ydebank and City of Glasgow strict councils to prepare ıns for enterprise zones thin their districts. Five coun- s in England and Wales are nsidering similar invitations, d a further five are expected ch of the Scottish zones ıuld cover around 570 acres.

ecca TV plant sold

Racal Electronics has sold its :cca television factory at idgnorth, Shropshire, to tung, of Taiwan, for £1.1m. esent production will be run wn and Tatung will bring in own television models and chnology.

Financial Editor, page 17

elecom standards

The British Standards Institution is to prepare new telemmunications standards to sist in the approval of ıparatus after the Telemmunications Bill comes into rce.

Record German deficit

West Germany posted a M4,200m (£868m) trade deficit ith the United States in 1980 ımpared with a DM509m sur- us in 1979. West Germany's)80 current account deficit ared to a record DM28,100m 5,782m).

Vall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial erage closed at 936.0, up 2.73 ı Wall Street yesterday. The SDR exchange rate was 23998 while the £-SDR was 536672.

British Steel and GKN announce first 'Phoenix' joint venture company

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The formation of the first "Phoenix" joint venture company in the steel industry between the lossmaking British Steel Corporation and GKN was announced yesterday.

The new company, embracing the steel billet, bars and wire rod facilities of the two organizations will have a turnover of about £200m and will employ nearly 5,000. Its formation brings to an end nearly two years of often desultory negotiations which have speeded up over the past six months because of the deepening steel industry crisis.

On the same day the new joint venture was formed, the EEC Commission announced it intends to enforce restrictions on state aid to the steel industry. The Commission has been empowered to monitor such subsidies to be sure they are being used to finance plant modernization and not to cover operating losses, and it now "intends to tighten the application of Community discipline to which all public aid to steel companies has been submitted for the past year".

The establishment of the new joint venture company fulfils the Government's wish to rationalize areas of overlap between the public and private sectors and sets the pattern for further joint ventures in the steel industry.

The new company, Allied Steel and Wire, will be independent under the Companies Act. Although the Government's aspiration to secure private sector dominance has not been met, since each partner will have a 50 per cent stake, the direction of the company will be steered by Mr Basil Woods of GKN.

GKN will be contributing the bulk of the assets to the new company, including the Tremorfa steel works at Cardiff, its associated bar and section mills and the Castle rod mill also at Cardiff. British Steel's number two rod mill at Scunthorpe will also be included, and existing steel reinforcement companies of both organizations will be brought under the new company. Over the past two years, GKN has trimmed its labour force at Cardiff by about 2,000, and the corporation has announced closures at Scunthorpe with the loss of 2,750 jobs as part of its "survival plan".

The new company will have a total wire rod capacity of about 750,000 tonnes and 350,000 tonnes annual capacity for production of bars and sections.

Yesterday the Department of Trade announced that Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, had approved the deal without the need for a reference to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Industry Minister, who with Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary has been pressing for the two organizations to conclude the discussions and who next week will be announcing plans for a reconstruction of British Steel's capital and the injection of further government funds, welcomed the formation of the company yesterday.

Mr Tebbit said the new company, represented an important contribution to the restructuring of the United Kingdom steel industry which was essential if the industry was to compete effectively in world markets. He hoped it would promote discussions for the formation of a similar joint venture company in the engineering steels sector.

The formation of Allied Steels and Wire and similar joint venture companies, is provided for under the terms of the 1975 Iron and Steel Act. Such companies have additional political attractions since they will have no call on government funds or guarantees and will have no call on government funds or guarantees and will have to raise finance in the private market.

Net assets to be employed by the new company, including working capital, will be about £130m. In return for assets contributed, each of the partners will receive 50 per cent of the ordinary share capital. Over the first three years, the company's cash requirements are estimated at between £25m and £50m.

The board of the new company will have eight members.

Debts provision curbs Lloyds profit

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Lloyds Bank, the first of the big clearing banks to announce its 1980 figures, yesterday reported that its provision for bad debts on loans made to British customers had risen more than tenfold to £41m in one year. But thanks to the contribution of the international subsidiaries total profits before tax are up by a modest £13.3m to £289.9m.

The dividend for the year has been raised by 20 per cent. Asked whether this would conflict with the 8½ per cent pay rise being offered to staff in the present round of wage negotiations, Sir Jeremy Morse, the chairman, implied that the outlook for 1981 was not very bright and that "the dividend looks backwards while pay looks forward." He said that over the last 10 years staff wages had generally "more than kept up with inflation, while dividends, because of past restrictions, have still some catching up to do."

Sir Jeremy said that "sharp increases in costs and in provision for bad and doubtful debts have marked the turndown of the bank profit cycle in Britain".

Profitability had been held up last year because of high interest rates in Britain and good profits overseas from Lloyds Bank International.

For the group as a whole bad debt, including those from overseas, rose sixfold from £11.2m to £67.8m. This shows that bad debts incurred abroad had also been rising fast. For the year they rose from £7.5m to £26.6m. But this also goes some way in explaining the better results overseas.

Lloyds Bank International has, in recent months embarked on a much more aggressive lending policy than in the past. LBI has shifted some of its lending from the top customers such as governments to corporate lending. This explains why its profits for its financial year to the end of September rose from £22.8m in the first half to £42m in the second half.

An important feature of the bad debt provisions on United Kingdom activities is that of the £41.2m total £37.7m has been laid aside as specific provisions for known cases. Only £3.5m is for general provision for unforeseen eventualities.

Profits adjusted for inflation on a current cost accounting basis are slightly down from £169.6m to £164.5m. Sir Jeremy says that profits on a conventional accounting basis have done no more than maintain our capital base in real terms. "Indeed, our current cost profits, which make adjustments for inflation show a small fall for the year."

Sir Jeremy vigorously attacked recent talk of a "windfall profits" tax. "If it was not desirable last year it is not justified now. The arguments which the Chancellor and Mr Nigel Lawson used then against a tax are still valid and nobody has advanced any arguments to justify one." He also attacked talk of a disguised tax through the shift of export credits to the banks' lending books by saying "we are opposed to an overt tax and we are even more opposed to covert tax".

Sir Jeremy confirmed that the banks had given their comments to the Bank of England on proposals for monetary base control. But "it is not for the rabbits to tell the gamekeeper how to run the hunt", he added.

British Aerospace share deals fly fast

By Rosemary Unsworth

First dealings in British Aerospace shares got off to a flying start yesterday.

The Stock Exchange opened 10 minutes early to achieve an orderly market and to prevent traders from being stampeded in the rush, and the price quickly reached 175p, a 25p premium on the offer price which was higher than had been expected.
floor.

Queues had formed at the stockjobbers' pitches. Wedd Durlacher, one of the leading market-makers, sported a five-foot model of Concorde, bright yellow wind socks and a flying suit hanging inside its dealing box on the Stock Exchange floor.

By 9.30 am more than 2,000 people were milling on the floor and officials were holding back the lines of stockbrokers, in some places 10 deep, to allow the jobbers to hold on to their books.

The price at first went to 171p, as investors tried to top up their holdings. Another gain put the price at 175p by 9.45 am, but as business in the rest of the market got going, the Aerospace shares came back to 172p at the end of trading session during which it was estimated that 70 million shares in the company had passed through the market.

The issue was three-and-a-half times over subscribed. With the Government giving priority to small investors the institutions, which have an appetite for high technology stocks, had their allotments scaled down sharply.

There was one small hitch at the start of the dealings as some of the 155,000 allotment letters had gone out to investors without specifying the number of shares they had been allotted.

Stock brokers were advised to check with clients that their forms were filled in correctly though Lloyds Bank registrar said that it had only heard of a handful of mistakes.

A spokesman said that numberless allocations would be corrected and authorized at the main London branch of Lloyds so there was no question of speculators selling shares they had not been allotted.

"It was obviously a spot of human error as the majority of the allocations were filled in by hand to save time last week," a Lloyds spokesman said.

Rush for shares: traders mill round a jobber's pitch at the Stock Exchange yesterday, snapping up Aerospace stock.

TSB pay offer rejected

By David Felton

Negotiators representing 17,500 clerical staff in the Trustee Savings Banks yesterday rejected an 8¾ per cent "final" pay offer. Union leaders will now sound out their members' willingness to take industrial action.

The Banking Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu), which represents nearly all staff in the TSBs, and has also rejected an 8¾ per cent offer from the main clearing banks, last night claimed that there had been collusion between banking employers.

Mr Leif Mills, Bifu general secretary, said: "It is monstrous that an unholy trinity should coordinate their attitude to pay claims in this way."

He suggested that three Scottish banks, which have yet to make an offer to the union, were also being influenced by events in England.

He said that because of the links between the Scottish banks and the English clearers, the union was expecting a similar single figure offer to its 13,500 members in Scotland.

Mr Mills said the basis of the negotiations should be the banks' ability to pay. He said yesterday's announcement by Lloyds of pre-tax profits of £290 million was an example that the employers could go further toward meeting the union's claim for 20 per cent.

The union is refusing to attend further talks with the English clearing banks unless the employers are prepared to improve their offer;

Reagan threat of restrictions on Japanese cars to ease US crisis

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Feb 20

The Reagan administration is about to place great pressure on the Japanese Government to restrict car exports to the United States. The Japanese may be threatened with tight import quotas unless they move swiftly on their own to limit exports.

Slowing imports is one element in a car industry revitalization programme that has been given top priority in the White House. The degree of crisis in the car industry was illustrated yesterday with Ford Motor Company's announcement of a $1,540m (£684m) record loss last year.

Mr Drew Lewis, the secretary of transportation, said today that, US car manufacturers may have to cut prices and redirect investment more towards domestic plants and away from overseas factories.

Such decisions by the car makers could well be rewarded by limitations on imports, which Mr Lewis said he would be prepared to recommend.

Mr Lewis said that the United Auto Workers' union would have to make concessions. New wage negotiations are likely in Detroit where the UAW will face intense pressure to accept wage cuts.

The transportation secretary said that the Government would seek to assist the car industry by reviewing the thousands of government regulations which directly concern car manufacturing. Compliance times for many regulatory orders are likely to be extended.

Mr William Brock, the cabinet secretary in charge of trade, said that actions to strengthen the domestic car industry had to be taken soon. Mounting pressures from Congress made it necessary to act "within weeks, rather than months" on imports.

American Motors yesterday reported record losses, for 1980 of $197.5m (£85.8m) against a profit of $70.6m in the previous year.

The group recently sought refuge by joining in a close partnership arrangement with Renault of France.

Laporte to cut 500 more jobs

By Our Industrial Staff

Laporte Industries is to cut 500 jobs at its Stallingborough plant on Humberside where 330 redundancies were announced a year ago.

The company blamed the move on falling United Kingdom demand and the much reduced profitability of exports resulting from the strength of sterling. Laporte shares fell 6p to 82p on yesterday's announcement.

Stallingborough employs 1,220 out of Laporte's total workforce throughout the United Kingdom of 4,350. The redundancies are in the high energy consuming sulphate process plant producing titanium dioxide which is used as a filler for paint and paper.

A company spokesman said yesterday that around half of output which was exported had been hit by the value of the pound

Laporte intends to expand output of titanium dioxide by using the more efficient chloride process at Stallingborough. Special depreciation and redundancy payments caused by the rationalization will cost £10m, including the redundancies announced earlier.

Elsewhere in the textile industry, British Van Heusen, part of the Carrington Viyella group announced that it is to close its shirt factory at Taunton, with the loss of 190 jobs.

Liquidation move at Norton Warburg

By Philip Robinson

Norton Warburg Group, the investment advisers and financial fund managers, which started eight years ago giving advice to high-earning pop stars and now handles £16m of funds, is to put the holding company and three of six subsidiaries into voluntary liquidation.

A financial appraisal of the group is being carried out by accountants Cork Gulley and Robson Rhodes to be presented to a shareholders' meeting on March 10 at which directors will seek approval to wind up the four companies. A creditors' meeting will follow.

The City of London Fraud Squad confirmed yesterday that it had received a complaint at Wood Street police station from a member of the public which related to Norton Warburg. The Department of Trade said it had been made aware of the company's difficulties

Mr Andrew Warburg, chairman of NWG, refused to say yesterday what led up to the directors' decision to ask approval for voluntary liquidation.

He said: "That will have to wait for the meeting of creditors. Those companies for which we are not seeking liquidation will either be run down, sold or liquidated.

He refused to name creditors of the companies, but it is understood the majority will be the 300 to 400 private individual who had money under portfolio management with the group.

Those companies seeking liquidation are Norton Warburg Group, Norton Warburg Holdings, Norton Warburg Limited and Norton Warburg Investment Management, which was run by Mr Roddy Agg-Manning who was with Antony Gibbs Financial Services from 1972 to 1977 and joined Norton Warburg in 1979.

Until last summer Norton Warburg had two subsidiaries licenced to deal but after a reorganization one changed its name to NW Investment Management and its licence was renewed by the Department of Trade on January 30 this year.

Meanwhile Norton Warburg Investments Ltd an independent and unquoted venture capital company which shares the Cannon Street office of Norton Warburg, has already issued a statement making it clear it is no longer connected with the Norton Warburg Group. Until last July it was managed by a company of NWG which retains a 5 per cent shareholding.

The NWG directors of Norton Warburg Investments Ltd resigned last week. The shareholders and creditors meeting of NWG will be held at 186 City Road, London EC1.

There is no connexion between NWG and the leading City merchant bank, S. G. Warburg.

Deutsche mark strengthens

By John Whitmore

The Deutsche mark continued to benefit yesterday from the West German Federal Bank's latest series of measures to tighten up banking liquidity.

In European trading the Deutsche mark consolidated on an overnight gain in New York, leaving the dollar 3.25 pfennigs lower in London at DM2.1050.

It also gained ground against sterling, which fell from DM4.8775 to DM4.8450.

Yesterday's trading was not wholly determined by the Deutsche mark's strength, however. The dollar was generally weaker as dollar interest rates continued to ease. At one point the Federal Funds rate dropped to 14¼ per cent, having traded close to 16 per cent earlier

The Bank of England dollar index showed a fall of 1.6 to 98.5 and the pound gained 2.45 cents to close at $2.3100, having been briefly above $2.33.

In domestic United Kingdom markets, the expectation of an early reduction in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate continued to be reflected in a further drop in Treasury bill rates.

The view is now gaining ground that the next fall in MLR is more likely to be a two point, rather than a one point, cut from the present 14 per cent. Three month interbank rate also eased yesterday, into a range of 12⅞ to 13 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

pex Props	7p to 163p	Higgs & Hill	8p to 102p
PV Hldgs	10p to 206p	Joseph L.	10p to 268p
art J. (Don)	5p to 61p	Kinross	38p to 608p
ripperrods	8p to 128p	Lloyds Bank	9p to 335p
ampson Inds	1½p to 10p	Midland	10p to 338p

Falls

astlefield	15p to 495p	Jardine Matt	10p to 188p
ale Electric	16p to 73p	Laporte Ind	6p to 85p
t Univ Stores	7p to 478p	Ldn Sumatra	15p to 373p
untleigh Group	9p to 131p	Metal Box	8p to 188p
arrison Crus	25p to 825p	Tricentrol	10p to 305p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
ustralia $	2.01	1.93
ustria Sch	35.00	33.80
elgium Fr	82.25	78.25
anada $	2.82	2.73
enmark Kr	15.66	14.86
inland Mkk	9.72	9.22
rance Fr	11.70	11.20
ermany DM	5.06	4.82
reece Dr	118.00	112.00
ong Kong $	12.48	11.88
reland Pt	1.36	1.30
taly Lir	2420.00	2310.00
apan Yn	500.00	474.00
etherlands Gld	5.51	5.25
Norway Kr	12.75	12.10
Portugal Esc	131.50	125.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.01
Spain Pta	204.50	195.50
Sweden Kr	10.93	10.38
Switzerland Fr	4.56	4.33
USA $	2.36	2.29
Yugoslavia Dnr	85.50	80.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

£4m loss-maker taken over by 20th Century Fox

'Factory' buys Time-Life Films

In the midst of rumours of strife within the top hierarchy at 20th Century Fox film studios, the Hollywood film company agreed in principle last week to acquire the television and film production and distribution divisions of Time-Life Films, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the New York based Time Incorporated.

Details and price of the acquisition were not disclosed, and officials said that actual assets involved are still subject to negotiations. Sources at the film company have indicated that the purchase has come at the right moment, and will bolster the "film factory's" position in the entertainment industry.

Time-Life Films lost $9m (£4m) in 1980 after taxes, Time Incorporated said, and another loss is expected this year. Its big current release is the Paul Newman film Fort Apache: the Bronx, which is doing well at the box office in the United States where it is being distributed exclusively by 20th Century Fox.

In conjunction with BBC television, Time-Life Films produced The Ascent of Man and America and it has distributed the BBC's Civilisation series.

The company has a staff of about 100 people, most based in Los Angeles, and for 1981 it has budgeted $85m (£37m) to make films and television shows.

Two weeks ago, Mr Denis Stanfill, chairman and chief executive officer of 20th Century Fox, failed in his attempt to make his company private. In recent years, the film company had become involved in resort developments and a bottling company, but now, apparently, it is returning to the business it knows best.

A film company analyst pointed out that the acquisition of the Time-Life Film Incorporated assets "makes sense", since Fox already has a distribution organization.

"It would be more profitable for Time to sell the films rather than take the risk of marketing them", the analyst said. "I think we will see Fox continue to expand its asset base through acquisitions."

Ivor Davies
in Los Angeles

On March 10 Sir Geoffrey Howe presents his Budget. We have some last minute suggestions for simple but desirable improvements in personal taxation

An open letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer

Dear Sir Geoffrey,

Before you get down to the serious business of practising your speech in front of the bedroom mirror, we thought you might like to consider a few last-minute suggestions.

For the most part we do our best to just try and understand the legislation and then plan accordingly but sometimes we progress from wrestling with how a particular provision works to asking the dangerous question why. We do not think that anything we are suggesting involves any major unheavals or radical changes to the system and with just over three weeks to go before Budget day it is a bit late for grandiose schemes, even if the Revenue could cope with them.

One problem that troubles a lot of people—and we have raised this in this column before—is why some people should have to be faced with such an increased tax bill if they decide to get married. Is it really government policy to encourage people to live in sin?

The age allowance for a single person who has reached the age of 65 is £1,820; for a married couple it is £2,895 and presumably you will be increasing these for the next tax year. The age allowance is not available for people above a given level of income in 1980-81 and it starts to be lost by £2 of allowance for every £3 by which income exceeds £5,900 a year.

This income limit is the same for married and single people, which seems rather bizarre if one considers that normally two people need more income than one (although perhaps not twice as much) and that the system goes some way towards accepting this by giving differential allowances. On this basis should not the married income limit for 1980-81 have been about £9,400?

A married couple is entitled to a married allowance and the wife's earned income allowance. They also have complete separate taxation for capital transfer tax, each with his and her own set of rates and exemptions. Yet, no allowance is made for investment income surcharge in a marriage. For both married people and single people the threshold for investment income surcharge is £5,500.

Surely it would not cost too much for the logic of the personal allowances structure to be carried through to the threshold for investment income surcharge, so that in 1980-81 a married couple could have had say £8,750 before they became liable to investment income surcharge?

Exactly the same logic applies to the small gains exemption which at present is £3,000 a year. If that is the appropriate level for a single person, then surely married couples should get about £4,750.

Married allowances

None of these three changes affecting married people would appear to involve big alterations to the tax structure. Nor, we would guess, would they involve a very great loss of revenue. We are confident that you would not dream of using the Green Paper on family taxation as an excuse to postpone taking any action whatsoever in this area.

Many people, and you have often said you are one of them, believe that capital gains tax is too harsh, particularly in its effect on many long term gains. You asked the Revenue to consider the possibility of either indexation or tapering gains, which they did with a singular lack of enthusiasm. Not surprisingly, both these schemes were dismissed on grounds of cost and/or complexity. Yet, the £3,000 a year exemption, though welcome, is hardly adequate.

Why not change the date from which capital gains tax is effective? At present, as you know, the date from which chargeable gains accrue is April 6, 1965. Gains before that date are exempt; after it they are fully taxable. If this "doomsday" were moved to say April 6, 1970, then many of the criticisms of capital gains tax would be less valid.

All gains up until that date would be exempt and thereafter they would still be taxable. The existing rules regarding the April 6, 1965 doomsday could be adapted with relatively few changes for the new date.

Of course there would be some valuation problems but (just to get technical for a moment) by using time apportionment more extensively, perhaps even incorporating 1965 valuations into the time apportionment calculation these could be overcome.

On another point altogether, did you know how much the tax system still tends to discriminate against self-employed people despite many helpful changes in recent years.

The Finance Act 1980 contained many important and extremely welcome changes for self-employed pensions. However, there are still some curious restrictions on the benefits that are available under self-employed pension life assurance cover.

Are you aware that the Revenue takes a very strict interpretation of the law and generally does not allow any extra options to be incorporated into the term assurance? Only level term—or in a few cases family income benefit—is allowed. The option to increase life cover each year without evidence of health or to convert to another type of policy cannot be incorporated in the terms of the self-employed contract.

In contrast, the controlling director or employee pension scheme can provide life cover which increases in line with inflation or some other index and which can be continued in the form of another type of policy regardless of a person's state of health.

Self-employed abroad

Another irritation arises for self-employed people who work overseas. Many professions—including accountants and solicitors—have to practice as partners or employees of partnerships. If they work abroad it is often not permissible for them to be anything but self-employed. Unfortunately, this means that it is usually much more difficult for them to achieve the status of being not resident and not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

On the other hand an employee usually achieves this position by being employed wholly outside the United Kingdom for a full tax year and the income tax and capital gains tax advantages can be very considerable.

Did you know that an employer can provide sickness benefit under a permanent health insurance scheme and (organized in the right way) he should obtain tax relief on the premium and the benefit to the employee if there is a claim will be taxed as earned income?

On the other hand, a person who takes out a permanent health insurance contract himself will normally find that the premiums receive no kind of tax relief and that after a concessionary tax holiday of a year from the date when the benefit starts, the benefit is taxable as investment income. While there are a few ingenious methods of circumventing this problem, it does seem rather unfair.

It is extraordinarily difficult for employees, particularly of unquoted companies, to buy shares in their employing company without falling foul of a particularly vicious piece of legislation. This is contained in the Finance Act, 1972, and was set up to regulate so-called share incentive schemes.

Its effect, unfortunately, is to make many such gains subject to income tax rather than capital gains tax. The new share option share incentive schemes introduced by you and your predecessor are probably excellent in themselves but are really too limited in scope for many senior managers who would like to have a "share of the action".

Of course, many of the thresholds for reliefs, rates and exemptions need bringing up to date. Particularly obvious is capital transfer tax which Dennis Healey did more to alleviate in 1978 than you did last year. There are six bands of tax rates on estates between £50,000 and £160,000 and only three on estates between £160,000 and just over £2m. We would hope that the £2,000 a year exemption could be increased perhaps to £3,000 or even £4,000 a year.

Finally, as taxpayers we would plead for simplicity and lower taxes, even though such qualities tend to be against our professional interests.

Yours sincerely

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

Investor's week

Waiting for another interest rate cut

Bad news is no news to investors. Take this coal fiasco, the ridiculing of the rusting Iron Lady, the roasting of Mr David Howell, the minister in the middle, the dripping of government wets as they seemingly march to victory.

You would think that gilt-edged stocks would reel as militants in water, gas and power get set to rush through the breach hewn by the miners, elbowing aside the Government's rickety defences against huge increases in public sector pay.

What, it may be asked, stands in the way of further explosions in government spending, borrowing and inflation, to be curbed, however imperfectly, by higher taxes or interest rates?

It was a question the market did not even bother to answer this week as gilts held their ground while the *FT* index of 30 industrials took a small step back from 493.2 to 488.4.

Investors are transfixed by the assumed cut in minimum lending rate in the Budget on March 10. Just as important, the £250m or so required to buy off the miners and keep old pits open is nothing against officially inspired estimates that the public sector borrowing requirement will be at least £13,000m for the 1980-81 financial year.

Moreover, there seems to be little scope for a crack in gilt-edged (and hence in shares) as long as yields range up to 14 per cent. This indicates that the gilt-edged market is already expecting inflation to speed up again one day, and for the Government to continue to pelt it with stock.

With fears of industrial disruption, temporarily laid to rest (and whisper it softly, the Government is getting through the winter of discontent with remarkably little unrest) institutions and private investors dabbled in shares.

They were fortified by further signs of the Government going "soft". Leaks had it that Mrs Thatcher's own personal economic advisor, Professor Alan Walters, wants her to ease the money squeeze and lower the exchange rate to help industry compete abroad, and hardly a day passed without newspaper reports of ministerial wets pleading with Mrs Thatcher as they feared the electoral implications of a climb to 3 million unemployed.

Ammunition was at hand. January's record £957m balance of payments surplus on current account reflected a slump in imports brought on by industry's continued and massive destocking. Exports started to wobble as recession caught hold overseas, though they too reached a new peak, but only by value. Meanwhile Central Statistical Office indicators suggested that the trough of our own recession may be this spring.

History shows that shares climb during recession when they look forward to bumper profits and dividends in the next boom. They continue to ascend as profits grow at their fastest, which is in the early stages of business recovery. On this view there is some way to go, though one pitfall was suggested by the Charterhouse banking group this week—the possibility of renewed business weakness later this year after industry has topped up its stocks.

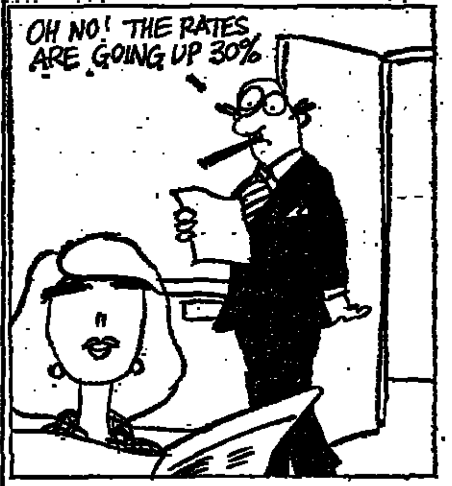
Meanwhile, insurance brokers bobbed up on the rise in the dollar, so good for North American earnings; and groups such as Reckitt & Colman, BAT, Wedgwood and Distillers showed strength for the same reason.

Peter Wainwright

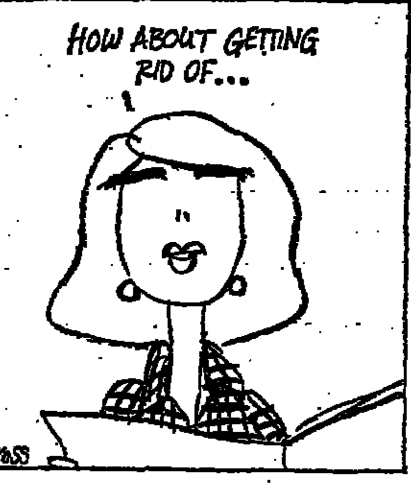
MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

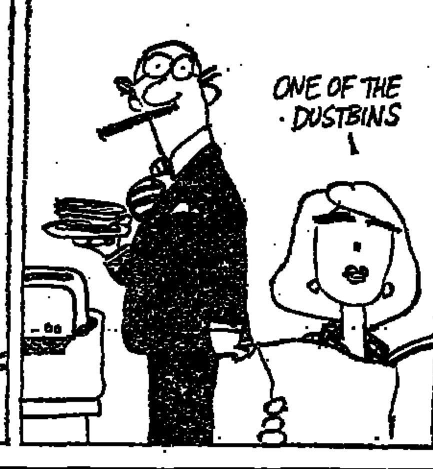
Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
		RISES		
304p	112p	Fisons	13p to 141p	Recovery stock
149p	78p	Mining Supp	6p to 132p	Coal deal
122p	43p	Pratt (F)	16p to 118p	Bardsey bid hopes
108p	52½p	Anderson Strath	4p to 76p	Coal deal
74p	51p	Wedgwood	14½p to 69½p	Third qtr figs
		FALLS		
78p	48p	Assoc Fish	7p to 48p	Pfts slump
258p	158p	Boots	16p to 235p	Woolworth price cuts
402p	282p	ICI	6p to 292p	Div Feb 26
428p	305p	Natwest	10p to 368p	Yr's figs Tues
393p	140p	Sainsbury (J)	19p to 348p	Broker's circular

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH BY ROSS









Taxation

Black economy and the Revenue's winning way

As the end of the fiscal year approaches, how many of us are considering by what trick of financial legerdemain can we reduce our tax bills? Adding up the little fiddles here, the bigger evasion there means that as much as £3,500m in lost tax each year.

Diddling the taxman is a pastime as old as the Inland Revenue itself. In its first annual report in 1806 the Inland Revenue was complaining bitterly about the peccadiloes of the original tax dodgers.

"It is notorious that persons living in easy circumstances, nay, even in apparent affluence, have returned their income under £60 (the ceiling for tax free income), although their annual expenditure has been treble that sum, and to whom there was no ground for imputing extravagance."

The early tax inspectors—or surveyors as they were once appropriately called—used very much the same surveillance techniques as their 1981 counterparts do to detect evasion.

The contrast between overt wealth and declared poverty set the surveyor's nose twitching and sent him back-tracking through past records to check previous income levels.

The reluctant taxpayer in 1806 would probably feel a twinge of sympathy for his spiritual descendant in 1980 who tried to minimize his personal income by passing off private expenses as business costs.

The 123rd report of the Inland Revenue, in much the same tone of voice as the first, reports that: "A recent in-depth examination of a pig farmer's accounts led to the discovery that the gold-plated taps in his bathroom had been charged in the business accounts as pig pens."

Future tax dodgers should, in fact, be wary of any prospective fiddle involving animals. Another investigation showed that: "The gift of a prize bull to the chairman of a company (the cost being charged as business expenses) is a recent instance of something which should have been declared as a taxable benefit, but was not."

The size and range of the black economy, including both outright evasion and understatement of income but not tax avoidance—which stays within the law, but usually without the spirit of it—is a matter for speculation. Those who work in it naturally aim to cover their tracks.

But there are some footprints they fail to wipe out. Comparison between gross income and expenditure tables throws up a gap between the amount of money we profess to earn—and the amount, more, we actually spend. Other clues can be found from studying cash and cheque transactions

With these guides and its own information garnered from specific areas and groups, such as the self-employed, the Inland Revenue believes that it is not plausible to judge that the size of the black economy is 7½ per cent of national income, and the tax loss £3,000m to £3,500m.

But tax dodgers will have to work harder to avoid the Revenue's detectives, the taxmen employed in the Inland Revenue's six special offices. Since this investigative division was set up in 1976, the tax take from dodgers has increased from £22m to £91m in 1979 and an estimated £130m last year.

Margaret Stone

National Savings

Queue jumping by post

I wonder if James Littlewood, the Director of National Savings, has recently been caught in a queue at the post office?

The announcement on Wednesday that the Department of National Savings was entering the world of coupon advertising certainly suggest that someone in the hierarchy got fed up with waiting to feed money into his National Savings Bank investment account.

A new facility, "Save-by-Post" will put the National Savings Bank on the same footing as the unit trust groups, unit-linked insurance offices, coin dealers and the rest who advertise their wares in the pages of the press.

True, you need to have a National Savings Bank investment account first, but otherwise there is little difference: you cut out the coupon and send your cheque (with bank book) to the National Savings Bank in Glasgow—by Freepost.

For a savings institution which repeatedly boasts of the number of outlets—some 20,000 Crown and sub-post offices in all—and the fact that they are open on Saturday morning, the new move may seem inconsistent.

Although the NSB is anxious to provide a service for the disabled and elderly who find a trip to even the nearest post office difficult, it also wants to pull in more money with this new arrangement.

The recent increase in the maximum investment account limit to £200,000 means there is a much bigger market to tap—of people who want to earn 15 per cent without queueing up for the privilege.

Coping with the trees next door



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

My neighbour has an ornamental tree planted adjacent to a wooden fence (vertical boards) which, because of the great overgrowth of the tree, is being gravely damaged by the latter leaning increasingly upon my fence and swaying markedly in even moderate winds.

I have politely drawn the attention of the owner of the tree to this state of affairs, but the matter has just been "laughed off" by a jocular permission to me to "do whatever you like about it". I am an elderly man and while I could myself cut off the offending branches, the sawing up and disposal of same would tax my physical powers. I feel that in a fit of mounting anger, I could quite readily saw off the branches which are eroding my property and fence, and push the whole debris over into my neighbour's garden, the first effect of which would be to block his entry into his property with his car.

Can I please seek your advice? My neighbour is in a manner of speaking a friend, but is boastful of the fact that he "draws the line at gardening". I should be grateful. (BH, Reading).

The overhanging branches constitute a legal nuisance. You are entitled to enter on your neighbour's land to abate the nuisance by cutting off those portions of the tree which project over your fence. Strictly you cannot lop them beyond the boundary line but as your fence is being struck and damaged by the tree a judge would undoubtedly allow you to cut it back sufficiently to prevent contact.

Unfortunately, if you have to get a contractor to do the work you cannot insist your neighbour foots the bill. (But he seems a jovial fellow, so why not send it to him any how? He may pay up). As to the branches you cut off, these remain the property of your neighbour so you must leave them on his land. It will be up to him to clear them away.

You can also (according to modern authority) bring an action against him to compensate you for the repairs to your fence. But if there is no actual damage to your property you cannot claim compensation. Your only right then is to cut back the offending branches at your own expense.

My work involves some overseas travel, as a result of which I have been able to claim foreign income deduction in my tax return for the past three years. I would be most grateful for your advice on a letter I have recently received from the Inland Revenue.

The problem arises from overseas earnings which, although earned in one tax year, are in fact paid in the next year. (It typically takes my employer 2-3 months to process overseas allowance claims.)

For tax year 1977-78 and 1978-79 the tax inspector treated these overlapping payments as earnings in the tax year in which they were paid. For the tax year 1979-80, however, he has altered his policy and now considers it as income in the year in which it was earned.

I questioned this change in policy, since it seemed unfair to me to tax earnings which I had not yet received. As a result I received a lengthy letter, recalculating all my overseas earnings since May, 1977, on this new basis and concluding that I owed over £200 in back taxes.

I would therefore appreciate your advice on the following two points:

(a) Is the inspector correct in his policy of considering overseas income in the year in which it was *earned* rather than the year in which it was *paid*.

(b) Am I obliged to pay additional tax for years back to April, 1977—tax which by the inspector's own admission is due to his own error? (D.G.S., Leighton Buzzard.)

The Inland Revenue generally assess employed persons on the "receipts" basis—ie, according to the remuneration paid by the employer during the year. However, the legally correct basis is the "earnings" basis. Where an employee receives bonuses, etc, which are only paid after the end of the tax year, the Inland Revenue will often apply the earnings basis and these bonuses are then assessed as remuneration of the year in which they were earned.

The application of the earnings basis frequently produces a *notional* underpayment. The assessment (form P70) will show remuneration earned during the year and PAYE tax deducted in that year. Because bonuses, etc, are paid only after the end of the year, the PAYE tax deducted at that time is not included in the assessment. So the assessments sent to you may not mean that you actually owe £200 to the Inland Revenue—the underpayment may be covered by subsequent tax deductions.

The Inland Revenue are generally able to raise assessments within six years of the end of the tax year concerned. Certain underpayments relating to "official error" are not pursued where the individuals have only limited means. Details of this practice are contained in the free booklet available from local tax offices listing extra statutory concessions. However, this concession is unlikely to be of any help to you, as it does not apply where the individual has income of more than £10,000.

Offshore funds

Lure of the distant islands

This week the Britannia Group launched an offshore fund in the Channel Islands. Britannia Gold Fund, available to both United Kingdom residents and non-residents, gives them a chance to invest through professional management in gold bullion, coins and gold futures as well as in gold and mining finance shares.

If the experience of Britannia's offshore funds is anything to go by, the bulk of business attracted by this new fund will come from outside the United Kingdom.

The Channel Islands has established itself as a tax haven for investors from abroad, outside the net of the Inland Revenue. But the tax advantages of investing in an offshore fund rather than a unit trust operating in the United Kingdom have largely gone by the board since the 1980 Finance Act gave valuable tax concessions to United Kingdom based unit trusts.

What the Channel Islands have to offer as an international financial centre is professional knowledge, ease of communication and political stability. Furthermore, funds based there enjoy greater freedom of investment than United Kingdom authorized unit trust—a fact that is reflected in the 100 different funds that are run there by over 30 management groups.

Funds investing in United Kingdom gilts—the prop of many groups set up in the Channel Islands—offer little advantage over their mainland counterparts since the last Budget changed the prohibitive rules that governed investments in gilts by unit trusts.

Next in terms of numbers come those which invest in equities for capital growth, either worldwide or in distinct geographical areas such as the United Kingdom, the United States, and to a lesser extent in the Far East and Europe.

Some of these funds are denominated in the currency of the local market which means the investor is fully exposed to the risk of currency movements as well as the fortunes of the stock market.

But what the offshore market can offer is the types of investment which United Kingdom authorized unit trusts are barred from holding. First and foremost are the deposit funds which invest in short-term United Kingdom fixed interest securities and deposits with the purpose of suppressing income in favour of capital gains—which makes them attractive to the United Kingdom resident paying higher rates of tax.

Then there are a handful of international bond funds which spread their portfolios in favoured currencies by investing in fixed interest securities, such as Eurobonds, United Kingdom gilts or United States treasury bills. Or there are a few pure currency funds which are basically like bank accounts with fund managers selecting the appropriate currency and switching around when conditions warrant it.

The more adventurous can make use of professional management to invest directly in commodities through an offshore fund, rather than through the more diluted form of commodity shares to which United Kingdom authorized trusts are limited. This highly volatile investment should form only part of a balanced portfolio of property, equities, and fixed interest securities.

Since the abolition of exchange control regulations in the autumn of 1979, worldwide investment is now readily available to the United Kingdom resident as well as those who go and live or work abroad. But where the expatriate scores is that he can extradiate himself from the United Kingdom tax system where despite reductions by the Tories, the top rate for investment income is still up at 75 per cent.

● If you are about to start work abroad, the do's and don'ts on the tax and investment front will look like a jungle.

But a book published this week, *The Expatriate's Guide to Savings and Investment**—written for those going to work abroad rather than rich tax exiles leaving our shores for a life richer still elsewhere—will help cut a clear (though expensive at £16.50) road through the undergrowth.

It gives general advice on different types of investments and taxation both in the United Kingdom and abroad, the ground you should cover before you leave and things to be done on the financial front before you return home. It also gives detailed information on all the different offshore funds, not only in the Channel Islands but also other tax havens such as the Isle of Man, Cayman Islands and Bermuda.

If your overseas appointment is accompanied by a jump in salary, do not fall into the pitfall of contractual savings unless you are sure you can carry on paying once you return home.

It is tempting to use a regular premium life assurance policy linked to an offshore fund investment to build up a capital sum. But what happens if your stay abroad—and salary is suddenly axed and you can no longer afford to pay the premiums? Early surrender of insurance policies does not make good investment sense.

* Financial Times Business Publishing, Book Sales Department, Minster House, Arthur Street, London EC4R 9AX.

Sylvia Morris

هكذا من الأصل

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Banks

The case of the vanishing safe deposit boxes

A number of customers at certain branches of Lloyds Bank—Lloyds is not saying how many or where—have had a shock recently: they have been evicted from their safe deposit boxes.

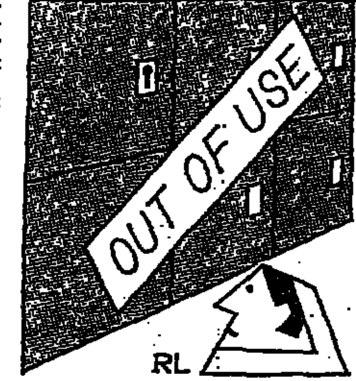
The letter of eviction from one London branch, Piccadilly, is polite and, on the face of it, helpful. It gives more than three months' notice where only 30 days is required. It points out that, notwithstanding the decision to discontinue the "private safe deposit facility", the branch will accept "items of nominal value for safe custody provided they are accommodated in a locked deed box and frequent access to them will not be required".

The letter goes on to moot "an appropriate fee . . . on an annual basis" and to note, ominously, that "you might wish to advise your insurers of the impending withdrawal of the items from the safe deposit".

Indeed you might. Silver and jewellery that are kept in the bank in the London area cost about £1.75 per £1,000 to insure. All risks cover—the only alternative if such valuables are not kept in some kind of safe store—is upward of £2.75 per £100.

The other three big clearing banks deny any intention of running down their safe deposit facility. Lloyds feels the service is uneconomic, and admits that it is discouraging new holders of safe deposit boxes even where not evicting existing ones.

But all acknowledge that safe deposit boxes are in great demand and relatively short supply. Barclays, for example, offers the facility only at 12 branches, seven of them in London. The situations at Natwest and Midlands are similar. All have waiting lists, some as long as five years.



Safe deposit boxes, where you can get them, are relatively cheap considering the attendant security rituals, with various combinations of keys held by bank and customer, and the presence of at least one bank staff member required whenever the box is opened. The smallest boxes—say, 4in x 5in x 20in—cost about £10 a year, the larger up to £80 or £100.

By contrast, London firms specializing in safe deposits, such as Chancery Lane Safe Deposit & Offices, WC2, charge from £29.90 for the smallest to £264.50 for a 23in x 23in x 18in box, and have very few available. One new company, Berkeley Safe Deposit of Davies Street, W1, does have plenty of boxes available and is, moreover, open seven days a week, including the evenings. Berkeley's minimum fee is £200.

To apply for a safe deposit box at a bank you do not have to be a customer at that branch or indeed the bank: small comfort, given the shortage of boxes generally. But even in the total absence of safe deposit boxes as such, there is still an option for the customer who would rather not be left holding the baubles.

Virtually all branches of any bank will accept sealed or locked parcels or boxes of reasonable size for safe keeping over the counter. This is a longstanding practice, originally designed for wills, insurance policies, stocks and bonds, and is usually a courtesy offered to existing customers only.

From the point of view of the dispossessed (or frustrated) safe deposit box-holder, the key point is that the bank does not want to know what is in its safe keeping — it never did, even for safe deposit boxes — and most insurers are happy if valuables are "in the bank", however the bank chooses to describe its arrangements, most often, in this case, "safe custody" as opposed to "safe deposit". Fees are so small, ranging from 50p or £1 a year for an envelope to £5 or so for a box, that they are often waived.

The author of Lloyds' eviction letter, with its curt reference to "items of nominal value", was clearly not trying very hard to spell out the attractions of this alternative service for the safe custody of valuables. Which is a pity.

Tony Samstag

Housing

A touch of spring in the market

House prices in January showed a marginal increase of 0.9 per cent and are £2,000 more expensive than they were a year ago with the average price now £24,752. The year-on-year increase of 8.8 per cent is the lowest recorded since The Times/Halifax house price index was introduced just over three years ago.

Although the annual rate of increase for new house prices at 16.4 per cent is almost double the second-hand rate, the increase in the last three months was 0.9 per cent. There is little evidence yet of the traditional new year price adjustments that housebuilders make; these normally show through in February figures.

The mild January seems to have tempted prospective buyers out. Halifax managers are reporting an increase in the volume of enquiries (still to show up as applications) in branch offices.

The lower mortgage interest rate, although not making much difference to the net monthly outgoings required to service a loan, has probably contributed to the slightly more optimistic mood.

In most parts of the country house prices are lower than they were three months ago. In the majority of cases the dip in prices is not substantial, but in Scotland house prices are now more than 5 per cent down from the October levels.

In the South-west, South-east and Greater London where houses prices are the most expensive, the setback in house prices goes back more than six months. In these regions, as well as Scotland and Yorkshire and Humberside, house prices are below their 1980 summer levels.

However, true to past form, it seems that the first signs of increased activity in the housing market are beginning to be seen in both the South-west and South-east where Halifax branch managers are reporting increased interest.

MS

The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly index of average prices of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

		Index	Average price (£)	% change over the preceding 1 year	6 months	3 months
1977	December	100.0	14,757			
1978	March	103.7	15,248	15.5	7.0	3.7
	June	109.3	16,133	16.9	9.3	3.6
	September	118.2	17,450	23.0	12.0	8.2
	December	121.1	17,866	21.2	10.7	2.4
1979	March	130.5	19,259	23.6	10.4	7.8
	June	138.4	20,341	26.1	19.5	5.6
	September	145.5	21,480	23.1	11.5	5.6
	December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.6	3.8
1980	January	154.2	22,754	25.5	8.2	3.1
	February	156.2	23,052	22.7	7.6	3.2
	March	158.2	23,352	21.3	8.7	4.8
	April	158.6	23,406	20.4	6.1	2.9
	May	161.7	23,866	18.8	6.8	3.5
	June	164.0	24,205	19.0	8.6	3.7
	July	163.7	24,165	14.9	6.2	3.2
	August	164.0	24,204	13.0	5.0	1.4
	September	165.8	24,473	13.9	4.8	1.1
	October	166.4	24,556	11.3	4.9	1.6
	November	166.0	24,499	9.7	2.7	1.2
	December	166.2	24,523	10.0	1.3	0.2
1981	January	167.7	24,752	8.8	2.4	0.8

Average regional prices of second-hand houses

	January £	December £	% change over 3 months ended October
North	18,703	18,763	−0.6
Yorks and Humberside	17,627	17,996	−0.2
North-west	20,021	20,026	−1.2
East Midlands	19,682	19,685	0.5
West Midlands	22,303	22,385	−1.0
East Anglia	23,934	23,458	2.7
Wales	19,977	20,608	−1.7
South-west	26,368	26,246	0.2
South-east	32,534	32,592	−0.5
Greater London	32,545	32,661	−1.4
Northern Ireland	18,764	19,097	−3.9
Scotland	21,350	21,907	−5.2

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

Round-up

Building society links

R. J. Temple, the firm of accountants, tax consultants and investment advisers launched a building society insurance link plan with a difference this week.

The scheme, launched in conjunction with Sentinel Insurance, a small conventional office, will invest at least three-quarters of your premiums in building societies—it is not tied to one society—with the remainder in other "safe" investments—such as local authority loans—if they offer a better yield at any time.

The actual return you will see from this investment depends on your tax rate and your age, but at present building society rates—and assuming life assurance premium relief of 15 per cent—to a basic rate taxpayer the return over the four-year term is 15.42 per cent (equivalent to 20.03 per cent gross) or 13.2 per cent for the 75 per cent taxpayer (15.79 per cent gross).

● Hill Samuel Unit Trust managers are launching a Gilt and Fixed Interest Growth Trust this weekend. Designed primarily for the higher rate taxpayer, the fund will aim for capital growth through active management of a fixed interest portfolio, and with the prospects of falling interest rates its launch is timely. The estimated gross starting yield on the fund, where minimum investment is £500, is 4 per cent.

The charges on the fund include a 4 per cent initial service levy and an annual fee of 0.75 per cent, although the managers reserve the right to increase these to 5 per cent and 1 per cent respectively.

● Standard Life has joined the growing number of life assurance companies adding a loan facility to their unit linked executive pension plans. It can also be set against the with-profit contract—still a fairly novel feature.

The facility is for controlling directors or those who are substantial shareholders, the minimum loan is £10,000.

Loan facilities on these schemes offer company directors the chance to put as much as possible into an executive pension plan with all the tax advantages without having to worry about locking in his money until retirement.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

British Aerospace dominates day

First-time dealings in British Aerospace dominated market interest yesterday as turnover reached a staggering 70m of the 100m shares offered for sale by the Government.

The doors of the market were opened ten minutes earlier than usual to cope with the expected rush of stags anxious to unload their shares to the eager institutional buyers. The shares opened at a 25p premium above the offer-for-sale price of 150p, before retreating slightly to around the 171p level where they fluctuated a penny either way for most of the day. They eventually closed at 172p, a 22p premium.

Eleswhere, activity was down to a minimum with equities drifting on profit taking ahead of the weekend, after this week's strong run. Sentiment was partially affected by the consequences of the Government's dramatic climbdown over the miners and the possible knock-on effect with other public employees currently in pay talks.

In addition, the market was dismayed by the latest round of redundancies announced by several companies, including 2,000 at Courtaulds, down 1p at 56p, and Laporte, down 6p at 85p, where 650 workers have been sacked. London Brick, which announced redundancies earlier in the week, fell another 1p to 68½p.

In the event, the FT Index closed at its low for the day 5.8 down at 488.4.

The extra cost of the settlement with the miners caused a little apprehension in gilts and this, coupled with profit taking ahead of the weekend, left prices generally lower. In longs, sellers had prices tumbling by £⅞ while in shorts losses of around £¼ were recorded.

Leading industrials whiled away the day under the shadow of British Aerospace and by the close minus signs were outweighing those stocks with upward movements. ICI, awaiting full-year figures next week, dipped 2p to 294p, despite the belief in most circles that the dividend is now safe. Profit taking lowered Glaxo 4p to 266p, Beechams 3p to 180p and Metal Box 8p to 188p. GKN saw little support after the announcement of a linkup with BSC on the Phoenix One project, dipping 2p to 150p. But there were several bright spots with domestic support lifting Dunlop 1p to 67p while Lucas firmed 1p to 172p and Unilever climbed 2p to 465p.

Shares of Kunick Holdings were suspended unchanged at 8p pending an announcement from the company.

Meanwhile in electricals, Dale Electric dropped 16p to 73p after disappointing profits and reduced dividend.

Among the majors, Racal added 3p to 354p on news of the sale of some of its Decca interests to Tatung of Taiwan, while Ferranti, with its high technology interests, hardened 5p to 505p as the British Aerospace fervour rubbed off. Plessey, awaiting figures next week, slipped 1p to 303p and profit taking lopped 5p from GEC at 641p.

It has not been the greatest of weeks for the stores sector. First of all Woolworths announce a cost cutting exercise which sparked off fears of a High Street price war. Yesterday it was the turn of W. H. Smith. A bearish broker's circular from Hoare Govett recommended them as a "sell" and the shares responded by falling 3p to 153p.

The full-year figures from Lloyds Bank drew a sigh of relief among dealers after hours. But the overall response to the news was described as disappointing. Lloyds rose 9p to 335p with sympathetic rises in Barclays, 7p to 398p.

However, the higher profits and 20 per cent increased dividend left dealers with nagging fears about a possible windfall tax and the problem of offering lower pay awards to their bank staffs in the present round of pay talks.

Full year figures from Goode Durrant & Murray were well received by the market on Thursday, and rose ½p to 29p and did not fall.

Wedgwood continued to benefit from recent figures, climbing another 2p to 71½p. Favourable comment was good for rises in Cawoods, 2p to 200p, John Finlan, 4p to 115p, Higgs & Hill, 7p to 127p, and Aberdeen Investment, 7p to 200p.

Sogomana leapt 38p to 388p in plantations, as profit taking clipped 15p from London Sumatra at 373p. In oils, profit taking left BP down 4p at 392p, Tricentrol 10p lower at 306p and Lasmo down a similar figure at 637p.

Equity turnover on February 19 was £131.378m (16,175 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were British Aerospace, GEC, Shell, Associated Dairies, Beecham, Turner & Newall, BAT, Bowater, GMH, Marks & Spencer, Cons Gold, Distillers, Tricentrol, ICI and Racal.

Traded Options: Although unable to deal in the new British Aerospace issue, business among its existing technology issues drew 614 contracts for Racal out of a total of 1,361 contracts.

Traditional options, on the other hand, were kept busy by calls for British Aerospace where the rate for the call was 12½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Abbey Panels (F)	10.15(6.9)	0.87(0.6)	16.58(18.57)	0.75(—)	—	—(—)
Adams & Gibbons (F)	25.7(25.8)	0.18(0.78)	—(—)	2.5(—)	30/4	3.75(5.75)
Wm Dawson (F)	18.07(16.7)	0.1†(0.35†)	2.97(9.97)	0.75(2.3)	—	0.75(2.3)
Glover & Main (I)	72.3(61.1)	1.11(2.69)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Lloyds Bank (F)	—(—)	289.9(276.6)	108.6(99.8)	9.6(8.4)	—	17.0(10.0)
Scottish Utd (F)	—(—)	2.47*(2.5*)	2.23(2.26)	1.45(—)	31/3	2.3(2.15)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=Net revenue after tax. †=Net profit.

Racal sells TV factory to Taiwan company

By Bill Johnstone

Racal Electronics has sold the Decca television factory in Bridgnorth, Shropshire that it acquired last spring to Tatung of Taiwan for about £1.1m.

The purchase, scheduled for June 1, will mean production being run down at the Shropshire factory from its present level of 1,000 to 1,500 televisions a week.

Racal acquired Decca for £103m last year, after intense competition from General Electric Company (GEC).

The production force at the factory was reduced to 850 from 1,200. With Tatung's consent a production schedule for the manufacture of the Decca televisions was agreed.

A joint statement said: "Price of the fixed assets will be £1.1m subject to the asset position on June 1. The book value of these assets is currently £1.3m."

The Shropshire factory has been producing the full range of television sizes from 12 inch to 26 inch. After the takeover on June 1, Tatung will be introducing its models to Shropshire along with its own production technology.

The stocks of television sets that remain after the June takeover will be sold in cooperation with Tatung. The Taiwanese company will form a British subsidiary called Tatung (UK) which will operate the Shropshire factory after June and provide sale and services for products manufactured before that date for a period of seven years.

According to the joint statement the purchase includes the premises, plant and machinery at Bridgnorth, and at the laboratory at Bradford, Yorkshire.

By the handover date, Racal expects that keeping the factory going at Bridgnorth will have cost it £7m. Both partners stressed that they are anxious to preserve the jobs of the present employees.

They said: "Tatung will use its best endeavours to secure continuing employment for as many employees as will be required for future business, and has guaranteed employment for at least 500 of the present employees for a minimum period of 12 months and intends to increase employment thereafter".

Dale Electric halves interim

By Catherine Gunn

Shares of Dale Electric International, an electric generator maker, fell 16p to 73p yesterday after it halved the interim dividend to 1p a share gross.

Profits at the half-year stage were £3,000 down at £205,000 on barely changed sales of £11.2m at October 26, 1980. Losses from three small businesses were blamed, one of which has since been sold.

Mr Leonard Dale, the chairman and managing director, said the group is trading buoyantly though export conditions are tough and there has been some price-cutting. Apart from electric generators, the group makes micro-electronic equipment and since October, diesel and gas turbine generating sets.

It opened a new factory in Leeds to make the new sets after closing its Hull factory.

Good figures from the aerospace ground power business, Houchin were negated by the losses from the three small companies. G. H. Cambridge, the most significant loss-maker, has been sold. Of the others, one has been reorganized and is now breaking even and the third is said to be improving.

Orders still look healthy, Mr Dale said, with increased business progressing through the system, but not yet paid for.

Mr Dale said that the divided cut reflects an equal balance between the reduction in profits and the board's "optimism for future trading periods". Hopes that this year would see a better trading climate have not materialized yet.

Briefly

F. Pratt Engineering Corporation: Norwich Union Insurance group has disposed of 110,000 shares and now holds 299,000 shares (5.49 per cent).

Scottish United Investors: Net revenue for year to December 31 £2.47m (£2.50m). E.P.S. 2.32p (2.26p). Dividend total 3.28p gross (3.07p). Proposed scrip issue of one-for-two. N.A.V. 104.5p, an increase of 32.1 per cent.

Howard Machinery: Co confirms that it has been notified that Diamond Industries Inc of Wilmington, Delaware, has acquired a further 500,000 shares and now also holds a proxy for a period of six months to vote in respect of a further 2m shares. Marlborough Securities has notified the board that it has agreed to dispose of 1.3m ordinary shares inward.

Blagden & Noakes (Holdings): Rheem International has recently acquired a further 63,000 ordinary shares thereby increasing its holding to 963,000 ordinary shares (9.04 per cent).

Glover & Main: Turnover for half year to September 30 £72.36m (£61.16m). Pre-tax profit £1.11m (£2.69m). Attributable profit £1.02m (£1.95m). Company is controlled by Thorn-EMI.

Kunick Holdings: Listing has been temporarily suspended at company's request pending an announcement.

William Dawson (Holdings): Turnover for year to September 30, £18.07m (£16.71m). Net profit, £106,000 (£354,000) after exceptional debits £203,000 (£318,000) and tax (undisclosed). EPS 2.97p (9.92p). Dividend 0.75p (2.30p) paid. Company's shares are dealt in under rule 163.

Abbey Panels Investments: Turnover for year to September 30, £10.15m (£6.98m). Pre-tax profit £877,000 (£609,000). EPS 16.58p (18.57p). Final 0.75p.

MIM Holdings: The Oaky Creek Joint Venturers have agreed in principle with the Queensland Government on rail and port aspects of the project, and both parties are proceeding with heads of agreement. Joint venture now has tentative plans to produce 0.75m tonnes a year of steaming coal to be shipped in conjunction with the coking coal.

Adams & Gibbon: Final 2.5p net making 3.75p (5.75p) for year to November 30. Turnover £25.77m (£25.87m). Pretax profit £187,000 (£782,000) after interest and tax.

Evered & Co (Holdings): Astra Industrial Group has acquired a further 190,000 shares.

Marsh offer to former Bowring shareholders

By Our Financial Staff

Marsh & McLennan, the United States insurance broker, which acquired British rival C. T. Bowring in a £250m cash and share deal last year, is offering to buy out United Kingdom investors who hold 15 of its shares or fewer.

The offer represents part of M & M's plan to smooth out dealing and marketability problems in its "heavyweight" stock, and to help former Bowring shareholders who received M & M shares in part or full payment for their holdings.

The American group has also made arrangements for British holders to elect to receive dividends in sterling rather than dollars to avoid banking costs of currency conversion.

It is offering to buy in the shares without cost at the average market price ruling in the three days to March 31.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST (1975=100)

		Expenditure data	Based on income data	Based on output data	Average estimate
1978	Q4	109.3	109.3	109.1	109.2
1979	Q1	107.2	108.6	108.7	108.1
	Q2	111.9	111.0	112.5	111.8
	Q3	109.2	108.6	110.5	109.2
	Q4	110.1	110.8	111.0	110.7
1980	Q1	109.0	111.1	110.1	110.1
	Q2	108.3	108.2	108.3	108.3
	Q3	106.4	107.0	106.2	106.5
	Q4	—	—	*104.9	—

* Preliminary estimate.

Espley-Tyas placing on Monday

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Ronald Shuck, former chairman of Slater-Walker satellite company Cornwall Properties, returns to the public arena after eight years as a property dealer, with the full quotation of the recently expanded Espley-Tyas property group.

The shares are being placed on Monday at 75p by Carr Sebag, to raise £3m. Dealings will start a week later on March 2. The issue was first announced three weeks ago.

The new Espley-Tyas group has been put together out of Mr Shuck's own property business, Consult; the former quoted spinning group Clover Croft & State; Queen Street Warehouse; and the previously private construction company Espley-Tyas itself.

As Consult's present projects are completed, their profits will be injected into Espley-Tyas in exchange for shares, bringing Mr Shuck's stake up from 20.1 per cent to 50.3 per cent of Espley-Tyas.

Mr Shuck has said he plans to expand Espley-Tyas in Britain by buying relatively cheap assets, and then would like to turn the group's attention to the United States.

Denbyware calls bid by Crown 'derisory'

Directors of pottery group Denbyware have rejected as "derisory" the £3m-plus takeover bid from Crown House, the engineering group which also has glass manufacturing interests.

In a letter to shareholders Mr George Robinson, chairman, says the board "can see no compelling argument why it should be of advantage to Denbyware, its shareholders or its employees for Denbyware to be taken over".

The offer of 80p a share was "derisory" and shareholders were advised to take no action.

Crown House already holds a near 30 per cent stake in Denbyware. It launched its bid for full control earlier in the week.

A takeover battle was signalled immediately after the Crown House bid, when it was disclosed that Denbyware's advisers had stepped into the market to boost its existing stake in the group from just under 12 per cent to more than 15 per cent.

Guinness Peat buys Sharpstow Chemical

Guiness Peat Group has completed the acquisition of Sharpstow Chemical, a private company based in Berkhamsted.

The initial consideration paid by GPG is equal to the net tangible assets of Sharpstow at October 31, and was £813,000, in shares. The Stock Exchange has admitted these shares to the Official List. Further sums equal to the pretax profits of Sharpstow for the year to May 31 is expected to be in the region of £500,000, payable on October 31.

Bristol Evening Post chief attacks bid

In a wide-ranging attack on the group attempting to take control of his company, Mr Andrew Breach, chairman of Bristol Evening Post, declared the offer by Associated Newspapers to be "opportunist and totally inadequate".

In a letter to shareholders he says the BEP board considers that the concept of total ownership by Associated cannot be recommended on financial grounds. Moreover, it is "of no technical merit, carries no advantages for BEP group employees, in which view the board has received wide support from the workforce, and is contrary to the spirit of United Kingdom legislation on newspaper monopolies".

International

Canon expects peak sales and profits for 1981

Canon Inc, the Japanese camera maker, expects its after-tax profit for 1981 to rise to a record 15,000m yen (about £32m), slightly up from last year's 14,730m yen.

Sales are expected to go up by about 16 per cent to a record 280,000 yen. Sales of cameras and copying machines are expected to increase this year as they did last year, but the yen's appreciation against the dollar will worsen export profitability.

Canon plans to declare a dividend of 12 yen per share this year, against 11 yen last year.

Earlier today Canon reported a 30 per cent rise in after-tax profit for 1980 of 14,730m yen, compared with 11,330m yen in 1979, on sales up 28 per cent to 240,750m yen.

Export sales rose by 30 per cent to 175,860m yen, accounting for 73 per cent of its total sales.

Exports of copying machines to the United States last year nearly doubled.

Squibb sales advance

The Squibb Corporation's sales for the fourth quarter of 1980 were $461.12m (£202m), an increase of 12 per cent from comparable sales in 1979. Fourth-quarter income from continuing businesses of $42.61m was up 13 per cent.

Net income from continuing and discontinued businesses was $42.3m in the fourth quarter of 1980, up 5 per cent from 1979. Net income per share was 87 cents in the fourth quarter, compared with 88 cents, while income from continuing businesses alone was 88 cents, compared with 82 cents.

Sales for the year reached $1,676m, an increase of 15 per cent. Income from continuing businesses in 1980 was $123m, an increase of 7 per cent.

Pioneer Electronic

In the first quarter of its year, the three months to Dec. 31 last, sales and other income of Pioneer Electronic rose from $356.26m to $414.86m (about £182m). But net income fell from $29.66m to $23.76m. Net income per share fell from 69 to 55 cents.

Rustenburg Platinum

Rustenburg Platinum Mines is cutting its minimum price for palladium by $60 to $140 per troy ounce from $200, effective immediately, its London agents, Johnson Matthey, said.

This followed an identical price cut by Impala Platinum

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER closed barely steady, but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £785-86.00 a metric ton; three months, £808-8.50. Sales, 2,525. Cash cathodes, £782-83.00; three months, £794-95.00. Sales, 200 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £789-790.00; three months, £812-812.50. Settlement, £790.00. Sales, 7,650 tons. Cash cathodes, £786-787; three months, £799-800.00. Settlement, £787.00. Sales, 225 tons.

TIN.—Standard tin was quiet.— Afternoon.—Standard, cash, £5,870-80 a tonne; three months, £6,030-35. Sales, 65 tonnes. High grade, cash, £5,870-80; three months, £6,020-25. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard, cash, £5,880-5,890; three months, £6,030-6,035. Settlement, £5,890. Sales, 650 tonnes. High grade, cash, £5,880-5,890; three months, £6,030-6,035. Settlement, £5,890. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works was unchanged yesterday at 30.75 ringgit per kilo.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £308-10.00 per tonne; three months, £318-19.00. Sales, 1,300 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £307-308; three months, £317-317.50. Settlement, £308.00. Sales, 5,025 tonnes.

ZINC closed steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £322-23.50 per tonne; three months, £332.50-33.00. Sales, 2,775 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, 318.50-319; three months, £330.50-331.50. Settlement, £319.00. Sales, 1,175 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £215.00 ($492.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 572.80p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,324.90); three months, 590.55p (1,376.60c); six months, 609.25p (1,432.30c); one year, 644.50p (1,535.60c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 573-74.0p; three months, 591-92.0p. Sales, 56 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 573.5-574p; three months, 590-590.5p. Settlement, 574.0p Sales, 31 lots.

ALUMINIUM closed steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £641-43.00 per tonne; three months, £650-51.00. Sales, 3,250 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £638-640.00; three months, £649-649.50 Settlement, £640.00. Sales, 7,375 tonnes.

NICKEL closed steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,790-2,805 per tonne; three months, £2,760-70. Sales, 108 tonnes. Morning.— Cash, £2,763-2,775; three months, £2,741-2,743. Settlement, £2,775. Sales, 174 tonnes.

RUBBER was steady (pence per kilo): March 56.50-58.00; April 57.00-59.40; April-June 58.70-58.90; July/Sept, 62.10-62.10; Oct./Dec. 65.00-65.10; Jan./March 67.90-68.00; April/June 70.90-71.10; July/Sept, 73.90-74.10; Oct./Dec. 76.90-77.10. Sales: one lot at five tonnes and 341 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS closed about steady. Spot: 56.00-57.50. Cif's March, 60.75-61.00; April, 61.00-61.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): March 1,023-25; May 1,026-30; July 1,038-40; Sept. 1,051-52; Nov. 1,055-56; Jan. 1,060-90; March 1,060-1,107. Sales: 1,826 lots, including 10 options.

ARABICA (officials at 1,645): Feb. 145.00-146.00; April 141.00-145.00; June 142.00-146.00; Aug. 141.00-146.00; Oct. 140.00-145.00; Dec. 140.00-144.50; Feb. 140.00-144.00. Sales: nil.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).— March 848-49; May 886-87; July 911-12; Sept. 935-53; Dec. 963-66; March 987-90; May 1,004-10.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £10.00 higher at £257; the "whites" price was £3.00 higher at £284. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 256.00-256.50; May, 260.50-261.00; Aug. 257.00-258.50; Oct. 254.00-254.50; Jan. 257.50-59.00; March, 259.00-241.00; May, 255.00-257.00. Sales: 11,595 lots. Closing tone: firm. ISA prices (Feb 19): daily, 25.38c; 15-day average, 24.36c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was very quiet yesterday (£ per tonne): Feb, expired; April 125.50-133.70; June, 127.20-127.50; Aug. 129.00-129.30; Oct. 130.00-131.50; Dec. 130.00-135.50; Feb. 130.00-137.50. Sales: 28 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract, cents per kilo (quiet):—March, 345-349; May, 354-356; Aug. 362-365; Oct. 370-376; Dec. 379-383; Jan. 379-386; March 380-383; May, 383-386; Aug. 382-388. Sales: six lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic.—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent: March, £115.50 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: March, £103.50; April, £106.50 trans-shipment east coast. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob: March, £112 paid; April, £114.50; April-June, £116.50 sellers.
MAIZE.—US-French and S African white, both unquoted. S African yellow: March-April, £87.00.
BARLEY.—English feed, fob: Feb, £100; March, £101.50; April, £102.50; April-June, £103.50 sellers east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was easy.—March, £98.45; May, £98.90; Sept, £93.95; Nov, £97.45; Jan, £101.30. Sales, 285 lots. **WHEAT** was easy.—March, £108.55; May, £112.05; July, £115.85; Sept, £99.00; Nov, £102.65; Jan, £106.50. Sales, 294 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£105.40	£94.00
E Midlands	£107.50	£104.50	£94.60
N East	£108.00	£107.40	£95.00
Scotland	—	—	£95.30

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on February 20.—GB: Cattle, 85.76p per kglw (+2.07). UK: Sheep, 168.81p per kg est dcw (+5.85). GB: Pigs, 69.91p per kglw (—0.81). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 2.6 per cent, average price 85.86p (+2.29). Sheep numbers down 4.1 per cent, average price 168.80p (+5.81). Pig numbers down 10.3 per cent, average price, 69.91p (—0.81). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 6.7 per cent, average price 85.28p (+0.95). Sheep numbers down 7.5 per cent, average price 167.52p (+5.00).
POTATOES (Gafta): April, £60.00; Nov. £57.40; Feb. £66.80. Sales: 116 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

Brazil invited to join tin agreement

Brasilia, Feb 20.—Malaysia has invited Brazil to join the International Tin Agreement and wants to increase technical cooperation in the production of rubber, a spokesman for industry and commerce said.

A mission led by the Malaysian Primary Industries Minister Mr Paul Leong also wants to buy sugar from Brazil over the longer term and export oil palm seeds to Brazil for use in the development of alternative energy sources.

The Government's National Steel and non-ferrous Metals Council has promised to analyse the Malaysian invitation to join the tin agreement.—Reuter.

Rubber prices at new contract 'lows'

Rubber prices on the London terminal market traded at new contract "lows" yesterday afternoon in all three-month quoted positions from April-June, 1981 through to October-December, 1982.

The decline was influenced by yesterday afternoon's firmer sterling rate against the United States dollar, triggering local dealer liquidation ahead of the weekend, as well as some stop-loss selling. There was also cross trading as values dipped to their new contract "lows".

Discount market

In tight money conditions, the Bank of England found it necessary to give help on a very large scale to the discount houses yesterday. This help should have been sufficient, but within the market rates that had held at about 14 per cent all day were still being paid for closing balances. Some dealers put a large part of the blame for the shortage of funds on the British Aerospace offer.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar staged a late rally in unsettled foreign exchange markets yesterday. Initially, the United States currency had extended overnight weakness on Far Eastern markets and came on offer throughout most of the morning and early afternoon, before regaining some lost ground on late United States support.

Dealers said Thursday's measures by the Bundesbank and Swiss National Bank on interest rates continued to boost both the D-mark and Swiss currency, while sterling also appreciated, reaching $2.3325 at one stage, but coming back quiet sharply at $2.3100—a gain of 245 points compared with its last close of $2.2855. Sterling's "effective" exchange index at the final calculation moved ahead to 102.5 from 101.9 on Thursday.

Easier at first against many Continental currencies, the pound was little changed on balance at the finish, with sentiment helped by the decision of the miners to call off their strike action.

The dollar, meanwhile, reflected continuing disappointment with President Reagan's economic policy

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 20	Market rates (close) February 20	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3030-3320	$2.3090-3110	.30-.40c disc	1.75-1.85c disc
Montreal	$2.7550-7800	$2.7575-7586	.45-.55c disc	2.15-2.35c disc
Amsterdam	5.25-35fl	5.27¼-28½fl	2½-1½c prem	5-4c prem
Brussels	77.90-79.00f	78.40-60f	15-5c prem	14-4c prem
Copenhagen	14.92-15.07k	14.94-95k	175-10ore prem	5ore prem-180ore disc
Dublin	1.3070-3200p	1.3115-3135p	par-20p disc	30-45p disc
Frankfurt	4.83-90m	4.84-85m	1½-½pf prem	3¼-2¼pf prem
Lisbon	128.50-130.75e	129.00-50e	92c prem-27c disc	116c prem-121c disc
Madrid	195.50-197.25p	196.00-20p	11c prem-41c disc	163-207c disc
Milan	2319-37lr	2320-22lr	5¼-7¼lr disc	29¾-32¾lr disc
Oslo	12.21-31k	12.22-24k	200-400ore prem	70ore prem-110ore disc
Paris	11.27-38f	11.30-32f	3¼-2¾c prem	3¾-2¾c prem
Stockholm	10.42-52k	10.46-48k	475-555ore disc	1350-1445ore disc
Tokyo	470-80y	477-79y	240-185y prem	580-510y prem
Vienna	34.20-65sch	34.25-55sch	13-11gro prem	30-24gro prem
Zurich	4.34-40f	4.35½-36½f	2½-1½c prem	6½-5½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.6 at 102.5.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9805-1.9955
Bahrein	0.8755-0.8785
Finland	10.3165-10.3565
Greece	116.00-118.00
Hongkong	12.2505-12.2905
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.6360-0.6390
Malaysia	5.2545-5.2845
Mexico	53.8-54.8
New Zealand	2.4770-2.4970
Saudi Arabia	7.7580-7.880
Singapore	4.8240-4.8540
South Africa	1.7825-1.7975

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	102.5	—24.9
US dollar	98.5	—4.9
Canadian dollar	84.6	—18.4
Schilling	116.2	+21.6
Belgian franc	108.8	+9.9
Danish kroner	91.1	—9.4
Deutsche mark	120.2	+38.3
Swiss franc	136.6	+76.0
Guilder	113.6	+16.6
French franc	87.3	—9.2
Lira	61.5	—53.5
Yen	146.0	+41.9

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7725-1.7765
+ Canada	1.1949-1.1952
Netherlands	2.2800-2.2900
Belgium	33.90-34.05
Denmark	6.40-6.43
West Germany	2.1000-2.1100
Portugal	55.65-55.80
Spain	84.50-84.60
Italy	1003-1008
Norway	5.27-5.30
France	4.8700-4.8800
Sweden	4.49-4.52
Japan	206.00-207.00
Austria	14.82-14.87
Switzerland	1.8625-1.8725

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8366-0.8369

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate+	% change adjusted+*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.7107	+4.83	+0.93	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.94724	+2.90	—1.00	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.57298	+3.66	—0.24	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.99375	+2.51	—1.39	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.81362	+2.55	—1.35	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.695235	+4.05	+0.15	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1234.04	+6.59	+2.69	4.08

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 16-17; seven days, 15¾-15¾; one month, 15¹⁵⁄₁₆-16¹⁄₁₆; three months, 16³⁄₁₆-16⁷⁄₁₆; six months, 16⁵⁄₁₆-16⁷⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $514.75 (an ounce); pm, $511.50 close, $507.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $521-524 (£226.25-277.50).
Sovereigns (new): $127-129 (£55-56).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 14 Low 14
Week Fixed: 13½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⁹⁄₁₆	2 months	12⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁹⁄₃₂	3 months	12

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	13-12⅞	3 months	13⅛
3 months	12⅞-12¹³⁄₁₆	4 months	12¾
4 months	12½-12	6 months	12¼
6 months	11½-11⅜		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¾-15½	7 months	13-12¾
2 months	14⅞-14⅝	8 months	13-12¾
3 months	13⅞-13⅝	9 months	13-12¾
4 months	13½-13¼	10 months	13-12¾
5 months	13¼-13	11 months	13-12¾
6 months	13-12¾	12 months	12¾-12½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14-13⅞	6 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆-12¹³⁄₁₆	12 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14½-14¼	3 months	13
7 days	14½-14¼	6 months	12⅝
1 month	14¼	1 year	12⅝

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 14¼-14⅛ Close 14-13¾

1 week	14⅛-14	6 months	12⅝-12½
1 month	14¹⁄₁₆-13¹⁵⁄₁₆	9 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	13-12⅞	12 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13½ 6 months 13⅛
Finance House Base Rate 15%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£443m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.97½	received	83%
Last week	£96.92½	received	21%
Average rate	12.067%	Last week	12.2933%
Next week	£100m	replace	£200m

Wall Street

New York, Feb 20.—The Stock market largely ignored further signs that interest rates are declining and prices ended mixed in moderate trading although semiconducto rshares were weak.

Analysts said with President Reagan's fiscal programme likely to be tied up in Congress for several months, investors were selling stock and buying short-term debt issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.73 points but declines led advances three to two on turnover of 42,000,000 shares, slightly up on yesterday's 41,630,000 shares.

First National Bank of Chicago cut its prime rate to 19 per cent from 19½ per cent, joining Morgan Guaranty, which moved to 19 per cent last week. Other major banks are still charging 19½ per cent.

The Federal Reserve allowed the federal funds rate to drop about two percentage points from the lowest levels it would tolerate about two weeks ago. Dealers said the action confirmed earlier expectations that the Fed would tolerate an easing of rates.

After the close, the Federal reserve said the basic money supply fell $1,300m but the broader measure rose $1m. The New York Stock Exchange said short interest fell more than two million shares. However, because of the low average daily volume recently, analysts said the figure was mildly bullish.

Volume leader American Telephone climbed ⅛ to 52¾. It said it may seek to raise funds in the Eurodollar market, but not immediately. Earlier this week ATT raised its dividend.

Among semiconductor issues, active National Semiconductor lost ¾ to 31¼, Texas Instruments 3⅝ to 109, Digital Equipment ¾ to 81⅞, Prime Computer ⅞ to 25⅞. Data General one to 46¾ and Motorola two to 60¾. The group has been hurt recently by a drop in new orders.

Ford Motor eased ⅛ to 19c. Late yesterday, as expected, Ford reported $1,500m 1980 loss.

Some of the United States commodity prices were not available at the time of going to press.

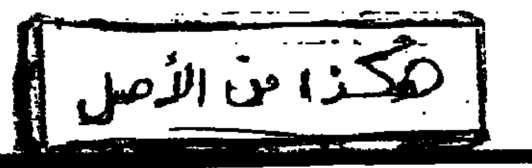
US commodities

New York, Feb 20. GOLD at the Comex closed at $506.50 an ounce, down $0.80 on yesterday's February closing prices. Feb. $506.50; March $508.50; April $513.50-$515.50; June $527.50-$529.00; Aug. $541.70; Oct. $554.50; Dec. $568.70; Feb. $583.30; April $595.70; June $609.30; Aug. $623.00; Oct. $636.70; Dec. $650.50.
CHICAGO IMM GOLD: March, $507.0-506.5; April, $513.6; June, $527.0-528.0; July, $533.8; Sept. $547.3; Oct. $554.0; Dec. $567.5; Jan. $574.2; March, $587.8.
SILVER at NY Comex closed at $13.125 an ounce for February. March futures settled eight cents lower at $13.15 an ounce. Feb. 1,312.50c; March, 1,310.00-1,319.00; April, 1,330.00; May, 1,350.00-1,355.00; July, 1,390.00-1,395.00c; Sept. 1,432.50c; Dec. 1,489.00c; Jan. 1,507.00c; March, 1,544.00c; May, 1,581.00c; July, 1,618.00c; Sept. 1,655.00c; Dec. 1,709.50c.
COTTON futures for March closed at 91.95 cents. 2.00 cents up on yesterday.—March, 91.95c; May, 93.30c-93.65c; July, 92.70c-92.95c; Oct. 87.25c-87.30c; Dec. 83.60c-83.80c; March, 84.70c-85.00c; May, 85.00c-85.50c; July, 85.50c-86.00c.
COCOA futures for March settled at $1,883 a ton, registering a rise of $48.00 over yesterday. — March, $18.83; May, $1,970; July, $2,030; Sept. $2,090; Dec. $2,170; March, 2,240; May, $2,300.

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling: spot 2.3175 (2.3200); three months, 2.3335 (2.3415); Canadian dollar 1.1945 (1.1964).
The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 450.14 (427.90). The futures index was 445.25 (442.56).
The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 936.09 (933.36)

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds



Stock Exchange Prices

Profit taking

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 9. Dealings End, Feb 27. § Contango Day, March 2. Settlement Day, March 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS						
99 11/16	89	Treas 9 1/4% 1981	99 11/16	+1/16	9.779	13.283
98 11/16	91	Exch 8 1/4% 1981	98 11/16	+1/16	8.360	12.842
98 3/4	91	Exch 9 1/2% 1981	98 5/8	+1/32	9.620	12.569
95 7/8	85 1/2	Exch 3% 1981	95 7/8	..	3.129	11.984
100 1/4	93 3/16	Exch 12 3/4% 1981	100 3/16	..	12.726	12.418
97	88	Treas 8 1/2% 1980-82	96 23/32	-1/16	8.769	12.212
95	81 1/2	Treas 3% 1982	94 7/8	..	3.162	8.589
102 1/4	90 1/2	Treas 14% 1982	101 13/16•	..	13.751	12.137
95 1/2	85 3/4	Treas 8 1/4% 1982	95 3/8	-1/8	8.651	12.048
95 3/4	85 3/4	Exch 9 1/4% 1982	95 5/8	•-1/8	9.673	12.382
94 9/16	84 7/8	Exch 8 1/4% 1983	94 7/16	-1/8	9.265	12.163
89	76 1/2	Exch 3% 1983	89	+1/8	3.372	9.167
99 5/16	85 3/4	Treas 12% 1983	98 7/8	•-3/16	12.138	12.649
93 5/8	84 1/4	Treas 9 1/4% 1983	93 7/16	-1/16	9.901	12.610
102 1/8	94 1/4	Exch 13 1/2% 1983	101 1/8	-1/16	13.316	12.869
93 3/4	84 1/2	Exch 10% 1983	93 7/16	-1/16	10.702	12.850
86 3/4	76 3/4	Fund 5 1/2% 1982-84	86 3/4	..	6.342	10.958
97 1/16	86 3/4	Exch 11 1/4% 1984	96 1/8	-1/8	11.704	12.853
104 3/16	94 1/2	Exch 14% 1984	102 9/16	-1/16	13.649	12.994
79 3/4	68 3/4	Exch 3% 1984	79 3/4	+1/4	3.762	10.364
99 5/8	88	Treas 12% 1984	97 9/16	•-3/16	12.294	12.857
109 1/4	97 1/2	Treas 15% 1985	106 1/2	-1/4	14.084	12.885
74 1/4	68 11/16	Treas 3% 1985	74 1/4		4.040	10.716
MEDIUMS						
103 1/4	89 1/2	Exch 12 1/4% 1985	97 5/16	-1/16	12.588	13.009
97 1/4	93 1/2	Exch 11 3/4% 1986	95 1/8	•-1/8	12.348	13.107
89 7/8	78 3/4	Treas 8 1/2% 1984-86	86 1/4	-1/8	9.918	12.210
105 3/8	90 5/8	Exch 13 1/4% 1987	101 1/4	-1/8	13.293	13.257
81 1/2	70 1/4	Fund 6 1/2% 1985-87	80 1/2	-1/8	8.285	11.462
97 1/4	91 1/8	Treas 12% 1987	97 1/4	..	12.831	13.493
83	71 7/8	Treas 7 3/4% 1985-88	79 1/4	-1/8	9.357	12.445
65 3/4	54 7/8	Trans 3% 1978-88	65 1/4	+1/4	4.269	9.841
98	82 3/8	Treas 11 1/2% 1989	89 5/8	-1/8	12.829	13.686
68 1/4	57 3/4	Treas 5% 1986-89	65 1/2	-1/2	7.713	11.540
104 3/4	89 1/8	Treas 13% 1990	96 7/8	-1/2	13.374	13.551
82	69 1/2	Treas 8 1/4% 1987-90	78 3/4	-1/2	10.603	12.464
96 3/4	81 7/8	Treas 11 3/4% 1991	89 5/8	-1/8	13.305	13.969
68	57 1/2	Fund 5 3/4% 1987-91	66 1/8	-1/8	8.966	11.864
92 3/4	77 7/8	Exch 11% 1991	87 1/4	-1/8	13.085	13.908
103 1/4	86 1/2	Treas 12 3/4% 1992	94 1/2	-1/8	13.640	13.933
86 3/4	74 1/8	Treas 10% 1992	80	-1/8	12.512	13.573
100 1/2	84 3/4	Exch 12 1/4% 1992	90 1/4	•-1/8	13.568	13.982
104 1/4	94 1/4	Exch 13 1/2% 1992	95 7/8	•-1/4	13.958	14.061
100 1/8	84 7/8	Treas 12 1/2% 1993	93 1/2	-1/8	13.628	13.924
65 3/4	54 3/4	Fund 6% 1993	61 1/4	•-1/4	9.766	12.028
107 3/8	92 7/8	Treas 13 3/4% 1993	101 1/4	-1/8	14.067	14.135
115	96 1/2	Treas 14 1/2% 1994	102	•-1/8	14.190	14.117
104 1/8	95 1/8	Exch 13 1/2% 1994	100 1/2	-1/8	14.053	14.163
100 1/8	85 1/2	Exch 12 1/2% 1994	91	-1/8	13.746	14.023
81 1/4	68 1/2	Treas 9% 1994	76	-1/4	12.292	13.219
102 3/4	81 1/4	Treas 12% 1995	89	-1/8	13.636	13.977
50 1/4	42 1/4	Gas 3% 1990-95	50 1/4	-1/4	6.100	9.654
86 3/4	72 3/4	Exch 10 1/4% 1995	79 3/4	-1/4	13.028	13.680
LONGS						
98 5/8	81 1/8	Treas 12 3/4% 1995	95 7/8	-1/8	13.805	13.980
109 1/4	94 1/8	Treas 14% 1996	100 1/8	-1/8	14.162	14.187
81 3/4	67 7/8	Treas 9% 1992-96	73 1/2	•-1/4	12.331	13.168
118 3/4	99 3/4	Treas 15 1/4% 1996	110 3/4	-1/2	14.397	14.290
106	89 3/8	Exch 13 1/4% 1996	98 1/4	-1/2	13.934	14.036
50 1/4	41 1/4	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	49 1/2	• ..	6.022	9.081
105 3/4	88 1/8	Treas 13 1/4% 1997	96 1/4	-1/8	13.939	14.055
87 7/8	74 3/8	Exch 10 1/2% 1997	79 1/2	-1/4	13.219	13.716
80 1/4	65 7/8	Treas 8 3/4% 1997	71 1/4	•-1/4	12.282	13.022
66 1/2	54 3/8	Treas 6 3/4% 1995-98	62 1/4	-1/4	11.228	12.417
127 1/4	101	Treas 15 1/2% 1998	113 3/4	-1/4	13.453	13.249
98 1/8	83	Exch 12% 1998	90 1/2	-1/8	13.748	13.943
83 3/4	69 1/2	Treas 9 1/2% 1999	76 3/4	-1/4	12.718	13.223
101 1/2	82 3/4	Exch 12 1/4% 1999	88 3/4	•-1/4	13.725	13.884
88 3/4	75 1/4	Treas 10 1/2% 1999	81 1/8	-1/4	13.374	13.633
104	92 7/8	Treas 13% 2000	96	-1/8	13.897	13.976
110 3/8	94 1/2	Treas 14% 1998-01	103 3/4	-1/8	14.122	14.125
95 1/2	80 3/4	Exch 12% 1999-02	88 5/8	-1/8	13.709	13.837
108 7/8	91	Treas 13 3/4% 2000-03	99 3/4	-1/8	13.886	14.011
97 1/4	78 3/8	Treas 11 1/2% 2001-04	84 1/2	•-1/8	13.494	13.610
43 1/2	34 1/4	Fund 3 1/2% 1999-04	39 1/4	-1/8	9.006	10.637
101 7/8	86	Treas 12 1/2% 2003-05	94 1/8	-1/8	13.680	13.731
73	59 3/4	Treas 8% 2002-06	68 1/2	-1/4	12.298	12.541
96 7/8	79 3/4	Treas 11 3/4% 2003-07	87 1/4	-1/8	13.564	13.628
108 3/4	94 1/2	Treas 13 1/2% 2004-08	96 1/4	•-1/8	13.796	13.802
53 3/8	43	Treas 5 1/2% 2008-12	48	•-1/4	11.408	11.758
[illegible]						

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
346	178	Brit & Comm	292	..	17.9	6.1	7.3
306	116 1/2	Fisher J.	154	+1	2.9	1.9	12.6
41	31	Jacobs J. I.	37	..	3.1	8.5	..
137	85 1/2	Ocean Trans	131 1/2	-1 1/2	12.7	9.7	15.7
137	105	P & O 'Dfd'	121 1/2	-1 1/2	10.0	8.2	7.5

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	198	Assam Frontier	199	..	14.3	7.2	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	420	..	5.7	1.4	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	295	+7	21.4	7.3	..
332	263	Moran	265	..	11.4	4.3	..
158	103	Surmah Valley	103	-2	3.2	3.1	..
219	133 3/4	Warren Plant	214	..	14.3b	6.7	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	28	• -1	6.8	24.2	..
34 1/2	28 1/2	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	• +1	500	15.2	..
27 1/2	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£23 1/2	..	153	6.5	8.6
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	225	..	10.1	4.5	10.6
185	93	Milford Docks	116	..	9.8	8.4	..
143	68	Nesco Inv	143	..	10.0	7.0	..
35	28 1/2	Sunderlnd Wtr	£35	+1/2	538	15.4	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied London Prop 8 1/4% Cnv 1999 (‡)	£105 1/2
Bell A. 9 1/2% Conv 1999-2001	£96 1/4 -1/2
British Aerospace 50p Ord (150)	172
Dunbar Group £1 Ord (303)	420
Essex Water 8 1/2% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£10 5/8 +1/2
Exchequer 12% Cnv 1985 (£97† g)	£40 7/8 -1/16
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1998 (†)	£91 1/8 -1/8
Exchequer 12 3/4% 'B' 1999 († h)	£88 3/4 -1/8
Ldn Merchant Secs 7 3/4% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£45 3/4
New Tokyo Inv Trust 50p Ord	116
Oil and Gas Production 2c Ord (42)	33-1
Portals 9 1/2% Cnv 1994-2000 (‡)	£118 1/4 +1/2
Treasury 12% 1986 († b)	£20 5/16 -1/16
Treasury 11 1/2% 1989 'A' (†)	£90 5/8 -1/8
Treasury 11 3/4% 2003-2007 'A' (†)	£85 1/2 -1/8

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of return	
Argyll Foods (65‡)	Mar 27	55 prem+1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £80 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid, h £20 paid.

Shoparound with Beryl Downing



Right: Hand-thrown 5-pint tureen by Alan Caiger-Smith with matching ladle, £25, and individual lidded soup bowls, £5.80 each. In blue, blue-green, greenish-grey or brown, from The Aldermaston Pottery, Reading, Berkshire.

Below: Double duty tureens that can be used for soup or vegetables, but have no holes in the lids for ladles: white tureen, 5 pints, labelled Bouillabaisse in blue, £22.95 at Heals, Tottenham Court Road, London, W1; white soupier with lion head handles, 4 pints, £18.47, with matching soup dishes at £3.58 each, from Elizabeth David, 46 Bourne Street, London, SW1, and The Kitchen Supply Shop, 3 North Row, The Market, London, WC2; deep blue earthenware tureen with red and white border, 5 pints, £10 from Divertimenti, 68/72 Marylebone Lane, Wigmore Street, London, W1M 5FF.



■ If cleanliness is next to godliness, I don't think there can be much of a servant problem Up There—no shortage of heavenly home helps to plump up the clouds and brush away the feathers after choir practice. Where else do all the ladies of the detergents ads go, if not to the Ultimate Arbiter of what is whiter than white?

It puzzles me that the makers of such advertisements seem to think that a woman's self-esteem has less to do with inner cleanliness than with being *seen to be clean*. I once had a nosey neighbour who concluded from the gurgling in my downspout that I took two baths a *day and she proceeded to* inform the village that if I had to bathe that often I was No Better Than I Ought To Be. So you see, too much soaping may not damage your health, but it is bad news for your reputation.

So why spring clean? Presuably the idea of making cleaning into a monstrous annual chore is a hangover from Victorian days when all was velvet and chenille, coal fires and fog. But today, when we have drip dry and coin-op and clean air, it should be possible to work on a Forth Bridge basis and just keep going a little at a time when the spirit moves you. It is much easier to keep things clean than to get them clean once they are dirty.

A booklet just published will help. It is called *Spot Check* by Nina Grunfeld and Michael Thomas and is a useful guide to coping with most household stains on various types of surfaces—floors, walls, furnishings, furniture, carpets.

It tells you, for instance, that silver metal polish will remove crayon marks from linoleum that lemon juice and salt will help remove mildew, that chewing gum can be chilled with an ice cube to harden it enough to scrape off fabric, that lighter fuel cleans rust from stainless steel sinks.

I like it because it is a concise and easy reference manual designed to be kept readily available with your cleaning materials. It costs £1 and if you have difficulty finding it in bookshops, you can get it direct from the publishers, World's Work Ltd, The Windmill Press, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey, for an extra 30p p&p.

So much for emergencies. The greatest annual problem used to be the fitted carpet or, indeed, any carpet too large and *too heavy to move* single handed, but today there are several companies who supply soil-extraction machines for *hire. They look* like the cylinder type of vacuum cleaner and are slightly less powerful versions of the machines used by professionals.

To find out how easy they are to use and how effective, I tried three machines — the Hydro-Mist 650 GB, the Bissell CS 6 and the Hoover Chemco. The subject in each case was a very dirty, once white Indian carpet, 9ft x 12ft.

All the machines worked on the same principle — warm water plus the chemical solutions provided are poured into the container and at the touch of a switch the solution is sprayed onto the carpet and sucked out immediately by the vacuum head, *all in the same*, sweeping action. This means that the danger of over-soaking and consequent shrinkage is *lessened and the carpet* will dry reasonably quickly. The machines also came with special extra solutions for treating *stubborn stains*.

All are easy to operate and not nearly so cumbersome to use as they appear, running *easily on castors* and following you around with K9 devotion, like Dr Who's dog. I found the Bissell the lightest and most *manageable*. All were a great deal more effective than an ordinary carpet shampoo machine which over-soaks and over-foams.

Hiring costs vary according to the local agent and it is worth shopping around for the best deal. Bissell's usual charge is around £10 a day, including the chemical kit which provides 1 litre of "shampoo", de-foamer (to be used if the carpet has been previously cleaned) and pre-spotting kit. I found their pre-spotter more effective than the other two. For local Bissell hire shops, telephone 01-531 7241.

Hoover have only recently entered this branch of carpet cleaning with a machine by one of their subsidiaries, Chemco. The suction is slightly more powerful than usual and the chemicals particularly concentrated—one pack costing around £4 is sufficient, they say, for all the carpets in an average house. Hiring charges are per half day, day or weekend—around £10 to £12 a day. For local hire dealers, telephone 01-997 3311 and ask for Chemco.

The Hydro-Mist charges are from £8 a day, plus the cost of the cleaners—1 litre "shampoo" £3.14, enough for three rooms, de-foamer £2.08 ½ litre, pre-spotter £2.25 16oz. For local dealers telephone Trewax Manufacturing Limited, Luton 599571.

So if your carpets have normal use and are not too dirty, these types of machine are well worth hiring. You could clean two carpets in one day and some agents charge less for each subsequent day's hire. An extra day gives you the opportunity to assess the effect and decide whether another application is necessary. Some households club together and share the machine.

However, I have two reservations. The first is that I have not found this type of suction machine effective on upholstery, although some do have an upholstery attachment. The second is that if the carpet is really dirty, as mine was, you might do better to have it professionally cleaned in the first place. I went over mine four times which, even though it dried fairly quickly, would not have been possible in one day. The professional quotes for the same job were between £20 and £30.

The Bissell CS6

■ Home-made soup is such a wonderfully satisfying dish to make, as those will have found who have followed the advice given by *The Times* Cook Shona Crawford Poole on Thursday. It is also immensely satisfying to serve, for it can be a meal in itself, and its splendid pot-bellied container can be as flamboyant, or as basic as you please, needing no supplementary courses and therefore no matching dinner service.

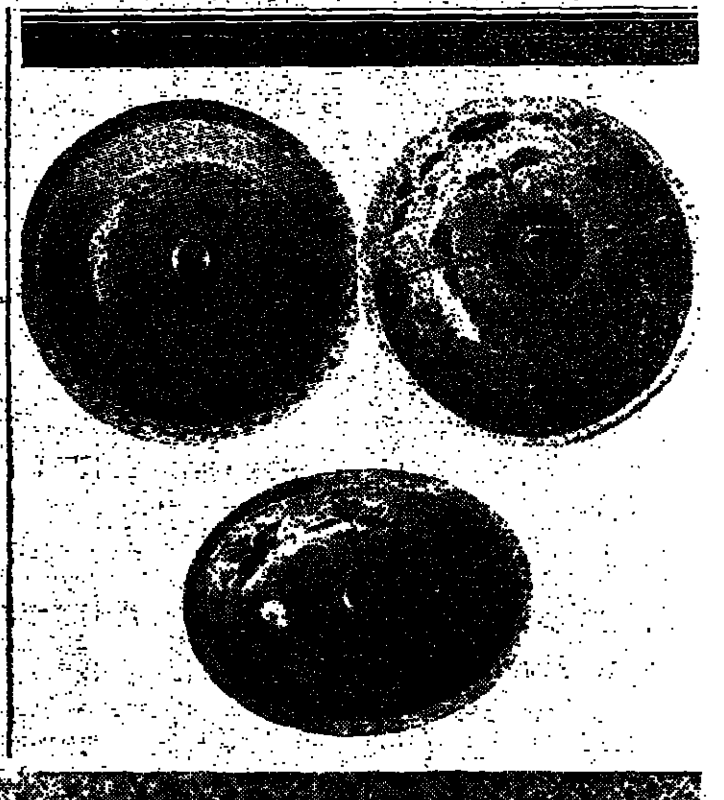
Soup tureens were introduced at the end of the seventeenth century and were an important part of dinner services from the *eighteenth century* when ceramic tureens were made at first in the shape of their silver and pewter predecessors before *developing a style of their own*.

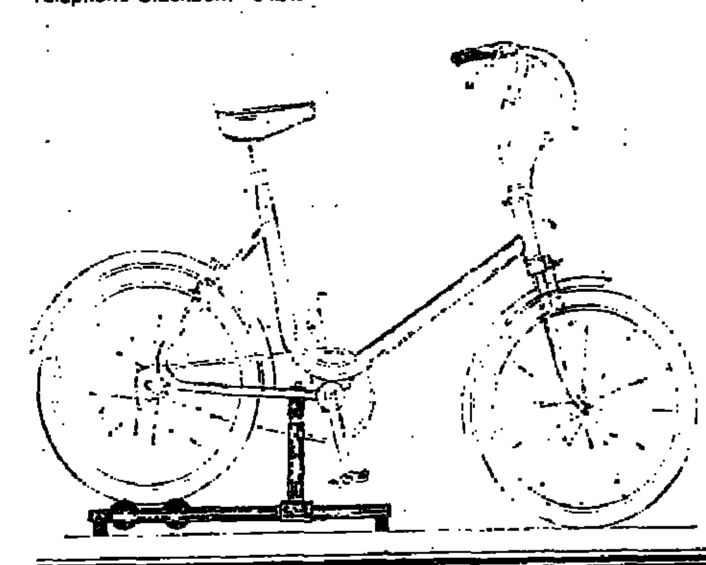
The largest collection of soup tureens in the world is at the Campbell museum, established by the Campbell Soup Company in 1966 in New Jersey. It includes handsome silver examples by Paul de Lamerie who in 1720 made several pieces for the Russian imperial court. At that time, today's collectors may be interested to know, one of his tureens was sold to the Rt Hon George Treby for £54 18s 9d, including 12s for engraving. Eight or nine lbs of silver was relatively modest for a tureen—an eighteenth century French one in the collection weighs more than 34lbs.

By about 1755 styles had changed considerably and Chelsea porcelain was beginning to make the dinner table look like a farmyard with their tureens in the shape of *hens and rabbits* of various sizes, while in *Brussels Philip Mombaers* was producing tin-enamelled earthenware in the shape of cabbages, melons, artichokes, *asparagus* and poultry.

Today, the fashion in tureens is much simpler—apart from those which are made to match the grander dinner services. Most are mass produced and many do not even have a hole in the lid to accommodate the ladle as many manufacturers are hedging their bets by making tureens which double as vegetable dishes.

One that is specially made for the purpose is a splendid two handled tureen hand thrown by the Aldermaston Pottery, Reading, Berkshire. *It holds 5* pints and comes with its own saucer and ladle for £25 and has matching lidded soup bowls at *£5.80 each*. Designed by Alan Caiger-Smith, it is available from the pottery in blue, blue-green, greenish-grey or brown. Orders, which take about six weeks, can be sent to any part of the country—for details of postage charges, telephone *Woolhampton 3359*.





Having pedalled purposefully through a health club programme in search of sylphdom I am perfectly prepared to accept the *theory that cycling is good for you. The things I am not so* keen on is the awful weather that often goes with it.

This unwillingness to battle against too much wind, rain, heat or cold almost tempted me once to buy an exercise bike, but I knew my weaknesses well enough to realize that after the initial enthusiasm, it would be relegated to some corner of the garage where it would not disturb my conscience.

So an invention that turns an ordinary bicycle into an indoor exercise machine has a distinct appeal for me. It is a free standing clamp which raises the back wheel, while holding the rest of the bike steady, allowing you to pedal away the pounds in relative comfort. You alter the degree of effort by using the bike's gears The Pacer, designed by Paul Phillips measures 24 x 16 in and comes in steel coated with a matt black finish. It costs £16 plus £2 p&p *from Paul Phillips*, 18 Belvedere Road, Blackburn, Lancashire. Telephone Blackburn 49424.



■ An extending lead launched at Cruft's last week will be of particular interest to dog owners of non-Woodhouse dogs who prefer the investigative type of walkies to the purposeful constitutional. All that darting about may be fun for the dog, but it is extremely irksome for whoever is tagging along behind, particularly if the local by-laws do not allow dogs off the leash.

Sherley's Extending Lead, though, allows the animal to run and pause as it pleases, while you just continue at a comfortable walking pace. It has a handle containing 16ft of line and as the distance between owner and dog varies, the line rolls in and out automatically.

There is a locking mechanism which gives instant control when needed and a breaking strain of about 19 stone, which makes it suitable for quite large dogs as well as small ones. The automatic retraction is useful in training, too. It comes in red, *green or brown at about £8.45*, and is available from many pet shops. If you have difficulty in finding a local stockist, telephone Customer Liaison Department, Sherley's Pet Care, Leatherhead 76151.

■ A new programme of one-day courses called Home Electricity—Save or Spend? has been arranged by the Electrical Association for Women to try to help users reduce their ever-increasing costs. It deals with meter reading; bills and tariffs, home insulation, and conducting your own electrical energy audit.

The day, which starts at the London headquarters of the association at 10.30 am, also includes a demonstration of time and energy-saving cooking appliances and the economic use of other equipment. The session ends around 3.30 so that out of town visitors can take advantage of day return fares. The £4 course fee includes a light buffet lunch.

Details of dates and registration forms are available from the Home Economics Department of the association at 25 Foubert's Place, London W1V 2AL, 01-427 5212. They will also provide speakers for ten or more people anywhere in the London area.



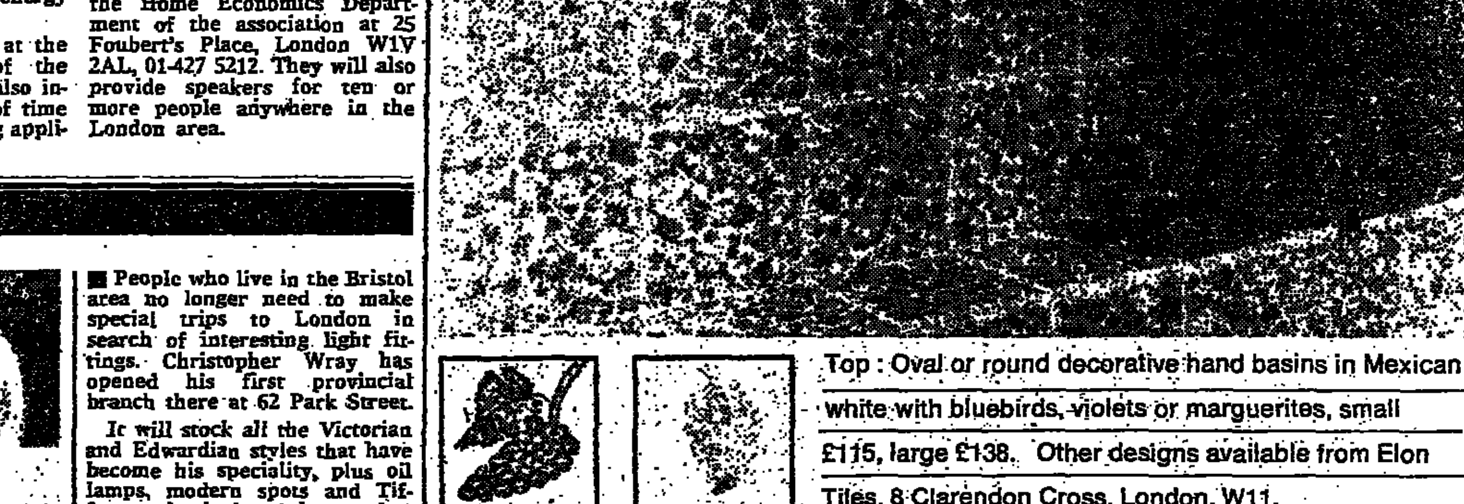




Fresh candy stripe dress in pink and white cotton and polyester with a smocked bodice and white Peter Pan collar. In sizes 80cm and 86cm to fit 12 to 18 months, £3.95. Black Scottie, £4.25. Both from Babyboots departments

■ People who live in the Bristol area no longer need to make special trips to London in search of interesting light fittings. Christopher Wray has opened his first provincial branch there at 62 Park Street.

It will stock *all* the Victorian and Edwardian styles that have become his speciality, plus oil lamps, modern spots and *Tiffany style shades. A large selection* of accessories includes burners and wicks to fit antique lamps. A free colour brochure *is available—telephone Bristol* 279537.







Top: Oval or round decorative hand basins in Mexican white with bluebirds, violets or marguerites, small £115, large £138. Other designs available from Elon Tiles, 8 Clarendon Cross, London, W11.

Above: Tiles designed by David Queensberry to coordinate with Ideal Standard's new bathroom range, Linda. By Pilkington's Tiles in brown/beige or red/beige on ivory; £13.50 sq yd, available from mid March.

Left: Mexican fruit tiles, 75p each from Elon Tiles.

■ When you consider how long it is since the idea of co-ordinating curtains with upholstery and furnishings with wallpapers filtered through from the interior decorators to the d-i-y market, it is really rather surprising that no one, until last week, thought of marketing a total bathroom, *with tiles specially designed to* complement the suites.

I use the word marketing deliberately, for of course there *have been tiles which mix and* match with fashion colours in ceramic ware for at least ten years. H & R Johnson Tiles Ltd., *were among the leaders* in this field and they have extended the idea to coordinate their tile colours with sheets, towels and furnishings.

The difficulty has been that you can't carry your bathroom with you to the tiles and it is too expensive to take enough tiles home to see how they would look. It is therefore important for those of us without an interior decorator's trained eye to imagine just what the effect will be and I am glad to hear that H & R Johnson will be *opening a showroom in* Grosvenor Street, London W1 at the end of next month which will have room sets showing all *the tiles* they make to coordinate with fashion colours *in* bathroom and furnishings.

Last week, though, Ideal Standard and Pilkington's Tiles were the first company to market a title designed specially to match their new suite, Linda which comes in ivory, beige, brown and red. There are three patterns variations, all based on the same design of flowers and leaves—Field, dotted at random *with buds*, Border, *with an all-*over design of the buds with full blown flowers, and Frieze, which is half and half. There is *also a corner tile to join two* lines of Frieze at right angles.

The background of all these tiles is ivory, the leaves are *beige in all cases* and the flowers are available in a choice of brown or red—there is also a blue, but the bath to match will not be available until later this year. The manufacturers say the idea is that you can create your own individual schemes, as each tile *co-*ordinates with more than one bathroom colour, but I suspect that not being stuck with a load of brown tiles when everyone is changing to red is uppermost in their minds.

The idea seems to me to be *an over-cautious* step in the right direction. I should like a wider pattern choice—in the exact colours of the suites, with *plains* to match, for if you don't happen to want flowers, you are back to touting your little ceramic colour sample round all the tile shops. However, if turning your bathroom into a floral hall appeals to you this is a pretty design, even if it does give the impression that the brief given to its creator David Queensberry was developed by a market research committee. You will be able to see the *Linda bathroom* suites and the tiles at the Ideal Home Exhibition next month and after that at builders' merchants.

If *something more dramatic* appeals to you, then you may find it rewarding to take a trip to Elon Tiles at 8 Clarendon *Cross, London W11*, who specialize in tiles imported from Mexico. They have one of the largest selections of unglazed *terracotta floor tiles in the* classic hexagonals, squares, brick patterns and Spanish styles—all about £17.25 a sq. yd. and also a *stimulating variety of* brilliantly coloured plain and decorated glazed tiles for walls and floors.

These are all handmade and a great deal of their attraction lies in the fact that they are not all uniform—slight gradations in colour and density of glaze gives them an interestingly individual effect. The colours are brilliant, as you might expect from Mexico, but not crude—there are plums and deep blues and chocolate, as well as emeralds and flame and mimosa yellow. Seventeen colours at £43.70 a sq yard, plus a pure white and a Mexican white, which is softer, more pearly white at £29.90 a sq. yd. They all come in 4 inch squares, but 2 inch, 6 inch and 8 inch can be ordered.

To complement these is a *selection of decorated tiles in* geometrics and florals, as well as typically Spanish designs, and a delightful range of fruits and *vegetables* for random use on kitchen walls or surfaces—bananas, grapes, watermelons, carrots, all at 75p each.

For bathrooms there is a range of decorated hand basins with matching towel rails and accessories to order. Small *plain basins in brilliant colours* are around £90 (these look particularly effective set in a surround of matching tiles) larger ones, oval or round, *decorated* with bluebirds bouquets, leaves, violets, daisies, cost up to £138 each. All the accessories are *around £12 each* and basins can be ordered to match tiles—provided you are willing to wait for the bush telegraph to operate as far as Mexico. Elon supply architects and interior designers and so are quite used to lending a sympathetic ear to unusual requests—it would be worth discussing your ideas with them.

HOME & GARDEN

POSTAL SHOPPING

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Where money is paid in advance, advertisers should despatch goods within 28 days (unless a longer period is stated).

Readers should write to the trader if goods are not received within 7 days of the despatch period quoted.

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London, EC4Y 8AY

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CALIFORNIA

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

TELEX SPEEDS UP BUSINESS. Use our fast economical and confidential service.

LEGAL NOTICES

Dated this 12th day of February, 1981.
BRIAN MILLS, Liquidator

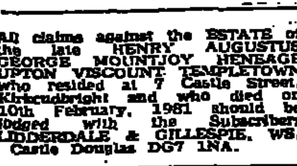
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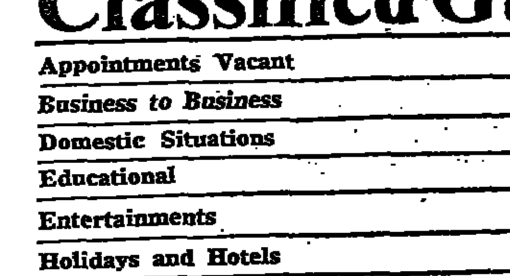
DONALDSON Arthur Hay of 50 Station Road, Barnes, London SW13 died on 5th October 1980. Particulars to Dawson & Co. Solicitor(s) of 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London WC2A 3RZ, before 23rd April 1981.
GRIFFITHS Grace Enid of 70 Elspeth Road, London SW11 died on 10th September 1978. Particulars to Spencer Young & Partners, Solicitor(s) of 1 Lavender Sweep, Lavender Hill, London, SW11 before 30th April 1981.
JORDAN, Ivy of 3500 Wisconsin Avenue NW Washington DC 20007 USA died on 23rd June 1980. Particulars to Crane & Hawkins, Solicitor(s) of 50/51 Russell Square, London WC1B 4JW, before 23rd April 1981.

All claims against the ESTATE of the late HENRY AUGUSTUS GEORGE MOUNTJOY HENEAGE UPTON VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN who resided at 7 Castle Street, Kirkcudbright and who died on 10th February, 1981 should be lodged with the Subscribers LIDDERDALE & GILLESPIE, WS, Castle Douglas DG7 1NA.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES



Classified Guide



Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.

Classified Rates

Personal Columns	£3.25 per line £17.50 per cm semi-display £20.00 per full display
Appointments	£3.25 per line £17.50 per cm semi-display £20.00 per full display
Property	£3.25 per line £17.50 per cm semi-display £20.00 per full display
Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display, minimum 5 cms
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

Recruitment Opportunities are featured every Thursday
For details ring
01-278 9161
or Manchester
061-834 1234

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

WELLINGTON, SHROPSHIRE
3 bed detached house. Quiet residential area of old market town comprising drive to carport and garage, hall with cloakroom. Lounge with York stone feature fireplace. Feature arch to dining room with patio door to private garden having summer house and fruit trees. 2 double and 1 single bedroom. Master bedroom with dressing room. Bathroom includes shower and coloured suite. Fitted kitchen. Full gas c.h. Double glazed. To sell with all carpets. £36,350.
MR. & MRS. C. HOOD
TELFORD (0952) 51597

STONE COUNTRY COTTAGE
10 miles South of Lincoln. Situated centre conservation village. 4 beds., play room, bath, lounge, dining room, pine kitchen, conservatory, 2 halls, downstairs w.c. Exposed beams. Oil C.H. Open stone and brick fireplaces. Part double glazed. Garage. Private walled garden. Renovated to a high standard for local builders' private residence. Owner moving from area. £47,500.
Tel.: Lincoln (0522) 810691 (evenings)

LONDON FLATS

PIMLICO
Bachelor Flat, 10 minutes Victoria, close all amenities. Double bedroom, reception with marble fireplace and balcony. Study/diner, kitchen and bathroom. C.H. 95-year lease. Residents parking.
£43,000
01-834 9866

N.W.8.—2 bed. flat overlooking gardens/fields. Quick sale. £34,950. 96 years. Global Property M. & S. Ltd., 01-247 6101/1553.

LONDON AND SURBURBAN

Luxury Never Goes out of Style in Mill Hill
Much sought after residential area. Beautiful freehold home for sale with heated swimming pool, sauna & solarium. Large garage with remote control & forecourt parking for several cars, 3 reception rooms, dream kitchen & utility room. Master bedroom with dressing room & en-suite bathroom & shower room. 4 further bedrooms & bathroom. Large patio & secluded garden. Gas CH, double glazing.
£225,000
To include carpets, curtains & complete furnishing.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
Tel. 01-959 1458

MUSWELL HILL, N.10
3 bedroomed town house, large reception, fitted kitchen, bathroom, 2 w.c.s. Everything you would expect in a working mother's home. Full gas c.h., exclusive forecourt parking for 2 cars (garage avail.). 50ft. garden, shaded by super trees, with the best fed birds and squirrels in N. London. £42,750 freehold.
Tel. 883 4600 (any time)

FULHAM, S.W.6.—Nr. South Park, modernised house, 3 beds., large sitting room, dining room, kitchen, gas c.h., garden. Freehold £61,500. 736 2050.

SECRETARIAL

BOND STREET
£5,000
2ND JOBBER
Are you lively, bright and keen to have a varied and interesting job? If so this well known diverse organisation needs a Secretary/Assistant to work with their services manager. You will be responsible for ordering office supplies, doing some correspondence (shorthand typing) and generally get involved. Good benefits and nice, friendly atmosphere.
PLEASE RING 437 1126
CRONE CORKILL
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SENIOR SEC.
£6,000 P.A.
Deputy Co. Sec. of Int. Co., W.1, needs confident Sh/Sec. 35-40. Legal background poss. an advantage. 100+/60. Good fringe benefits.
STELLA FISHER BUREAU
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
110 STRAND, LONDON, WC2
01-836 6644

MARLOW
£5,000 ++
Young dynamic director of international company seeks competent Assistant/Secretary. Lots of variety and involvement.
01-730 2212 (24 hours)
JAYGAR CAREERS CONSULTANTS

YOU DESERVE THE BEST
so look for the
DRAKE PERSONNEL ads
in the paper next week

AUSTRALIAN STOCKBROKERS
On the ball PA/Sec with S/h for 12 strong City Office of Internationally famous Australian Stockbrokers. £5,200-£5,500 to start. Reviewed after 3 months.
COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 Fleet Street, EC4.
01-353 7696

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT required for busy publications department of International weekly newspaper. Position would suit college leaver with ambition and willingness to learn. Accurate speeds essential. Please phone 839 7000 ext 147.

CENTACOM STAFF offer permanent and temporary office jobs to match your skills. Call 734 2664 (West End), 937 6525 (Kensington), 920 0646 (City), 836 2875 (Strand).

GENERAL VACANCIES

ASSISTANT EDITOR/RESEARCHER
for author writing a novel required for a 4-5 week project in Ireland. Salary negotiable, travel, accommodation provided. Journalistic or screen writing preferred. Reply to F. J. McDonald, Coutts and Co., 1 Old Park Lane, London W1.

EDUCATIONAL

(continued on page 24)

Food & Wine

SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY
£20.47 per dozen bottles or £21.84 per assorted dozen bottles
MYMERING (Pale Extra Dry)
RENASANS (Pale Dry)
ONZERUST (Medium Dry)
GOLDEN ACRE (Rich Golden)
Prices include VAT and delivery UK Mainland
Write for details and complete list to
Jefferey Phillips (Wine Merchant) Ltd
22 Station St., Lymington, Hampshire SO4 2BA

EDUCATIONAL

HORDLE HOUSE Preparatory School Trust Ltd., Milford-on-Sea, Hants. Valuable scholarships for boys and girls. Please write to Headmaster for details.

CHEMISTRY- tutor required for "A" level student, SW10 area. 01-352 8054, one or two eves pw. Conditions neg.

CORDON BLEU OPPORTUNITY to take Advanced Section of Cordon Bleu Diploma course at Tante Marie School of Cookery. May to July.—Telephone Woking 4050.

MOTOR CARS

PANTHER LIMA MK II
August, '79. 30,000 miles. Gunmetal with Silver sides. Hard top, chrome wire wheels and tinted windscreen. 2 tonneau covers.
£5,300 o.n.o.
Tel.: Newmarket (0638) 750337

E TYPE JAGUAR
V12 2 + 2 Red
Immaculate condition, sun roof, tinted windows, radio, owner must reluctantly sell.
£6,000 o.n.o.
Tel: West Harptree (076 122) 458 (evenings or weekend).

DAIMLER VANDEN PLAS
4.2 NEW in Biscan Blue/tan trim. £18,950.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FLAT SHARING

RENTALS

PARLIAMENT, February 20, 1981

Bill to extend Sunday trading fails to attract enough support

House of Commons

The Shops Bill which would have provided for an extension of Sunday trading and late night opening, failed to get a second reading because its supporters were unable to carry the closure motion at the end of the debate. The closure motion requires 100 MPs to vote in favour, but only 48 so voted with 29 against and the debate was adjourned.

Moving the second reading Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C) said the Bill was designed to remove some of the anomalies surrounding Sunday trading and late-night opening. It rested on a dual approach, to rationalize and extend modestly the list of things which might be bought and sold on a Sunday in those shops which under present legislation, the 1950 Shops Act, were allowed to open, and to allow local authorities to permit the opening of shops in their area after consultation with those most closely concerned.

It included provisions to protect shopworkers from exploitation as a consequence of the extension of shop hours.

He was not trying to produce a free-for-all on a Sunday or keep the cash tills ringing till midnight in every High Street. He valued Sunday as a day of rest and refreshment different in character from other days.

He knew a number of churches and the Lord's Day Observance Society were opposed to the Bill and he fully respected their point of view. Were it possible to revert, as they would prefer, to a Sunday without any commercial activity he did not think he would want to resist it, but it was not possible to turn back the clock to that extent.

Thousands of workers had to work on a Sunday and Britain's multiracial society now included hundreds of thousands of Jews, Asians, Arabs and others for whom the special day of the week was not Sunday.

The time had come when it was undesirable to leave the law as it was. The present law was in some areas widely ignored and thus brought into contempt and in others enforced in so arbitrary a manner as to cause injustice to individuals. The present state of affairs was damaging to the tourist trade whose importance to the economy was shown by the fact that it employed 800,000 workers and earned some £3,000m or more in foreign exchange.

His aim was to make the law more coherent, relevant, respected and just. He did not claim for one moment that it represented anything like an ideal solution nor even that it would remove all the anomalies or unfairness, but he believed it was the most practicable solution that could be brought in in present circumstances.

Clause 1 conferred on district councils the right to determine whether shops in their area might open at times now prohibited by the Shops Act, 1950. The council was given complete discretion over types of shop, times of opening and types of merchandise which could be sold late at night or on a Sunday but would have to take reasonable steps to consult shopkeepers, unions, and consumers. He had chosen the method of leaving it to the district councils to accommodate different attitudes which prevailed in different parts of the country.

Clause 2 married the lists of exemptions for late night opening and things which might be sold on a Sunday in the 1950 Act and produced a new rationalized and slightly extended list including, for example, everything sold at a garden centre. It would prove less open to ridicule than the present list.

Clause 3 set the normal working week for shopworkers, other than the owner and his family, at 40 hours. Any hours over this would be considered overtime. Setting a normal working week provided a benchmark for employers and it gave unions and workers a peg on which to hang their negotiations for overtime payments.

He suggested the possibility of more flexible shop hours might open up more jobs in retailing and the possibility of negotiating for better terms and conditions for those already employed in the industry.

His Bill might help to make the law just a little bit more sensible.

Opposition from major stores and union

Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford, South, Lab), who is sponsored by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, said that the real purpose of the Bill was to open High Street shops on a Sunday. But the need for that had not been proved.

Because of intense competition, no matter how much shopkeepers might not want to open their shops on a Sunday, when the law was altered and the fellow down the road or round the corner opened on a Sunday, the rest of the trading people in the road could not afford to ignore it if they were going to hold on to their portion of the trade.

They could not stand by and see their customers flow down the street to their competitors.

The Bill would do nothing more than worsen the life of shopworkers, which was already not an easy one. It would also make the task of the mass of employers in the High Street more difficult than it already was.

It was a fallacy to suggest that more trade could be done and more money would go into the tills if shops opened more hours or more days. The housewife had only so much money in her purse to spend. With all shops open on Sunday or late at night, there was no more money to spend overall. It would merely mean that the existing trade was spread over seven days instead of six.

Overheads, the cost of running the shop, were bound to go up. Retail distribution was one of the biggest users of energy in Britain.

Distribution was the second largest industry in Britain and legislation should not be considered lightly. He had been a shopworker and had first-hand experience of the conditions workers had to put up with. Legislation to protect shopworkers was necessary.

The retail trade employed a high percentage of female and part-time labour. Over 70 per cent of the labour force in distribution was formed by women. In retail food nearly half the number of women employed were married, and there were social and domestic implications for them in opening on Sundays. The Bill would make conditions worse for workers and it should not have a second reading.

Mr Timothy Sainsbury (Hove, C), a director of the grocery chain, said that the Bill would lead to a widespread extension of Sunday trading, which was undesirable. It was almost a universal practice for supermarkets and food shops to open late at least one day a week. That met the consumer need, and the preference to go family-shopping at a time when husbands could assist.

If one opened the door, as this Bill did, to Sunday trading, the same competitive pressures would lead to the same widespread extension of trading.

There would be traffic noise from people visiting the shops. How would the employees get to work if they had to use inadequate Sunday transport?

It would be regrettable if there was a widespread extention of the pressure not just on staff, but on managers and supervisory staff, to be about their work on a Sunday.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C) said keeping the Sabbath was an important consideration and if it were possible to introduce a Bill which would uniformly abolish Sunday trading he would support it. But it was because the present law was more honoured in the breach than the observance by those whose duty it was to enforce it that it needed to be sorted out and tidied up.

Mr Edward Graham (Enfield, Edmonton, Lab) said he was sponsored by the Co-operative Movement which 10 million people had joined voluntarily.

Tescos, Marks and Spencer, Fine Fare and Safeway had given him authority to say they were opposed to the Bill.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth, East, C) said the Bill would be welcomed by many shops and traders in tourist areas and holiday resorts, where under the law at present local authorities could allow some shops to open for a maximum of 18 Sundays a year.

This was restrictive and unnecessary on small businesses in resorts such as Bournemouth which successfully attracted and catered for holidaymakers and conference-goers all the year round.

The existing law had for too long been too complex, too illogical, too absurd, too unwieldy, to full of loopholes, too often ignored and impossible to enforce effectively. The Bill should satisfy shoppers, traders and public opinion. It would encourage more trade and new jobs.

Home Office reviewing present trading law

Mr George Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) said the Shops Act, 1950, was intolerable and had to be changed, not just because of the unacceptibility of its idiocies but because the situation today brought total disrespect for the law.

But if the Bill passed there would in many areas be a considerable addition to the nuisance suffered by residents. It would affect the working condition of shopworkers and the small shopkeeper would almost certainly find that the big boys if they opened would be able to put the small shopkeepers at a disadvantage.

Although the present law could not be tolerated for much longer, there were problems over conditions of work which could not be brushed aside. Without care being taken more problems would be created than removed. He would not support the Bill. The right course was for the Home Office to consider it and consult with the appropriate interests, and bring a report to the House which accepted that the provisions of 1950 had to go.

The House could then debate that report, rather than a Bill, and when it had taken a decision in principle on roughly what changes were wanted there could be a Government or private Member's Bill.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office (Aylesbury, C) said that there had been a tangled story of legislation going back to the fifteenth century. It had been remarkably difficult to get a degree of consensus about legislation. This debate had not been marked by much consensus. This was an area where it would be a great help if MPs could find ways of agreeing among themselves about what was to be done.

In the light of the experience of legislation, and the reactions of both Houses of Parliament to attempts to legislate by private Members' Bills, no recent government had felt that there had been sufficient consensus to justify the introduction of Government legislation to amend this admittedly unsatisfactory area of legislation.

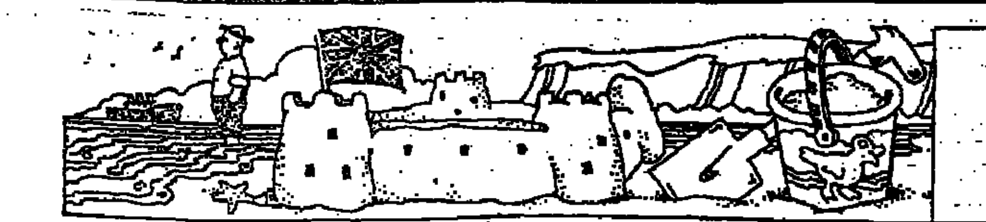
But times changed and the voice of the consumer was now louder. During the past year officials of his department had been examining the operation of the restrictions imposed on hours of trading by the 1950 Act. That work was nearly completed and the Government hoped before long to indicate its conclusions.

The Home Office had been conducting an internal review. He did not want to give the impression that there had been formal consultations, and he could not make a commitment about how the department saw future action.

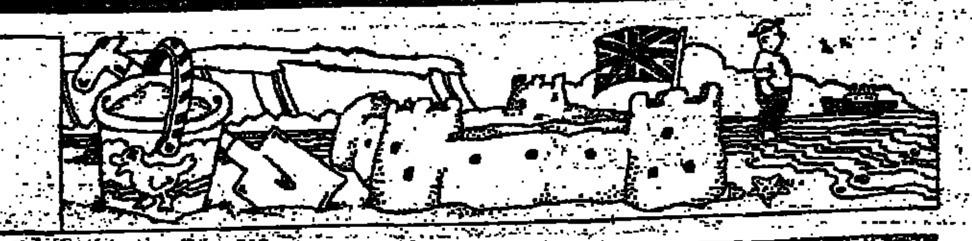
There was a difference between agreement that the law was unacceptable and how to make it acceptable. The attitude of the Home Office to the Bill was essentially neutral.

The Bill was a brave attempt and one to which a lot of thought had been given. It was perhaps an over-simple measure to deal with what was inevitably a complex subject.

The opinions that had been expressed would be carefully considered and the Government would in due course do its best to make a statement on its conclusions about the operation of the 1950 Act.



Holidays and Hotels in Great Britain & Ireland



Torquay: the old charm still works

Torquay, which dominates Torbay with effortless charm, owes much of its allure to a superb waterfront and the seven hills on which the town is built, although it could be argued eight*, which is one up on Rome.

In 1815, after missing his connexion at Waterloo, Napoleon became the first VIP to give Torquay some welcome free publicity (only 25 years earlier it had been a fishing village and no doubt those who had discovered it kept it quiet, just as wise people do today when they find an unexploited corner of Europe). Standing on the deck of HMS Bellerophon, Napoleon is reputed to have looked landwards and murmured "Beau". Not exactly one for the *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*, but he had exile on his mind.

And he seems to have recommended it to his family for, some years later, Napoleon III was a visitor, arriving as an honoured guest, not a captive audience like his uncle.

Ideally, Torquay should be approached from the sea but as few of us can manage quite that style, the next best thing is to walk a few yards from the station—surely the most desirable site on British Rail's books—and there before you is not only the enticingly curving promenade but also a splendid vista of Torbay. Incidentally, Torquay is now part of Torbay Borough Council, inextricably linked in the interests of profitability and local government to its neighbours round the bay, Paignton and Brixham, a fact that need not concern the visitor, and you may be sure that the various townsfolk take the association about as seriously as many Britons take their inclusion in the European Community.

Residents or people in the know (I lived there for 20 years) will be aware that although the nearby Abbey Sands look inviting enough, they are meant mainly for the bucket and spade set—the *real* beaches are out of sight around Peaked Tor and Rock End to the left: Meadfoot, Anstey's Cove, Redgate, Babbacombe and Oddicombe, the last reached by a cliff railway which is not nearly as long as the one that rises to Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, but has a better view.

They will also know that a mile from the station lies Cockington, the thatched village that has just about everything: a fourteenth and fifteenth-century church, a forge, a mill-wheel, a manor house that is part Elizabethan, part seventeenth century, and the Drum Inn which, I learn with astonishment, was designed in the Thirties by Sir Edward Lutyens. And there are ducks and daffodils galore, pony and trap rides to the seafront and cricket on the green, whose steeply rising outfield must be an Everest to toiling fieldsmen.

A model village, you might say, but Torquay also has a real one of those at the aforementioned Babbacombe, which rightly regards itself as a resort within a resort and in springtime is alive with the optimistic laughter of honeymooners (imagine the punning wedding telegrams when family wits find out where they are going) and from whose beaches can be heard traditional loud-hailered cries, "Not so near the rocks, number three" or "SIT DOWN, NUMBER EIGHT".

As for that model village, this is at least as real as Ambridge: rows of shops, handsome villas, little people at football, cricket or getting married in a church where bells ring and taped organ music plays, and trains and buses running on time.

"*Si vous sentez une âme de géant, allez voir le village modèle*", rhapsodizes the Torbay guide, which is in four languages as befits an international resort. It also speaks of "a complete holiday experience" and it is this which gives misgivings even to me, an inveterate returner to Torquay who yet can see that some surprising things have been happening in my absence. You would expect some changes in 15 years, perhaps, but as a former resident I take the subjective view: why alter near-perfection? Torquay, after all, combined the best and most desirable qualities of a seaside town—good looks, entertainment of a popular sort during the season and even opera and ballet from time to time, an unmistakably international atmosphere (the English Côte d'Azur and a sea that looks like the Mediterranean but is admittedly a bit colder), sport, including a *marvellous* bay for yachting, and a pretty equable climate (that's not rain, it's sea mist).

But apart from those intrusive blocks of flats which always seem to be sited on the skyline ("unrivalled sea views", that estate agents' cliché, sounds like an understatement here), there is an unfortunately unavoidable new landmark: Coral Island, euphemistically called an *entertainment centre* and occupying a prime position between the harbour and the five-star Imperial Hotel, where we used to play squash in the days when few knew what it was and you could always get a court. Coral Island—named after Mr Joe, not R. M. Ballantyne's adventure story for boys—has taken over the headland from the old Marine Spa, a sprawling building which I am sure had no architectural merit whatever and contained such *outmoded delights* as Turkish baths (where jockeys due to ride at Newton Abbot National Hunt races used to shed surplus poundage), a Vita-glass sun lounge, an indoor swimming pool and a ballroom (O my Ted Heath and Geraldo long ago).

A delightful old thing that had to go, naturally, but did it have to be replaced by such an unappealing object, looking like something from the Lego school of architecture? And, once built, was there such a demand for disco din and encounters of the Space Invader kind?

Well, possibly, granted that Torquay has undertaken to entertain the high-season thousands who, if they want *an alternative to Blackpool*, have merely to follow the Blessed Motorway System along such magic carpets as Ms 4, 5 and 6 to find Torquay, Queen of the English Riviera, ready to doff her tiara and do a knees-up if requested.

How such eager visitors must gladden the hearts of hoteliers, boarding house proprietors and the Leisure Services Department as they enjoy Coral Island's pleasures, including an outdoor pool which for some *obscure design reason* is hexagonal. Some residents, I like to think, still prefer a lunchtime sunbathe at the adjoining Beacon Cove, although nowadays but a shadow of its former self, having yielded up its characterful beach café—formerly a lifeboat station—presumably to avoid competition with its garish neighbour.

Gone, too, are the beach huts, where many a holiday assignation was made and, it was rumoured, mixed changing was not unknown.

An even greater cultural shock awaits at the Pavilion, that time-honoured theatre for all seasons, which was relegated to second place when the smart Princess *Theatre opened along the* promenade in 1961. For years the Pavilion continued its theatrical career with repertory in the winter and an undemanding comedy with a star name or two for the summer—but now the seats and the restaurant have gone, to make way for more noisy electronic games, and what is described as a "dry ice-skating rink" but looks like plastic to me.

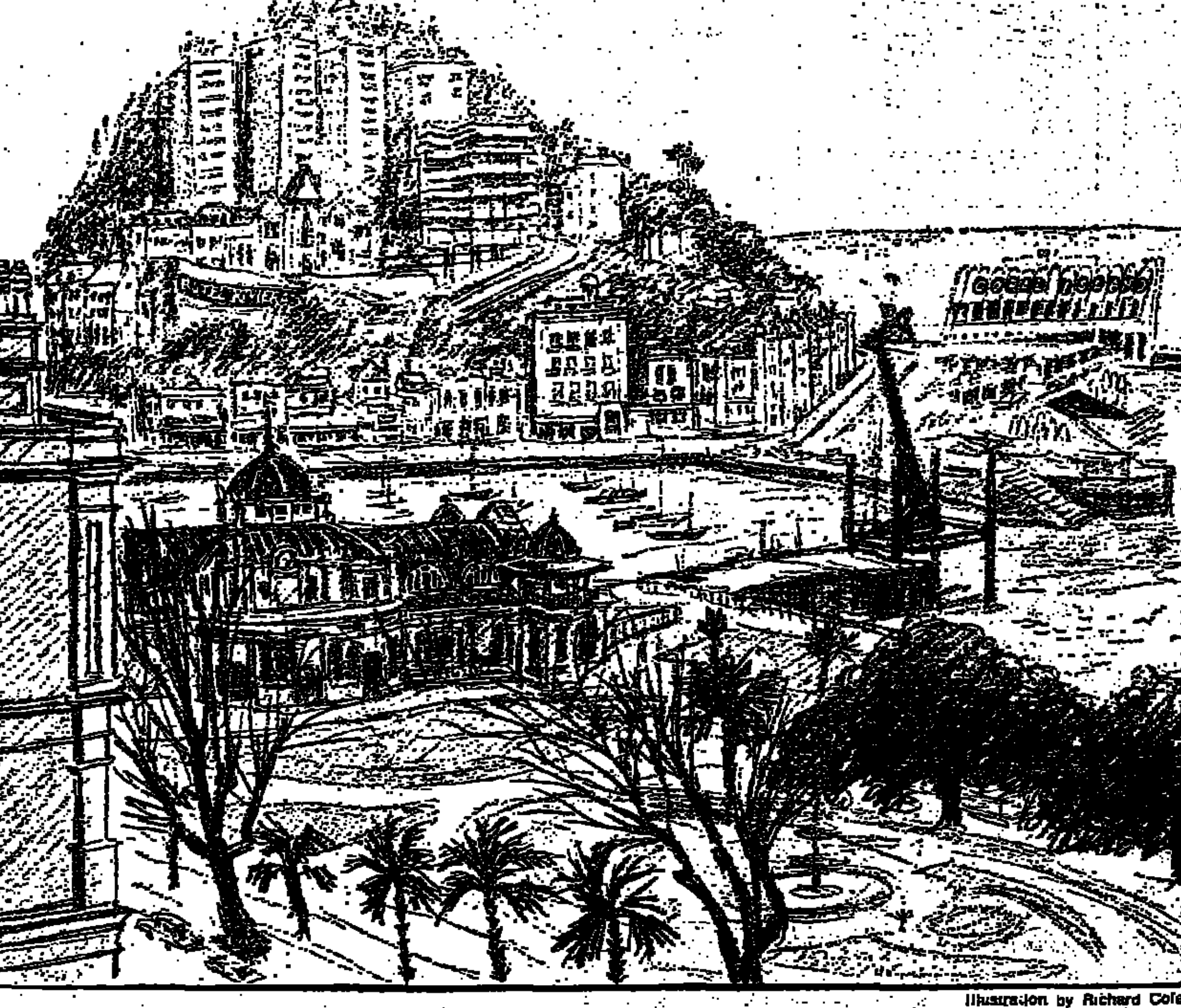
An undignifed fate for a dream factory which in its time resounded to the fruity *humour* of Clarkson Rose, the melodramatic flourishes of Wolfit and Bransby Williams, the manic fancies of Bentine and Dodd and the ever-so-English pastiches and capers of the Fol-de-Rols—and where in the 1950s one of the Malvern Company's leading men was tall, dark David Baron, who was actually Harold Pinter in disguise.

All these changes, not to speak of take-away food all over the place and gift shops awash with Dartmoor pixies—and I *don't* want to speak of them—do not add up to my ideal "holiday experience" but the answer, of course, is to go out of season when it takes only a small effort to imagine Torquay as it used to be.

I commend the therapeutic effect of a walk around Marine Drive, pausing to gaze over Thatcher Rock at the expanse of Torbay, with Berry Head and its lighthouse in the distance; or a stroll through the beautifully laid-out Abbey Gardens on the seafront, followed by a round on the nine-hole pitch and putt course. (Don't go astray at the fourth or you may hit the ancient Spanish Barn, where Armada prisoners were housed.) After that, Coral Island and other unmentionables will seem almost bearably remote.

**Walls, Warberry, Lincombe Braddons, Park, Furze, Waldon and Beacon.*

Richard Bruton



Torquay landmarks: the Pavilion, the harbour and Coral Island. Illustration by Richard Cole

Dublin: get there before the scene changes

When Molly Malone pushed her wheelbarrow around Dublin's streets, the city was an architectural marvel. It boasted the longest parade of Georgian houses in Europe, stretching along Merrion Square, Fitzwilliam Street, Square and Place. That glorious terrace was broken up in the early sixties by the building of an undistinguished office block for the Electricity Supply Board.

Anyone interested in the Dublin which cultivated and encouraged Burke, Swift, Shaw, Wilde, Synge, Yeats, Joyce, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Beckett, and so on, is best advised to go soon. Dublin is way behind in the European fashion for conservation. Using the need for economy as an excuse, the Georgian squares, built on a scale unknown to Bath or Edinburgh, are being desecrated. At best a commercial developer is made to hide its vandalism behind an original façade. At worst, whole and perfect Georgian streets are punctuated by inapt, intrusive modern horrors or are left to rot.

This wilful destruction, half by default, half by deceit, is particularly strange for a visitor to understand because in many other respects Dublin is a wise and enlightened guardian of its history. Buildings such as James Gandon's Custom House and the Four Courts, gutted in the crossfire between the Irish and the British, have been returned to their former grandeur.

Horrifying, then, to see the ugly transport workers' union building awkwardly sharing the same quay. And the public development, on an important Viking site, which is going to mar the view of Christ Church Cathedral is allowed to go ahead despite fierce opposition from the most eloquent and informed Dubliners. In the Victorian suburbs the ignorant destruction is just as bad. Victorian buildings do not have much chance of surviving in a city which treats its unique Georgian heritage so shabbily.

The most important monuments are intact and well looked after. The old Houses of Parliament, recently cleaned, have found a concerned and generous caretaker in the Bank of Ireland, which now owns the building. The Commons chamber, now the central banking hall, is gone but the Lords remains. Fires blaze in the splendid anterooms and the Bank have brought back many of the Parliament's trappings which had fallen into private hands, such as the mace, bought in 1931.

Trinity College, too, is gloriously intact (though the new library's solid geometry jars). The original library is a wonder, built in 1712 by Thomas Burgh, with walls of leather-bound books standing into the rectangular hall. Burgh's original building would have been a much lighter, more personable place than after 1860, when Deane and Woodward doubled up the height of the shelves and raised the ceiling, making it the dark, serious, bookish place we see today.

The library holds the magnificent Book of Kells—also the Books of Durrow and Armagh—with its intricate, fantastic designs which strain the inquisitive eye and defy the unravelling imagination. There are also rows of busts of Dublin's men of letters, headed by Dean Swift. By the entrance door, next to a fine Gaelic harp, is a copy of the proclamation of the Irish Republic of 1916.

It was outside Frank Johnston's General Post Office—always referred to by Dubliners as the GPO—that Patrick Pearse read the proclamation and inside the restored building, which burned to a shell that Easter week, is a touching monument by Oliver Sheppard to the dying Cuchulainn.

Around the corner from the GPO is the Abbey Theatre, rebuilt on the same site after a fire demolished the original building. It was here that J. M. Synge was fostered by W. B. Yeats and where his *Playboy of the Western World* and other plays were first performed. Here also Sean O'Casey first presented *The Plough and the Stars*, among others. An evening at the Abbey is a must.

And so is a visit to the National Gallery, a strong and comfortably sized selection of paintings, among them a number of *Turner* watercolours, on show in January only to keep them from the light. A walk round the gardens in the squares is enjoyable. They are all open to the public except the one in Fitzwilliam Square. And it is well worth a bus ride to the Chester Beatty Library, with its large collection of Indian and Islamic miniatures.

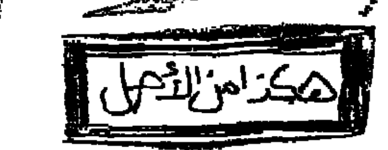
To catch a flavour of the Ireland outside Dublin, try a day at the races. Dubliners love racing as much as they love Guinness and both may be combined at one of the friendly local courses just outside the city. A crisp afternoon at Fairyhouse demonstrates not only that racing is to Ireland what cricket is to England but that Dublin is the capital of a wholly rural land. A half an hour in the car from the city centre and you are deep in flat, open countryside.

Dublin's restaurants benefit a great deal from their links with the country. Delicious game of all sorts and Irish salmon is on the menu. As for Guinness, this black, creamy, fattening sensation tastes quite different across the Irish Sea. Most mainland British Guinness is brewed in Liverpool and an essential ingredient, perhaps the water, is different. The Irish are keeping the best to themselves.

Nicholas Wapshott



A view of Trinity College, Dublin.



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Law Report February 20 1981 — Queen's Bench Division

Policeman's request not invalidated

Clowser v Chaplin
Before Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Bingham

Where a police officer lawfully requests the driver of a motor vehicle to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test under section 8 of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, and the driver refuses, the officer is not entitled to enter, without permission, on the driver's private property and arrest him. If the officer does unlawfully enter upon the property, or is guilty of some other unlawful conduct in detaining the driver, such conduct does not retrospectively invalidate the initial lawful request for a specimen under the common law doctrine of trespass ab initio.

The Divisional Court allowed an appeal by the prosecutor, Mr John Clowser, from the decision of Brighton justices acquitting the defendant, Clive Norman Chaplin, of a charge of failing, without reasonable excuse, to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test contrary to section 8(3) of the Road Traffic Act, 1972; but it dismissed the prosecutor's appeal against the defendant's acquittal on a charge of failing to provide a specimen of blood or urine, contrary to section 9(3).

Mr Richard Carr for the prosecutor; Mr Charles Taylor for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON, giving the judgment of the court, said that the defendant had driven on after he had been involved in two collisions and had exchanged particulars with the other driver and had accepted responsibility. In response to a radio message two uniformed police officers drove to the defendant's home. The defendant's wife answered the door, and told them they could not come in but must wait there. She then shut the door.

The officers waited for a while before leaning on the door bell. The defendant eventually appeared, and accepted that he had been the driver involved in the accident. He was requested to give a specimen of breath. He refused. After refusing a second time he began to retreat from the porch into the hallway. There was no finding that the officers had been invited into the house.

One officer reached out to stop him from withdrawing into the hallway, and as he did so he informed the defendant that he was being arrested for refusing to supply a specimen of breath. A melee then ensued. Eventually the defendant was taken to the police station.

The justices were of the opinion that the defendant had failed without reasonable excuse to provide a specimen of breath, and that the officers then became entitled to enter the premises in order to effect an arrest. In the subsequent melee, the officers used more force than was reasonably necessary to effect the arrest. Because the officers action was unlawful, they had become trespassers ab initio, their misconduct relating back so as to make their original entry tortious. As such their action in arresting the defendant became unlawful, and the defendant was therefore under no obligation to provide a specimen of blood or urine for a laboratory test.

It was common ground that but for the subsequent conduct of the officers, the facts would have justified a conviction under section 8(3).

Did the conduct of the officers render them trespassers ab initio and, as a consequence, render the request to provide a specimen of breath unlawful? The doctrine was that an authority to do an act, which would otherwise be a trespass, was cancelled retrospectively if the authority was abused by a wrongful act done under cover of it. But it was subject to some limitations.

The same question which confronted their Lordships had confronted the House of Lords in Morris v Beardmore ([1980] 3 WLR 283) namely, whether in particular circumstances Parliament had abrogated what would otherwise have been the defendant's undoubted right to refuse to provide a specimen of breath or blood or urine and his right not to be detained by police officers.

Morris v Beardmore decided that in enacting the relevant part of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, Parliament did not intend to authorize an officer to require a breath test at a time when the officer was himself acting unlawfully by trespassing on the driver's property. But in that case the House had no need to consider, and did not consider, the question in the present case, namely, whether the authority expressly conferred upon a police officer by Parliament was conditional upon the officer not only acting lawfully at the time when he made the request, but also continuing to act lawfully thereafter in relation to detaining the driver. In their Lordships' judgment Parliament intended the officer's authority or lack of authority to be determined once and for all in the light of the circumstances prevailing when he made the request for the specimen of breath. It could not have been contemplated that a request, lawful when made, would be retrospectively invalidated by virtue of an ancient common law fiction deriving from the old forms of action and from the medieval belief that the intention with which an entry was made could not be determined otherwise than by reference to the eventual outcome.

It was not suggested that the defendant had any lawful excuse for failing to provide a specimen of breath if the request was lawful, and it followed that he should have been convicted of the offence under section 8.

As to the second charge, the appeal depended upon whether the defendant's arrest was lawful. The justices held that it was unlawful, for, they said, the officers had become trespassers ab initio as a result of the excessive force which they later used. They had misdirected themselves in that the lawfulness of the arrest, like that of the request to provide a specimen of breath, depended on the circumstances prevailing at the time and place where the arrest took place.

It was also argued that the arrest was unlawful because the officers had trespassed before or as they made the arrest, and by the use of excessive force in making the arrest deprived it of its lawful character.

In the absence of a defendant's acquiescence or submission to an arrest, it was not possible to make a long range arrest, and some degree of contact between the arresting officer and the arrested person was essential. The defendant did not submit, and on the facts found by the justices any contact between him and the arresting officer must have taken place in the porch which was a "no-go" area for the officers.

That would not avail the defendant if the prosecutor was right in his contention that once a lawful request for a specimen of breath had been made and unlawfully refused, a police officer was entitled to enter upon a driver's private property and arrest him. The House of Lords in Morris v Beardmore did not have to consider that situation. But the reasoning underlying their Lordships' speeches plainly was that a power of arrest under the 1972 Act was a special creature unlike other powers of arrest; that Parliament should not be presumed to have authorized any greater invasion of privacy than was expressly sanctioned; and that no right of entry was to be inferred where none had been expressly granted. Accordingly, the officers had no right to enter the defendant's home even though he had unlawfully refused to comply with a request which they had properly made for a specimen of breath.

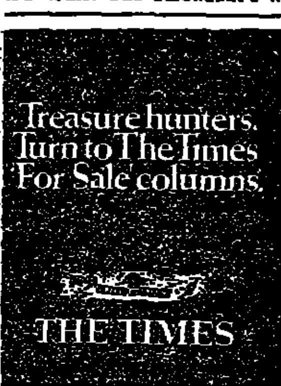
The arresting officer was a trespasser when he arrested the defendant. That having been decided, it was unnecessary to examine the contention in respect of the use of excessive force.

It might well be a matter of surprise that the court should conclude that the law in effect enabled a motorist to place himself beyond its reach by the simple device of retreating swiftly on to his own property and there enjoying a species of immunity analogous to diplomatic immunity, and their Lordships would be in no way dismayed to be told authoritatively that that was not the law.

The appeal in respect of the charge of failing to provide a specimen of blood or urine would be dismissed.

Their Lordships certified two questions of law as of general public importance but refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Solicitors: Mr T. Lavelle, Lewes; David M. Lang & Co, Brighton.



Employment Appeal Tribunal

Closed shop: employer's belief not enough

Leyland Vehicles Ltd v Jones
Before Mr Justice Slynn, Mr J. Hughes and Miss A. P. Vale

Where an employer seeks to justify the dismissal of an employee for not belonging to a union, he has to show that there was a closed shop agreement, that the employee did not belong to a specified union, and that he was dismissed for not belonging. It is not enough for an employer to show that he genuinely believed that the employee was not a union member if in fact he was.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal dismissed an appeal by Leyland Vehicles Ltd from a decision of a Liverpool industrial tribunal last March that Mr Arthur Jones of Leyland, Lancashire, had been unfairly dismissed. They had appealed on the ground that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in their interpretation of Section 58(3) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act, 1978.

Section 58(3) provides: "Dismissal of an employee by an employer shall be regarded as fair . . . if (a) it is the practice, in accordance with a union membership agreement, for employees for the time being of the same class as the dismissed employee to belong to a specified independent trade union, or to one of a number of specified independent trade unions, and (b) the reason for the dismissal was that the employee was not a member of the specified union or one of the specified unions, or had refused or proposed to refuse to become or remain a member of that union or one of those unions; unless the employee genuinely objects on grounds of religious belief to being a member of any trade union . . ."

Mr Jeffrey Burke for the company; Mr D. M. Harris for Mr Jones.

MR JUSTICE SLYNN said that Mr Jones was a coppersmith. At the factory where he worked there was a union membership agreement requiring employees to belong either to the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) or to the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers (the National Union). Mr Jones was originally a member of the AUEW, but after a dispute over sick pay he joined the National Union and resigned from the AUEW. His membership of the former union was subsequently challenged by the AUEW and purportedly cancelled.

Mr Jones insisted that he remained a member of the National Union, while the AUEW claimed that he belonged to them. He was then expelled from the AUEW for being in arrears with his subscription and was told that he could not be a member of the National Union because it would be in breach of the Bridlington Agreement. Mr Jones denied any breach and refused to pay subscriptions to the AUEW. Other coppersmiths on his shift stopped work because he did not belong to any union, and he was dismissed.

On his complaint of unfair dismissal the parties accepted that the company did believe that he was not a member of either union but that his purported expulsion from the National Union was invalid for reasons subsequently given by an independent review committee of the TUC, so that all relevant times he remained a member of the National Union. The industrial tribunal decided that if the proper test under section 58(3) was whether the company could show that Mr Jones was not a member of either union and that that was the reason for his dismissal, the company had failed. They went on to find that even though the company genuinely believed that he was not a union member, they did not have reasonable grounds for their belief since they had failed to carry out as much investigation as was reasonable.

The industrial tribunal did not decide whether the employer had to show that the employee was not in fact a member at the relevant time or whether a genuine belief on the employer's behalf that the employee was not a member was enough.

There was a clear division of authority on the point. In Gayle v John Wilkinson Sons (Saltley) Ltd ([1978] ICR 154) and Lokhani v Hoover Ltd ([1978] ICR 1063) divisions of the Appeal Tribunal presided over by Mr Justice Kilner Brown held that a genuine belief on the part of the employer that an employee was not a member of a relevant union was sufficient.

On the other hand in Blue Star Ship Management Ltd v Williams ([1978] ICR 770), Mr Justice Phillips held in the Appeal Tribunal that where an employer sought to justify a dismissal because of a closed shop agreement, the burden lay squarely on him to prove that the employee was not a union member. In Curry v Harlow District Council ([1979] ICR 769) in a judgment given by Mr Justice Arnold, the Appeal Tribunal took the same view.

If the employer, on whom the onus lay, established both the practice described in section 58(3)(a) and the reason specified in section 58(3)(b), then the dismissal was automatically fair and the employee failed in his claim for unfair dismissal. Had Parliament intended that the exception applied on a genuine belief being shown it would have said so. Accordingly, the approach of Mr Justice Phillips and Mr Justice Arnold would be preferred to that of Mr Justice Kilner Brown.

An employer could always seek to rely on section 57(1)(b) and establish "some other substantial reason of a kind such as to justify the dismissal". There was then a question for the industrial tribunal whether he had acted reasonably under section 57(3). The company was entitled to rely on that in the present case. If the industrial tribunal had looked at the matter in that way under section 57(3), they would have decided that the dismissal was not shown to be reasonable. There were pointers both ways, but the Appeal Tribunal were not satisfied that the decision was perverse.

The appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Mr R. P. A. Coles; E. Rex Makin & Co, Liverpool.

Progress report

The drive to reduce delays in the hearing of cases by the Divisional Court has produced significant results.

In a statement at the sitting of the court Lord Justice Donaldson said: "Last July there were no less than 461 cases awaiting disposal, which was far too many although it was a distinct improvement on the figure of 700 cases which had obtained during the early months of 1980. Since then there have been additional sittings of the Divisional Court and, as a result of a change in the Rules of the Supreme Court, a number of civil matters which previously had to be considered by a Divisional Court of two or three judges are now dealt with by a single judge.

"It was hoped and expected that these measures and continuing efforts to make better use of time in court would reduce the list to about 150 cases by at latest July of this year. At that level, any new case would be heard within three months at the most, provided that the parties were ready, and many would be heard much sooner. In fact, this target figure has already been passed. The list now consists of 111 cases. But even this does not give the full picture, because of these only 28 criminal cases and 56 civil cases are ready for hearing. Applying the disposal rates which have been achieved in recent weeks, if no new cases came forward all the criminal matters could be disposed of within the next two weeks and all the civil matters within the next four weeks.

"It is important that practitioners should appreciate the change in the time scale to which the court is able to work and should ensure that no delays are caused by any lack of preparedness on their part."

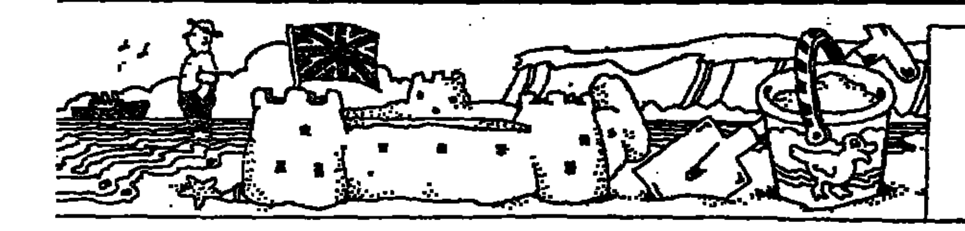
His Lordship concluded by paying tribute to the staff of the Crown Office, who ensured that enough cases were listed to make the best use of available judge time, while taking the fullest possible account of the convenience of the parties.

Poison case nears end

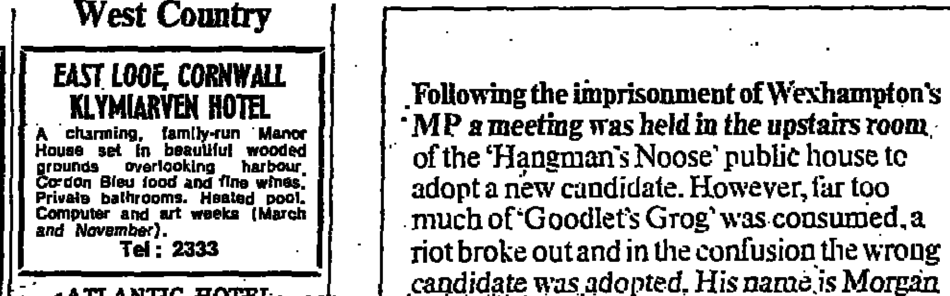
Mr Justice Michael Davies will begin on Monday his summing-up at Winchester Crown Court in the trial of Rosie Swale, the vachtswoman, and her friend Tracey Stamp, who have pleaded not guilty to giving poison to Miss Stamp's former friend, Mr Keith Vincent.

Tumour death inquest

An inquest at Portsmouth yesterday into the death of Mr John Alexander, aged 41, of Hilson Drive, Fareham, Hampshire, was told that he probably developed a malignant lung tumour after working with asbestos on the Royal Yacht Britannia. A coroner recorded death by industrial disease.



Holidays and Hotels in Great Britain & Ireland



Following the imprisonment of Wexhampton's MP a meeting was held in the upstairs room of the 'Hangman's Noose' public house to adopt a new candidate. However, far too much of 'Goodlet's Grog' was consumed, a riot broke out and in the confusion the wrong candidate was adopted. His name is Morgan Sansbrain.

The alleged son of Mr. and Mrs Abdul Sansbrain, Morgan was an exceptional child. Walking at 7 years, talking and using joined-up letters by the time he went up to Balliol. Morgan did not take his degree but was awarded a C.S.E. (Needlework Grade 5) by way of compensation.

Morgan is a tailor's nightmare. No part of the left side of his body mirrors his right and the positioning of his ear causes grave problems for opticians. He has, in fact, taken to wearing two monocles.

Intellectually, Morgan is about as active as a dead sheep. His inability to distinguish talking from listening results in most of his utterances being likened to random noise. A close friend once described Morgan as being an incompetent of the highest level.

Throughout his political life Morgan has been active in supporting certain vital causes. He has temporarily forgotten what they are. For years Morgan has been fighting to put Wexhampton on the map and is confident he will shortly find the address of the Ordnance Survey Office.

Morgan is unmarried, lives in a rented shed north of Wexhampton and lists his hobbies as cartography and needlework.

You have been appointed Morgan's political agent. Your first job is to write in not more than 100 words a press release detailing Morgan Sansbrain, his life and political ambitions.



Now answer the following simple questions. The answers are to be found in the advertisements in this feature.

1. Which assets have Lord and Lady Macdonald utilised in a former shooting lodge?
2. No cars, no VAT, no service charge. Which hotel offers all these?
3. Where's the seaside cottage on the unspoilt Atlantic coast of Ireland?

Send your press release and answers to 'Vote for Morgan Sansbrain' c/o The Times, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT.

The winner will receive a free weekend for two at the Dol-y-Coed Hotel, Breconshire, Mid-Wales—one of the most beautifully situated hotels in the British Isles. All entries to be in by Friday, 27 February, 1981.

NOW then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2 Corinthians 5:20

BIRTHS

BELL-BROWN.—On February 19 at Hammersmith hospital, to Lindsay and Tom a son (Michael Alexander).
BIRKHEAD.—On 19th February, at Northampton, to Jackie (nee Clarke) and John—a son (Edward).
COLDRICHAM.—On February 17th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Romey (nee Craig) and [illegible]—twin sons.
KINGSLEY.—On 18th February at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Linda and Laurence—a fourth daughter (Deborah Ruth).
LLOYD.—On February 11 at Kings College Hospital to Mary (Dr Mary Kramers) and Michael a son, Philip John Henry.
PAINE.—On 18th February at Cookfield Hospital to Laura (nee Gaunt) and Robert—a son (William John), a brother for Charles.
SHANKS.—On Feb 17, 1981, to Margaret (nee Kerr) and Andrew Shanks a daughter (Emmeline Sarah) a sister for William.
SWETE.—On February 20th at Mill Rd. Maternity Hospital, Cambridge to Denise (nee Yates) and Peter—a son.
WADHAM.—On February 19th at Queen Charlotte's to Sarah (nee Sewell) and David—a daughter.

BIRTHDAYS

BLAKEY.—Happy 21st Birthday Geoffrey: "Spring come to you at the farthest, in the very end of harvest". J. & D.

MARRIAGES

MURRAY : TABOR.—On Saturday, 21st February, in Camberwell, Andrew Murray to Rosalind Tabor.

DEATHS

BURRIDGE.—On February 18, [illegible]
CLEERE.—On 19th February, 1981, [illegible]
DAVIES.—On February 19th, 1981, [illegible]
DE CHAZAL.—On Feb 19 at home [illegible]
DUFFUS.—[illegible]
GAZE.—[illegible]
GUY.—[illegible]
HILL.—On February 19th, 1981, [illegible]
LLOYD, EDWARD RUSSELL.—On February 18th, 1981, suddenly, in his 77th year, retired solicitor (formerly of North John St., Liverpool) of Aberloyw, Llandyrnog, Denbigh, Clwyd, beloved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at St. Dyfnog's Church, Llanrhaeadr, nr. Denbigh, Tuesday, February 24th, at 2 p.m., followed by cremation at Colwyn Bay. No flowers, but donations, if desired, to The British Heart Foundation, per Ivor Howarison, Ruthin Rd., Denbigh. Tel. 2061.
MERRICK-FRANK, C.B.E.—Pianist. Dearly loved husband of Sybil, peacefully at home (16 Horbury Crescent, London, W.11) on the 19th of February, aged 94. Cremation (family only) Friday, 27th February.
RATTLE.—On 19th Feb., 1981, peacefully at home, John Coney Rattle, for 51 years dearly loved and loving husband of Phyl, father of John, Diana and Susan, grandfather of Stephen and James Eyre. Funeral service at Christchurch, Chorley Wood, 10.45 a.m., Tuesday, 24th Feb.
REID.—On 18th February, Helen Lawson (nee Ness) as a result of a fire at her home in Bosham. Funeral service at Chichester Crematorium on Thursday, 26th February at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to Edward White & Sons, 5 South Pallant, Chichester. Tel. 782136.
SMYTH.—On February the 19th, 1981, at Hove General Hospital, after an illness bravely borne, Eleanor Margaret (nee Wykes), widow of the Rev. R. D' O. M. Smyth. Funeral service at the Woodvale Crematorium, Lewes Rd., Brighton, on Wednesday, February 25th, at 12 noon. No flowers by her special request, but if desired, donations to Cancer Research, c/o Attree & Kent Ltd. (Funeral Directors), 108 Church Rd., Hove.

WICKSTEED, PHILIP FELL.—On February 17th, 1981, peacefully in Airedale Hospital, dearly loved husband of Joanna, father of Julia, Katharine and Charles, father-in-law of Geoffrey and [illegible] and grandfather [illegible]. No flowers, please.
WRIGHT.—On 19th February, [illegible] Wright, Eastrop, Highworth, Wilts. Service Watchfield Church on Mon. at 3.30. No flowers, donations Chest Heart and Stroke Assoc. or Whitburn Church.

IN MEMORIAM

LEWIS, SIR ALFRED EDWARD, K.B.E., who died Feb. 21, 1940. [illegible]
WINSUSH.—Roger, 22nd February, 1977. "Christ is that bright morning star, which when the night of this world is past bringeth his saints to the joy of eternal life and to the light of everlasting day." Bede.
GRAHAM.—In very loving memory of Agnes, beloved wife of the late Charles Graham, late of Barnside, Cranbrook, Kent, and mother of Violet, who died February 21st, 1946. R.I.P.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DON'T MISS The Times BUSINESS, EDUCATION & LEISURE COURSES FEATURE ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY WANTED

[illegible]

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St. James's London's more interesting businessman's night club. 2 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. Happy Hour 8-9 p.m. with all bar drinks at half price. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m.-3 a.m., Sat., 9 p.m.-3 a.m. 4 Duke of York St., S.W.1. 01-930 1648/4950.
THE Brackenhill Gentlemen's Club wishes its members a happy Brackenhill day.

SEASONAL SALES

OSBORNE AND LITTLE Spring Sale Shop—See Shoparound.
NEED A NEW CARPET?—See Resista in For Sale.

UK HOLIDAYS

SNOWDONIA. Cottage sleeps 5, available May-September, £75 per week. Dale, 7 Basildon Court, Devonshire St., W.1.

SEASONAL SALES

HERMES SALE
Final day today, Saturday, 21st February. Scarves, £42.50, reduced to £28.50. Ties, £21.50, reduced to £14.50. Many other reductions. Credit cards accepted.
156 New Bond St., W.1. Tel. 01-499 8856
3 Royal Exchange closed Saturdays.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,456

ACROSS
1 Country limits his right to vote (9).
6 Therefore live right, not tight (5).
9 Trade in craft, if it's damaged (7).
10 Such grass is beyond the pale (7).
11 The man with a picture card (5).
12 Understands no ship could become superfluous (9).
14 A short distance behind (3).
15 Taking us back in study leading to vocation (11).
17 Dramatic feeling given to a learner (11).
19 25, say, or 16 (3).
20 Scott wrongly includes jerseys, for instance, in knitting (9).
22 Scottish town's fuel suppliers (5).
24 Notice clothing and deportment (7).
26 Rock operas to undergo cut (7).
27 Agree to meet and go with Paul perhaps (5).
28 River shell-fish the French find disgusting (9).

DOWN
1 Bring fish's outside, etc, inside (5).
2 A mother—one who works hard (7).
3 There's many a song about the festivity and eating here (9).
4 It is embodied in a flower (11).
5 It's laid, for instance, on top of garage (3).
6 Honking hank (5).
7 Indian or English in an Indonesian isle (7).
8 Hope Rudolf foiled Rupert there (9).
13 Show imp the way to merit (11).
14 Wilfred Shadbolt—such a Gilbertian tormentor (9).
16 Treats law badly, in the main (4, 5).
18 The number on time—twelve (7).
19 Yield to temptation—pickled cucumbers—without hesitation (7).
21 As did Brutus, bootless, before Caesar (5).
23 Left inside edge (5).
25 View points—three of them (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,455

WALLOPING CACAO / LINEOUT MEASURE / PRESS MALEMUTES / WORKMATE SCAR / DINOSAUR / GRILLROOM PETAL / ANDOVER NETSUKE / SIREN WHEELSPIN

UK HOLIDAYS

THE ONLY HOTEL TO RECEIVE 2 GOLD AWARDS FROM EGON RONAY
SHARROW BAY HOTEL ON LAKE ULLSWATER
"Hotel of the year '75, and Restaurant of the year 1980". We are delighted to announce The commencement of our 33rd season on 6TH MARCH, '81. Telephone: Pooley Bridge (08536) 301.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION owners in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset and Somerset: If your hotel, guest house, cottage or flat is fully booked for the whole of 1981, ignore this announcement. If not, phone Fiona now on 01-837 3311, then put your feet up while our "Holidays in Great Britain and Ireland" feature works for you.

SUNNY SUSSEX. Could be sunnier! If you own holiday accommodation in Sussex and would like to be fully booked for 1981, The Times UK Holidays and Hotels feature on Saturdays can help you. Ring Steve Fraser on 837 3311 ext. 206.

CURIOUS but bored. 0654 710454.

SUFFOLK COAST. Aldeburgh six miles, Minsmere 2 miles. Comfortable well-situated cottage available now until end May. Sleeps six. Tel: 01-485 7274.
DORSET. Lovely mill-house on River Frome: beautifully kept; ideally situated in seclusion of own water meadows. A really unique property.—Pope, Stratton House, Dorchester. Tel: (0305) 4214.
CORNISH luxury spring holiday. Personally owned and operated hotel in outstanding hanging gardens leading to private sea beach. Own farm offering BB + EM Meudon Nr Falmouth 250541.

SHORT LETS

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, 1981
SANDWICH, KENT
Furnished self catering houses, etc. to let. Also B and B. John Hogbin & Son, Official Agents to the R. and A., 15 Cattle Market, Sandwich (Tel. 0304 611044).

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page. 373 3433.
OXFORD HOUSE.—Near Woodstock, sleeps 7. CH, secluded and idyllic. Ideal academic or medical visitor. March-June, July £70-100pw. Refs required. Tel: 01-876 9212.
SERVICE APARTMENTS in Kensington with colour T.V., 24 hour switchboard, telex. Collingham Apartments. 01-373 6306.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

TAKE OFF WITH AIRLINK THIS SUMMER
ATHENS ATHENS From £85 return every Saturday.

MALAGA	from	£79
ALICANTE	from	£79
CORFU	from	£85
CRETE	from	£105

Other European destinations on request.
Phone 01-828 4847 (24hrs.)
9 WILTON RD., S.W.1
ATOL 1188B.

CARIBBEAN AND S. AMERICA

	Return fares
ANTIGUA	£365
ASUNCION	£495
BARBADOS	£255
BUENOS AIRES	£495
MIAMI	£203
MONTEVIDEO	£515
RIO	£555
SAN SALVADOR	£355
SANTA CRUZ	£515
SANTIAGO	£515
SAO PAULO	£555
ST. LUCIA	£370

AIR CHARTERS EUROPE 01-581 3352/1898 ATOL No. 588

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA RETURN FARES

Bahrain	£340
Cairo	£395
Jeddah	£320
Johannesburg	£390
Lagos	£330
Lusaka	£395
Nairobi	£398
Salisbury	£390
Seychelles	£560
Tel Aviv	£109

AIR CHARTERS EUROPE 01-581 1898/3352 ATOL 588

CORFU'S simple and traditional village life can still be found. We have a few houses to let in unspoilt village on the West Coast. Sleep 2-7. From £144 for 2 weeks the house. (0635) 30621.

SKI TENTREK. Top quality skiing and accom. in St. Johann, Austria. Excellent apres-ski, few Jan. and Feb. vacs. from £99. Tentrek, Ruxley Corner, Sidcup DA14 5HS. Tel.: 01-302 6426 (24hrs.). ABTA.

AUSTRALIA? JO'BURG? STATES? G.T. Air Agts. 01-734 4308/3312.

HONG KONG: AFRICA: EUROPE: Jet Air Agts. 01-379 7505/7829.

SKI FLIGHTS Heathrow. Ski West 0373 864811. Atol 1383B. ABTA.
FRENCH SKI BARGAINS.—Last-minute discounts in Val d'Isere from £99 p.p. Also some Easter avail. Holiday Villas. 01-680 3500 (ATOL 193B ABTA).
GREECE '81. Mainland + Islands. Hotels & apartments, unbelievable prices + free child holidays. Brochure 01-660 0107. EROS Travel International, Brighton Rd., Coulsdon, Surrey. ABTA/ATOL 1153B.
S. AMERICA.—Daily scheduled service. LAB Airlines 01-930 1432.
GREECE AND HER ISLANDS Magic prices by air from only £125 to 16 islands and resorts. Tavernas, hotels, villas, etc. Freedom Holidays, 01-741 4471 (24 hrs). AITO, ATOL 432B.
FOUND.—Computer summer camp in California. Plus activities and adventure. Children 7-17 yrs. £175 p.w.—Apex Travel, 102 Fulham Rd., London SW3, 01-581 2464 (ABTA).
TRAVELAIR. Intercontinental Low Cost Travel, 40 Great Marlborough St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-439 7505 or 437 6016. Tlx.: 892834. ATOL 1098D Govt. Bonded. Late Bookings welcome except Europe.
GREECE—SUMMER 1981 holiday brochure now avail. Winter European sunspot flights avail. Valexander Tours, 24 Crawford Place, W.1. 01-402 4262 (ATOL 278BD: ABTA).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EASTWELL MANOR EASTWELL PARK, ASHFORD, KENT
On our first anniversary the Management and Staff at Eastwell Manor would like to thank all their clients for their custom during the past year and look forward to welcoming them again shortly.
Eastwell Manor 0233 35751

IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY
That's why so many people spend their spring and summer breaks in London instead. We'll be telling them where to go and what to do in The Times holiday feature "London round the clock" on March 7th. Where to eat, drink and make merry into the small hours or even all night, where to hire the transport to get there. . . .
If you can offer any of these or similar facilities, and you'd like to make Tipperary's loss your gain. Call Jeanne now on
837 3311 extension 288

Anyone surviving heart disease knows the value of research. It saves thousands of lives every year. To save even more, we need your help now.
British Heart Foundation
57 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

UK HOLIDAYS

TAKE A SPRING BREAK AND LEARN CORDON BLEU COOKERY
Winkfield Place, near Windsor, have a few places left on their Spring Cookery Course, 6-10 April. Cookery Programmes are designed by The Cordon Bleu Cookery School of London and taught by full-time Cordon Bleu teachers. Single room £135, double £120. Cost includes practical cookery, afternoon demonstrations. All meals and accommodation, wine tasting and flower arranging class.
Tennis court and swimming pool also on the grounds of this lovely Georgian Estate.
Ring Winkfield Row (034-47) 2904 for more details.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI 28TH FEBRUARY CHALET BARGAINS
1 wk. from £160 p.p.
Selva, Canazei, Courmayeur, Montgenevre £160
Val d'Isere, Tignes, La Plagne, Flaine, Saas Fee, Murren £190 p.p.
Prices include full insurance, flights, coach, transfers. Chalet accommodation, meals & service.
Ring us today we're open from 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
SKI SUPERTRAVEL 33 Hans Place, London, S.W.1, 01-584 3060
ABTA, AITO, ATOL 322B

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The whole story only from Sunmed. One week holidays with a direct flight from £145.
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Save on scheduled air fares to JO'BURG, ACCRA & LAGOS, DAR, SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, BANGKOK, NAIROBI, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, LUSAKA, CANADA, MANILA, BOMBAY, CAIRO, ROME, AUSTRALIA, and all European capitals.
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Open Saturdays
Airline Agents.

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Corfu, Crete, Rhodes & other Greek Islands, Spain, S. France, Portugal, Villas, apartments, tavernas, hotels, camping and sailing. Just released Economy Flight-Savers.
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279 South Road, Sheffield S6 3TA Tel: (0742) 336079
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Camping, villas, hotels & fly drive. If you are planning a holiday to any of these sun-kissed destinations, or Spain, Egypt, South of France & USA, save money and book direct. Holidays start from only £84. Flights from most UK airports.
BUDGET HOLIDAYS 01-637 1414 (24 hrs.)
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GENEVA £20 o/w
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Plus 30 other European destinations. Brochure and reservations.
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ATHENS OR EUROPE.—Eurocheck, 01-542 4613/4. Air Agts.

NAIROBI, JO'BURG, ALL AFRICA. Never knowingly undersold.—Econair, Albion Bldgs., Aldersgate St., E.C.1. 01-606 7968/9207 (Air Agts). Tlx 884977.
BOOMERANGS, Australia: rtn. £760 low season. O/W confirmed £329. Trailfinders, W8, 01-937 9631. Air Agts.
ISRAEL, Kibbutz and Moshav volunteers needed throughout the year. SAE Project 67, 36 Gt Russell St., W.C1. 01-636 1261.
AFRICA CALLING. Jo'burg Nairobi, Lagos, Accra and many other destinations. Call Intercair, 102 Star Street, London, W.2. 01-402 0552. Air Agents.
SKI BARGAINS every week from Gatwick. You won't believe our prices! Colour brochure from Freedom Holidays 01-741 4471 (24 hrs.). AITO, ATOL 432B.
MENORCA.—Beachside villas of all sizes available all summer dates. 15-day inclusive holidays by day flight from Gatwick, Luton and Manchester from guaranteed £130 per adult: children's reductions up to 50 per cent. Also flights only from £70 return. Other bargains Algarve, Lanzarote, Crete, Corfu, Spain and France. Ring Pa' Shipp at Starvillas, Cambridge (0223) 69622 (ATOL 517B).
NO NEED TO STANDBY.—USA, Canada, Latin America, Africa, Australia, Middle East. Late bookings, one way short stays — Fast Travel, 01-485 9505. Air Agts. ABTA.
PARIS, AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, BRUGES, BOULOGNE, DIEPPE, ROUEN. Inclusive holidays. Time Off Ltd., 2a Chester Close, London SW1X 7BQ. 01-235 8070.
VENICE.—Return flight £73. 7 day hotel holiday from £128. Incl flights. Tel 01-734 3094. Pan Pacific Travel. ATOL 1303D.
DAILY FLIGHTS, scheduled/charter to most European cities. Freedom Holidays, 01-741 4686 (10 lines). ATOL 432B AITO.
GREECE, CYPRUS, BARBADOS.—Flight, Package Hols, Coach Tours, Cruises 01-485 6078. A'locos Tours ABTA ATOL 377.
JO'BURG, NAIROBI, DELHI, Aus., N.Z., Salisbury, S. America, West Africa, Cairo, Far East, Canada.—Prinia Travel, 27 Old Bond St. 01-499 7205. Air Agts.

UK HOLIDAYS

CATCH A TROUT
Paint, Sculpt, hit a ball—golf, squash or tennis, have your children amused and exercised all at Oakham School between 19th July and 1 Aug. £100-£115 per person p.w., food and accommodation inclusive. For brochure write to Secretary, Activity Holidays, Oakham School, Chapel Close, Oakham, Rutland LE15 6DT.

YACHTS AND BOATS

SLEEPS 7
Owner building new boat Dufour Sortilege 1971, 41ft. Sails, radar, radios, engine etc. in excellent order.
PRICE £35,000
FREE MOORING WHOLE SEASON
River Yar Boatyard, Isle of Wight (0983) 760520 (evenings 0983 532916)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EMANUEL SCHOOL
in 1883 moved from Westminster to Wandsworth Common. In 1983, to mark the centenary, exhibitions and a small publication are planned.
Will former pupils from before 1918, or their surviving relatives, who may have documents or memorabilia from the period 1883 to 1918, kindly contact Roger Marlett-banks at Emanuel School, Battersea Rise, London SW11 1HS.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

THE GAMBIA FROM £309
In a Gambia special sale Thomson are offering new Square Deals at bargain prices in February and March. Examples of final guaranteed prices for a 14-night holiday are as follows:

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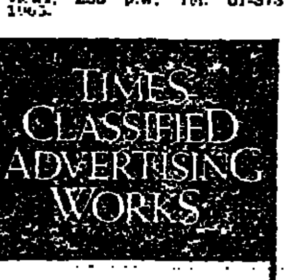
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